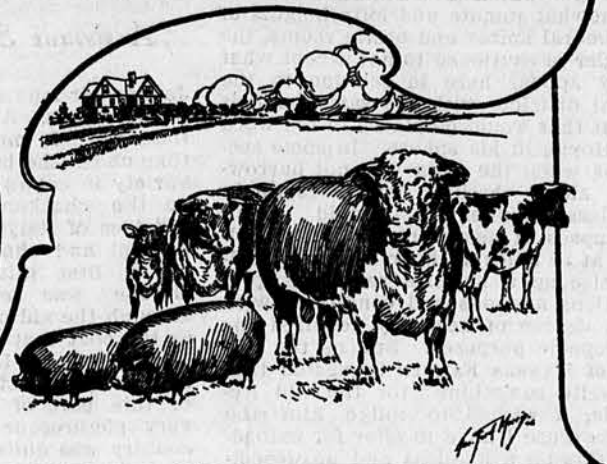
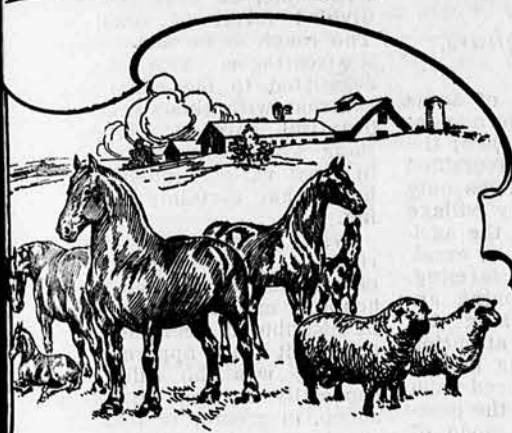


KANSAS FARMER



Volume 47, Number 35.

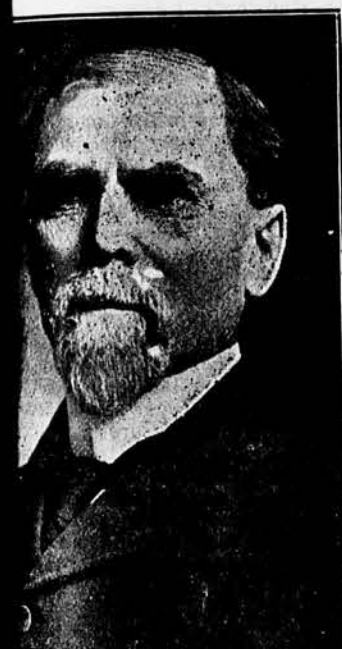
TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

Foolish Borrowing of Trouble About Kansas

By SECRETARY COBURN,

Written Especially for Kansas Farmer.



COBURN OF KANSAS.

With some persons these "scares" seem to be in about the same class as diseases; if they are in the system they are liable to show at any time, and recur with about the same regularity as hay-fever to those who are its victims; likewise, the severity of the attack depends more or less upon the conditions of the weather.

At such a time as the past two or three weeks, for instance, when precipitation has been somewhat scant, the captains of industry and commerce begin to explore the state through their high-priced "experts," who, doubtless, after having been over a few counties in the state, at 40 miles an hour, can tell a wondering world the exact condition and yield of the crops in which they are interested.

Many of these so-called "experts" never see Kansas at her best, because they are apostles of woe, and the game being played by their employers probably would not harmonize with big yields. Like gossipers about people, these agents seem to relish circulating the bad about crops rather than the good. They may see conditions correctly within the limited area they traverse, but it is in the construction they put on them or in the meaning they ascribe to them that they miss fire and make themselves ridiculous. From what he sees, or thinks he has seen, the "expert" straightway, without equivocation or reservation, announces to a nicety what the harvest will be, when, as a matter of fact, it will be several months before even the grower himself will know. This of course is long in advance of the harvest, for their employers must have the advantage over the commonality of knowing beforehand, or, as suggested, before the growers even have any substantial assurance that

there will be any yields, except that assurance born of an experience which shows that they can reliably count on creditable outputs, and as recorded by the state's history. It is the record of high aggregate yields that gives our people their sublime faith in the agricultural present and future, and attracts the attention everywhere of those interested.

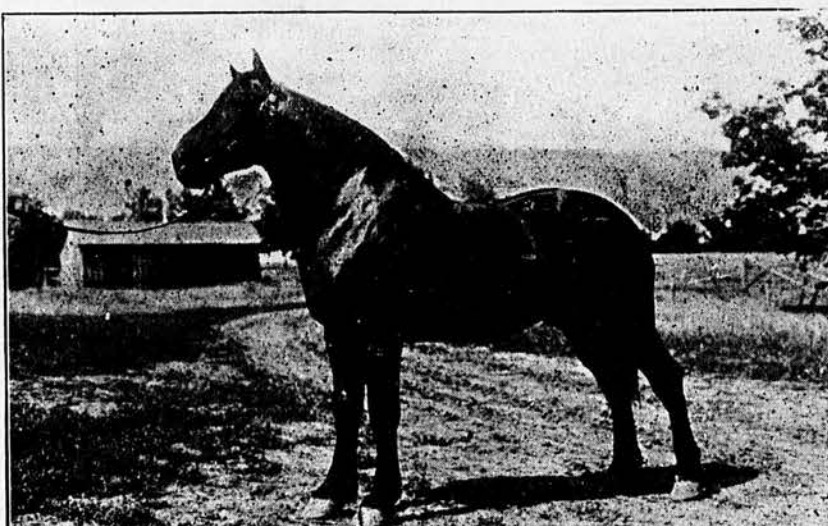
The folly of any one, however gifted in prescience or otherwise, in saying months before harvest that Kansas will produce this much wheat or that much corn, is at once apparent when the character of the Kansas soil, with its wonderful capacity for rapidly yielding to changes in temperature and humidity is considered. An "expert" may take his squint at the few wheat fields that don't look good to him, and make his little guess accordingly, and leave, well satisfied with the neatness and dispatch with which he fulfilled his mission, but all his estimates may be relegated to the scrap-heap over night, by Providence, for the soil of Kansas contains those properties that give to its growing crops a marvelous recuperating power. This has been demonstrated time and time again, for in any season in any agricultural country conditions throughout are hardly as uniform and satisfactory as could be ordered, and frequently the situation is presented that there will be a long dry spell if it doesn't rain. But it rains, and whatever gloom there may be is dissipated as the mist before the sun, and the prospect has, almost in a twinkling, reversed itself. It is entirely safe to say that no one can tell what the harvest may be in Kansas prior to the harvest, in spite of those who essay it. It will be remembered that early last spring, when conditions for wheat

seemed deteriorating, one of the highest priced crop specialists in the business, came to Kansas, took a look, returned to his unholstered lair in Chicago, and gave it out that Kansas and Oklahoma together would not raise more than sixty (or was it forty?) million bushels of wheat this year. He "knew," for was he not an authority, and had he not "personally inspected the fields?" In August, this year, the United States Department of Agriculture, reported that Kansas had raised 85,478,000 bushels of winter wheat alone in 1909, and Oklahoma 14,848,000 bushels, or together 100,326,000 bushels. This shows the folly of forecasting yields, and likewise suggests the probability that Kansas came in for considerable misleading advertising, to her detriment, in view of the results, between the "bull" estimate in May and the returns from the scales and measures.

From these annual occurrences, as observed in relation to Kansas, it is difficult to understand how the professional guessers find steady employment in their presumably chosen calling, unless it is the theory of their employers that a sucker is born every minute, for others who bank on their pre-harvest statements certainly cannot find it profitable, if the Kansas examples are any criterion.

Kansas is a big state, and no one man can cover its area in a season without spreading himself out so thin he can be seen through. It is said that thing is best which serves the greatest number, and those who make it a bread-and-butter proposition to pose as able to tell in advance what yields will be are catering to the minority, and a very small constituency. Besides, they probably more often see the crop when in an unhappy condition, and in their calculations give no consideration to the improvement that, as history shows, almost invariably follows, with a spontaneity not comprehended except by those who know—those who have made and are making their fortunes in Kansas agriculture.

It may not be amiss to say here, that the State Board of Agriculture never pretends to forecast or indicate probable yields, and its reports preceding harvest simply record the stand, growth and condition of a given crop at the time of reporting; i. e.: "100" representing a good, healthy stand and satisfactory, promising condition. The Board only undertakes to tell how crops appear at the time; not how they are going to appear at a future time, nor what their yield is until they have actually yielded and the actual matured product is in the bins of its growers. So long, however, as there is doubt as to the final output of any Kansas crop, the writer will take the optimistic side; if that is a mistake, he'll stand for it. None are immune from mistakes, and he doesn't ask to be saved from any he makes in taking hopeful views of conditions, agricultural and otherwise, in the Sun-flower state.



Imp. Rapide (65988) 53261, a line-bred Brilliant at the head of M. A. Low's Percheron stud at Horton, Kan.

of Kansas' products in the five years: bushels, 805,491,423; value, \$1,230,945. bushels, 386,577,403. value, \$1,149,987. Combined value, \$611,380,932. Their being of such mighty importance in the business world doubtless is shown from year to year by the interests, and well-meaning too, outside the state, as to the conditions and prospects are farm crops in Kansas. This anxiety is perennial. The business interests are made nervous by exaggerated reports of too much moisture or the lack of them, or the damage being done or possibly by some insect, but outsiders do not seem to grasp or remember the fact that Kansas, with as much regularity as sister states of the prairies, in each fall with heaping measures and many times is an unmistakable leader.

Our own enterprising newspapers, for the sake of history, are obliged to include the not unusual vagaries of Kansas weather, and from the novelty of their presence cannot well ignore the social adventures of those picturesque members of the insect family which stray into Kansas occasionally, relieving the monotony that otherwise prevail. This of course is a part of the business of the press, and none can object to facts, and too often, maybe, the complaint or fortune of an individual in perhaps remote and comparatively inconsequential section as to its particular product, is so exploited as to impress the casual or careless reader with the fact that it is of state-wide application and this may start a "scare."

A KANSAS FARMER IN EUROPE

By J. C. MOHLER,

Assistant Secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Having mostly viewed the agriculture of those portions of Europe through which I traveled from the somewhat remote and lofty heights of cathedral spires and castle rooms, the reader is cautioned to not accept what may appear here in relation to the rural districts with the same implicit trust that would be placed in the word of Hoyle, in his sphere. In some sections when the train was not burrowing along through some seemingly endless tunnel, I would catch glimpses at nearer range, but traveling at 50 miles an hour, one can hardly size up a nation's resources, productions, methods and conditions, with that degree of accuracy required for cyclopedic purposes. But, as the editor of KANSAS FARMER requested that I "write something" for the Old Reliable, I wished to oblige him—the only excuse I have to offer for unloading this on a helpless and unsuspecting public.

With a limited time for making the trip, it was spent in covering as much ground as possible and in stopping at the principal or more interesting cities en route, as Chester, Oxford, Lucerne, Venice, Milan, Florence, Genoa and Paris. Everywhere we met English-speaking people. Many of the natives speak English quite understandingly and particularly those at the hotels and houses catering to the American tourist trade. But, this is merely smart business, for they most carefully cultivate the crop of American tourists; if it ever falls a large number of businesses that at present seem quite flourishing will surely go into bankruptcy and the number of unemployed be appreciably increased. Several foreigners are always available to care for the wants of each American, at so much per care, and it so happened, or was so arranged, that the traveler had opportunity if not occasion for relieving the itching palms of each. Whenever I felt that I wouldn't escape without being publicly branded a tightwad, I would turn loose of a small amount but a big piece. For instance, the English penny (two cents in our money) is about as big as our half-dollar, and in tipping I found them most economical and convenient. I always felt as if I were certainly turning loose of something, and the other fellow usually seemed quite pacified.

I may do some good with this contribution after all, for if it should prove the means of saving Kansas farmers who have not already visited Europe some discomfort and annoyance, I will have served a purpose not anticipated. It is this: When you are making up your itinerary don't plan to go south into Italy in the summer. Rather start early in the spring and sail to Naples, and go north as the season advances. Thus, you will escape the heat, which takes away materially from the enjoyment I am sure would otherwise be experienced. This is written by one who has been there in the heat of summer, and knows how hot it gets, although packing a sprightly, eighteen-months

Jayhawker isn't conducive to lowering temperatures. And, take my word for that, too. It must be said, however, that under the bright August sun, the variety in colors of the ripening crops on the checkered bottom land and hillsides of Italy presented a most delightful and charming sight.

The first glimpse I obtained of Europe was early one morning, through the aid of a strong field glass, as the boat that was carrying us from New York to Liverpool neared the southern coast of Ireland. The farms of this part of Ireland presented a very picturesque appearance, as the country was quite rough and irregular as far as could be seen. Not infrequently were noticed the beautiful and immense homes—one of several probably—of the landlords of the large estates. An Englishman with whom I became acquainted on board say,

no maize. On one occasion, I re-
cised; the large proportion of areas successfully devoted to permanent pastures, of wonderful luxuriance; the thoroughly tilled fields of diversified crops, in small plots, sometimes only about the size of a country village garden in Kansas. In short, the agriculture of England furnishes an excellent example of intensive farming, something our foremost farming authorities have been preaching for years should receive more attention at home. And it is, but the motive here in most instances is derived from the acknowledged wisdom of the practice, while in England this mode of farming is a necessity. Without it England would not present its picture of verdure and heavy harvests. Roots, grains, vetches, rape, etc., are among the principal crops grown, but there is no corn, or rather, possibly I should



McBeth & Dallas, Garden City, Kan., won the highest award on alfalfa seed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and have always had a reputation for selling the highest quality of seed.

referred to these as "castles," and perhaps the latter designation is preferable in view of our understanding of the meaning of the word "home" and all it implies. Every man's home, though, however humble, should be his castle, and in fact the common law makes the Englishman's house his castle, and from the walls and fences invariably present it appears that the matter of fortifications was not overlooked.

On landing at Liverpool I straightway began the journey across England, to London, stopping at several places en route. This gave me views of England never to be forgotten. It is a most beautiful and charming country. I was struck by the well-kept farms, with their attractive

marked to an Englishman of train acquaintance that a field of wheat we were passing gave promise of a very good yield. He at once remarked that the grain was "corn." Coming from Kansas, the greatest wheat producer in the world, I intimated that I thought I knew wheat when I saw it, and as most any Kansas farmer produces more corn yearly than the whole of England, I protested it wasn't "corn." We were both right, however, each to the custom of his country. To the Englishman "corn" means either wheat, barley, rye and oats collectively, or more specifically wheat, but in American agriculture "corn" can mean only the one product, and that is our incomparable crop, Indian corn—the most important

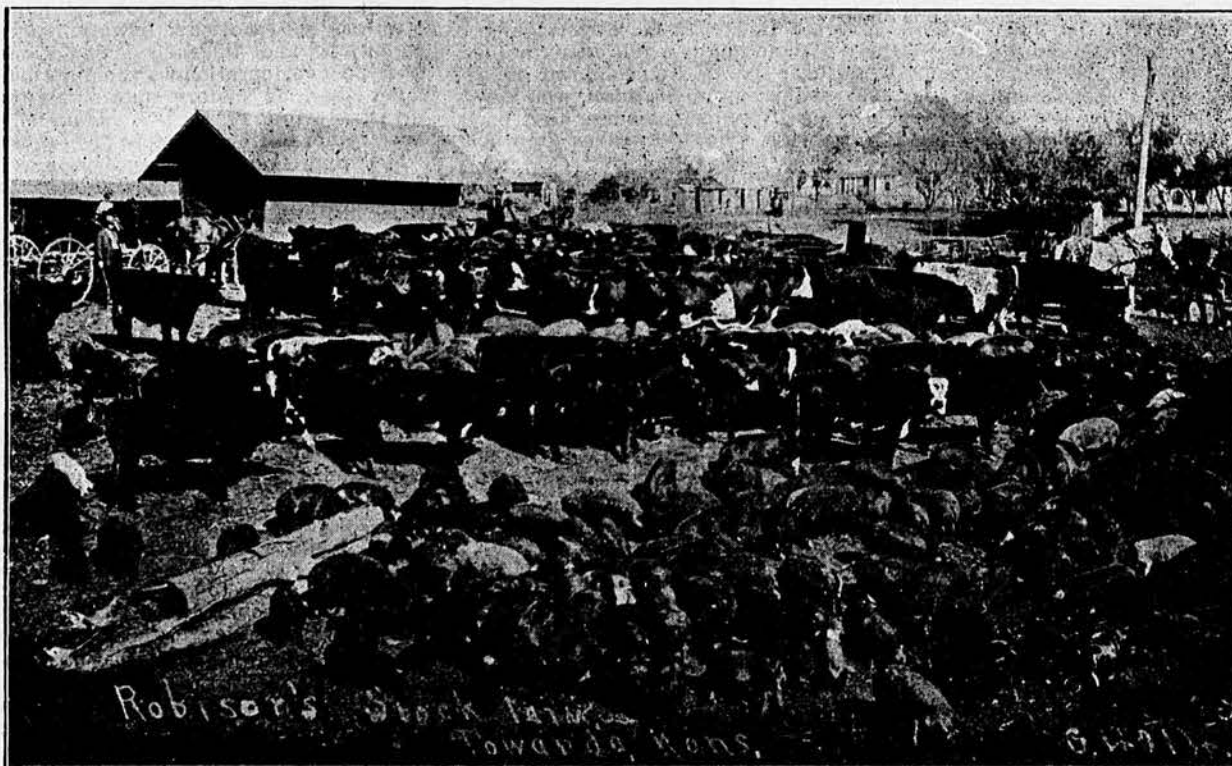
growth of our soil. The extensive provision of hedges and walls was noticeable, as were the quite evenly divided farms of small dimensions. The rough stone and mortar walls of the cottages, with thatched roofs suggested to me conditions quite contrast with those presented by beautiful gardens, everywhere, and their wonderful profusion of flowers in great variety, indicating a love of home that certainly cannot be lacking.

With their intensive methods, variety of crops, evidently in rotation, careful fertilization as shown by heaps of manure in the fields ready to be distributed, beef cattle and milk sheep, it was apparent that intensive farming was the rule. In England especially I was surprised at sheep, in greater or less numbers, nearly every farm, however small, and in this connection I thought of Kansas and her lack of them. Certainly if the English farmer, on small, high-priced areas, finds it profitable, the Kansas farmer, with his superior advantages, would find them even more remunerative. I did not learn the preventive, but from universal rearing of sheep obviously dogs are no menace to the industry in England as they are said to be in our own state. Shorthorns were everywhere in evidence, and in England likewise is the original home of the Herefords, I saw only one of the white-faces. In fact, they seemed so scarce in the portions of England through which I passed, to create the impression among some Englishmen that white-faces were a new variety, recently introduced, as was informed by the Englishman who told me that wheat was corn.

Small farms, under careful management and good tillage, are astonishingly free from weeds, and to me they really seemed like good-sized and well-kept gardens, and this is about what it amounts to compared with our vast areas and large farms. In fact, England is 40 per cent smaller than Kansas, but her population is 2,097 per cent greater, but we have room to grow, and England is pretty well congested. This condition, of course, makes Europe a fine field for promoting emigration, and there are numerous agencies actively at work disseminating information about the resources, productions and attractions of America. In London, I called on the office of the European agent of the Rock Island system, and he showed me thousands of booklets, printed in various languages, that exploited the United States, of which Kansas is usually one of the most prominent for distribution among the better classes of European agriculturists. I was greatly interested in the statement that of the more desirable foreigners who emigrate to the United States practically none return to their native lands except perhaps to visit and herald the advantages of the new homes across the sea.

From London, I went direct to Lucerne, where I joined my family, who had preceded me to Europe by several weeks. In Switzerland, farm activities are on a still smaller scale, really amounting to intensive gardening, so far as cultivation was concerned. Every available spot was utilized, had soil, even the hill- and mountain sides, and often being terraced to hold the soil. Labor was abundant and women predominated in the fields as in France and Italy, as seen from the railway trains. There is much little farm machinery, and scythes, sickles and cradles are used in harvesting. Throughout Europe, at least those parts I saw, the labor is largely by hand, and judging by our standards, they are very deficient in farm implements and machinery.

In Switzerland, in plowing and harrowing oxen are commonly used, singly. All fields and plots are heavily manured, and I was told that the thriftness of the farmer is reckoned by the size of his compost heap. Cows and goats are conspicuous there, and while the Swiss appear to be a happy, intelligent and thrifty people, many of the farmers certainly lead a precarious existence, for should one lose his cow or hold while tending his crops he would be dashed to death. Farming in some portions of Italy and France appeared to me as being equally hard. In Italy the farms looked less prosperous, giving the impression that their farmers were less industrious.



Out there in Kansas. Peace and plenty on the L. W. Robison Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Force Sale of 1100-Acre Central Kansas Farm

1,100 acres Comanche Co., Kansas. Fenced and cross fenced, 250 acres in cultivation, one 5 room house, 2 two room houses, 3 barns, school house on land, running water, some springs, soft well water at houses, 7 miles from R. R. town, one half farm land, balance fine grass land. 150 acres A1 alfalfa land on creek bottom, bearing fruit trees, some nice shade trees around the house and along the creek in pasture. Price \$12.50 per acre cash, no trade.

CRAMER & STOUT, 501 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

DICKINSON COUNTY FARMS.

We have the largest list of the finest river, creek bottom and upland farms in Dickinson county. The finest alfalfa, wheat and corn land in the world. Prices reasonable. Write for our revised list. Mention the Kansas Farmer.

THE SOUTHERN LAND CO., (McCormick & Heath) Abilene, Kansas.

TO FARM BUYERS.

160 acres Montgomery county, black rich lime stone soil, well improved, well fenced and cross fenced. 80 acres in cultivation, 80 acres fine grass. Good frame house, two barns granary, and out buildings. Plenty of fine water, nice location. One mile from town, half mile to school. Price \$45 per acre, worth \$60. Age and sickness demands sale.

L. B. DAVIS & SON,

Elk City, Kansas.

Special Bargains for Quick Sale.

160 a., 11 miles from Newton, 2 1/2 miles from railroad town; 140 a. in cultivation, good wheat land, 5 room house, small barn, etc. Price for quick sale, \$7,000. 1/2 cash, balance your own time at 6 per cent.
A 2,000 a. ranch in Greenwood county, Kan. Well improved for \$22.50 per a. Will accept 1-3 in good, clear property in Kan. or Ill. Ranch in solid body and 1/2 can be cultivated, 6 mi. from good town. This ad will not appear again.

M. W. DEY,

Newton, Kansas.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Offered by the Independence Commercial College. Forty scholarships at special offer remain unsold. Write this week to **W. A. SCHMIDT**.

W. A. SCHMIDT, Box 194, Independence, Kan.

WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARM.

320 acre bottom farm located in Pawnee valley about 12 miles from Ness City. Has four room house, good stable, granary and other outbuildings, abundance of timber and running water. Price only \$12.50 per acre.

MINER & EIBERT,

Ness City,

Kansas.

MARION COUNTY LAND.

240 acres, three miles from town, new 4,000 house, barn 40 by 60, worth \$2,500, water works and acetylene lighting plant, corrals, sheds, two windmills, fine orchard, etc., \$8,000 worth of improvements; 180 acres in cultivation, rest pasture. Price \$80 per acre. \$5,000 cash, remainder terms to suit purchaser. This proposition is worth investigating.

V. J. BOSH, Marion, Kansas.

TWO BARGAINS FOR POOR MEN.

No. 1—47 acres, 3 1/2 miles from town, new 4 room cottage, good barn, good and abundant water, good soil, nice neighborhood, 1 mile to school. Bargain at \$1,600. Terms to suit.
No. 2—160 a. best black corn soil in Kansas, fair improvements. 1 mile to R. R. station, 1 hour's drive to city of 16,000, belongs to an estate and is offered at \$4,500; can loan \$3,000 to right party, is easy worth \$6,000. It is the best bargain we have ever offered. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

SPECIAL FARM BARGAIN.

240 acres just listed, 125 acres in high state of cultivation, remainder good hay and pasture land. This is very fine valley land and is very productive of wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, and all tame grasses. Located 1 mile from school on R. F. D. Good 7 room house, new hay barn, fenced and cross fenced and watered by a never failing well and spring branch. Price \$35 per acre. Write

S. N. WEST,

Elk City, Kan.

QUICK BUYER WANTED.

For the best farm in Southern Kansas at price offered, 177 acres, all tillable. New 5 room house, small new barn, new granary, and hen house, 2 good wells, 130 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. No rock on the place and a real bargain at \$35.00 per acre. This one will sell quick. Write us at once for further particulars.

MONARCH REALTY CO.,

Coffeyville,

Kansas.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT—Are you looking for an opportunity for a profitable investment? Oklahoma presents the best opportunity for growing rich with increase in value of all agricultural regions in America. If you want to buy, sell, or trade let us know. We do a general real estate business and can serve you to the best advantage. We have for sale in western Oklahoma 1 mile from city of 5,500 a well improved farm, 92 acres in cultivation, 55 acres pasture, good orchard, mineral well of curative water at low figures. Correspondence solicited. **SANSOM-FORREST LAND CO., El Reno, Okla.**

FARMS NEAR TOPEKA.

No. 26, 30 acres, fine barn, house, 1 mi. school, 7 church, \$2,900; \$1,200 to \$1,500 cash; No. 25 30 acres, imp., 1/2 mi. station, 1/2 mi. school, Swede settlement, \$3,000, \$1,200 cash; No. 19, 60 acres 9 mi. Topeka, rich bottom, \$70 acre; No. 17, 160 acres 3 1/2 miles station, 1/2 mi. school rich land, spring water, \$7,500; \$3,500 cash; No. 16, 146 acres, 11 mi. Topeka, extra fine imp., alfalfa price \$9,500; No. 11, 83 acres, 3 mi. Topeka, 1 mi. station, 35 a. tame grasses fine imp., \$100 acre; No. 8, 106 acres, 9 mi. Topeka, 4 1/2 mi. two towns, living water, 6 r. house, part bottom, no overflow, \$52.50 acre; 160 acres, extra fine barn, 6 r. house, all smooth, rich, 30 a. clover, close town, worth \$10,000, bargain price now \$9,000. Send for list. **WINGETT LAND CO., Exclusive Agents, A. J. WHITE, Farm Salesman, 109 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

lantic. Our agriculture is quite dissimilar in methods and character. Our ways of handling the great food staples of the world are the best devised, and the extensive use of new and improved implements and machinery has largely released the farmer from the drudgery of the hardest labor. The American farmer enjoys a position of comparative ease, with larger opportunities for cultivating those qualities that make of him a broader-minded, well-balanced man. His horses and machinery do the work that the old-world brethren accomplish with the scythe and much wearisome effort—one a master, the other pretty much a slave. This is not intended as any disparagement of the European farmer. He is a good farmer; he must be, but he can't help being more or less a creature of the surroundings that environ him. He does as well no doubt as his opportunities and resources make possible, but with the same expenditure of energy and effort here in Kansas, for instance, how much better off would he, and his, be!

In one respect I presume it may be said that Europe hangs the Indian sign on us, and that is in its roads. I didn't see a dirt road while there. The highways are macadam, or made of rock. Another noticeable feature was their width. I don't know the exact measurement, but they were very narrow compared with ours, but still wide enough for all practical purposes. I presume they do not exceed a third the width of our section roads, and this suggested the idea that considerable portions of our highways might advantageously revert to abutting tracts, and be profitably utilized, instead of as at present too often left to grow up with unsightly weeds and noxious grasses, producing a crop of undesirable seeds that are indiscriminately distributed by the never-failing winds. So far as I could see there was no uniform plan followed in locating the roads of Europe, and from appearances I presume the lines of least resistance were followed. The winding here and there of the roads, as they do, with the long white stretches up the more or less precipitous hillsides, also adds to the picturesque quality of the country.

Likewise, the railway roadbeds are kept in excellent repair, looking as neat and trim as the farms and gardens. The trains, though, are a curious sight, and nearly devoid of conveniences, such as we have grown accustomed to. The European railroads certainly are not operated with a view to the comfort of their travelers; if so, they are monumental failures. The freight cars look like playthings; a phaeton I saw loaded filled the car, and four or five oxen crowded the capacity of another. Most of the cars are flat with side-boards, and when filled are covered with tarpaulin if any protection is needed. I wondered how long it would take the railroads of Europe to move the wheat crops of Kansas, and presume from the looks of the equipment that if they were confronted with the task they would simply give it up without a try.

Reno County Lands.

320 acres all-round farm, fine improvements, 40 acres alfalfa, 10 mi. from Hutchinson, 4 mi. from Burrton, at \$22,500.
160 acres, well improved, 4 miles from Burrton. Price, \$10,000.

CHAS. N. PAYNE,

Hutchinson,

Kansas.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

Highly imp. full section, 7 mi. town, 540 acres in cultivation, fine 11 r. house, barn 45x72, 4 r. tenant house, granaries, cow sheds, implement house, fine living spring water, 20 acres hog tight, cross fenced, 10 a. maple grove, 30 a. pasture, 40 a. prairie grass, all nice rich, smooth land, with good imp., well painted, good condition. A big bargain at \$50 per acre, terms to suit. Write for our list.

WINGETT LAND CO.,

A. J. White, Farm Salesman, 109 West 6th, Topeka, Kan.

"BEAR IN MIND"



THAT YOU CAN BUY
a 220 acre stock farm, just listed, 7-room house and barn, all fenced, 60 acres in cultivation, balance hay and pasture, for \$20 per acre.
For full particulars and farm bargain list write

J. K. BEATTY,

Coffeyville,

Kansas

First Class Grain and Hog Farm.

Containing 320 acres, 280 acres in high state of cultivation, 40 acres in pasture 40 acres in alfalfa, the soil is a very rich chocolate loam with enough sand to make it work well. Improved with a good 12 room house with bath, cellar, closets, etc., large barn, granary with 15,000 bu. capacity, corn crib, cow barn extra good hog houses and breeding sheds and other outbuildings, good well and windmill. Farm is fenced and cross fenced, 80 acres is hog tight into 10 and 20 acre fields for hog lots. Located 1 mile from good railroad town with 2 railroads and 11 miles from Wichita. Price \$27,500, with terms. This is one of the best farms in Sedgwick county and a money maker. See **THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 137 N Main St., Wichita, Kan.**, about this and other Sedgwick county bargains.

Some Choice Farm Bargains

80 acres, fine slope and prairie land, 60 in cultivation, good house, barn, orchard, plenty of water, only 8 miles from Emporia. Price \$4,400.

160 close to shipping point, Greenwood county, good quality of land, 8 room house, other improvements good, 140 acres in cultivation, a splendid bargain at \$45 per acre.

320, Greenwood county, 200 acres in cultivation, good improvements, fine orchard, an abundance good water, 6 miles good town, good soil, and a great bargain at \$40 per acre.

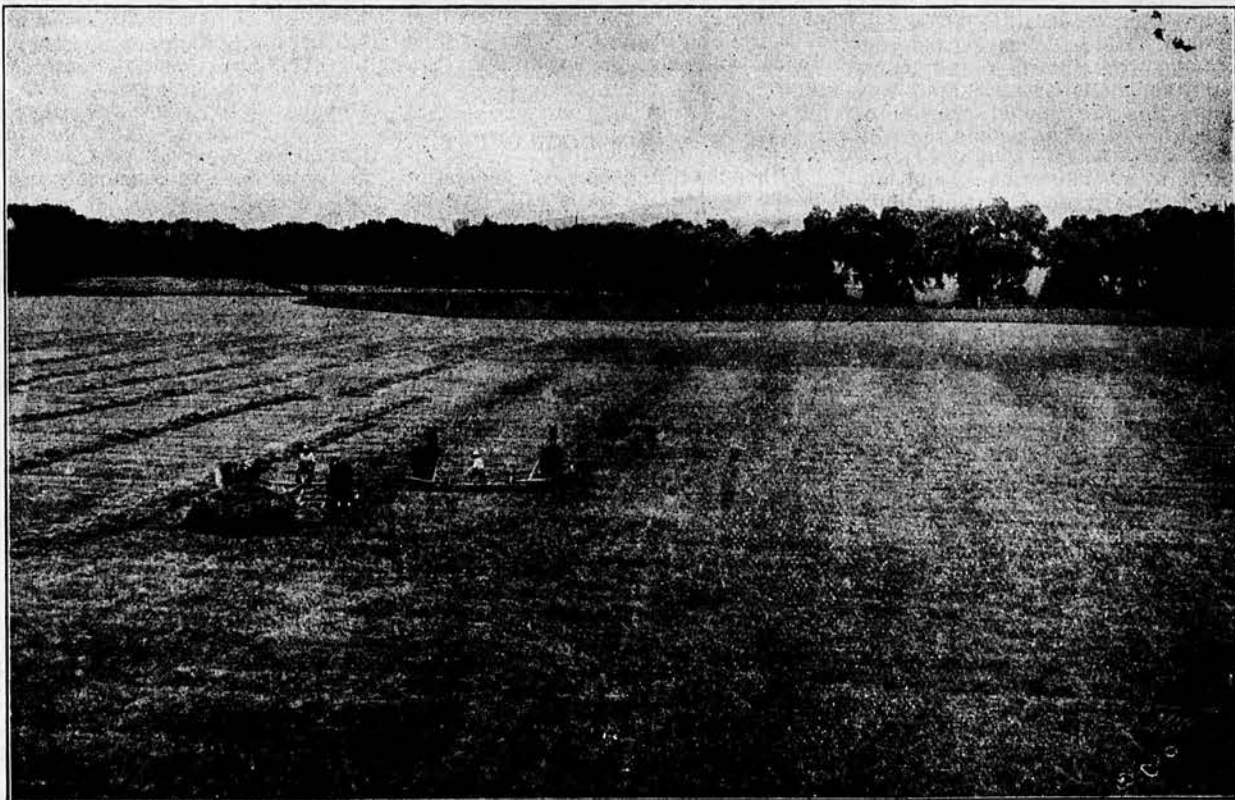
640 acres, within 85 miles Kansas City, nearly 400 acres choice bottom land which does not overflow, good house, large barns, and other improvements, best combination ranch in the state. Price \$50 per acre.

960 acres, Greenwood county, 250 choice bottom land, balance fine prairie land, best of grass, plenty of timber, good water, fairly good improvements. Price \$30 per acre. Other bargains. Write for list stating fully what you want.

J. M. McCOWN,

Emporia,

Kansas.



Out there in Kansas. Alfalfa harvest on Harmondale Farm, Shawnee county.



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



THE STATE FAIR.

The business man, and especially the business woman, in the country needs an occasional season of relaxation just as much as does the business man or woman in the city.

A continuous round of routine labor is not conducive to the best work, the best living or the best development of either. This fact was recognized by the Creator when He ordained that one day of each week should be a day of rest from labor. It is recognized in another way when it is conceded, generally, that an occasional rest period of greater length than the one day each week is far the benefit of mankind in his physical, mental and moral nature.

The city worker naturally seeks the country, the forest, the seaside or the mountains for his vacation as according him the greatest contrast with his daily experiences. On the other hand, the country worker just as naturally seeks a contrast and is likely to spend his vacation in a railroad journey or a sojourn in the city.

The State Fair affords an excellent opportunity for both and offers cultural advantages which both need but can secure nowhere else. The State Fair is generally located in the country which meets the requirements of the city man and it is thronged with great crowds of people which meets the need for association with his fellows felt by the farmer. It is full of interest and thus meets the wants of both. Both the farmer and the city man are members of the commonwealth and both are interested in its material progress and accomplishments. What more appropriate and satisfying thing, than that they should meet at such a place? The State Fair is the state on exhibition. It is a great show of its products—manufactures, crops, live stock, machinery, minerals, and of the methods and processes by which the state has attained its position in the world. It is a great university which teaches by object lessons. It is the one place where the citizen can add to his store of information by the observation of the best. It is a wonderland to the city man, a revelation to the farmer and an education to both.

In this age of scientific investigation thousands of the best trained men of our nation are spending their lives in finding out the fundamental facts of agriculture. Thousands of men are working to learn the truths underlying the growth and development of animal and vegetable life, and the adaptation of the minerals of earth to the welfare of man. Our great national and state departments of agriculture, our agricultural colleges and experiment stations are spending thousands of dollars yearly and the lives of our brainiest men for the advancement of agriculture, and the State Fair is the one place where the results of their labors may be seen.

The State Fair is the advertising agent of the state. It is the show window of its great store of accomplishments. It is the exposition center of all of the interests and industries of the commonwealth and it is the place for the annual reunion of its citizens. To all its people the educational and social value of the state's fair is unquestioned and unmeasured, but it has a patriotic duty as well. It is a duty which each citizen owes to himself, his family, his neighbor and his state to attend the state fair, see what is to be seen, learn what may be learned, touch elbows with his fellow man in the march of progress and spend a most profitable vacation.

OUR NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

While many people appreciate the enormous value of the work that has been done by the United States Department of Agriculture perhaps there are but few who know of its magnitude or the number of people employed.

According to a statement just prepared there are in the Department of Agriculture 11,145 employees. Of the great Bureaus which have become household words in the agricultural regions of the country, the Bureau of Animal Industry leads with 3,000 employees. This Bureau's duties include

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

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per square line, 14 lines to the inch. Announcements of reputable advertisers respectfully solicited. No medical nor questionable worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday.

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

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

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

the enforcement of a number of laws, but the particular law which requires the greatest number of inspectors is the meat inspection law, and the inspectors are numerous because Congress has specified just how the inspection of meats shall be done. That this great body of men is really inspecting the meats of the country and doing it well no one who is acquainted with the facts can deny, and that they are doing it with absolute absence of graft no honest investigators has ever ventured to dispute. In number of employees the Forest Service is second with 2,881, and the character of the Chief Forester, Mr. Pinchot, is a guarantee that these people are doing effective work in conserving the natural resources of the nation. The Weather Bureau has 1,829 employees but there are thousands of volunteer observers who serve without pay and make reports to the Bureau. The Plant Industry Bureau which is devoting so much attention to successful experimentation on hundreds of lines relating to farm work, has more than 1,200 employees while the Bureau of Chemistry has 479. It is sometimes not understood why the latter Bureau has so few employees when it is called upon to administer the pure food law, but it works differently from the Bureau of Animal Industry. It would be manifestly impossible to inspect at the time of preparation all the prepared foods which are affected by this law so the method is to take samples, analyze them, and if they are found adulterated or misbranded to seize them, and prosecute the manufacturer. The remaining employees are divided among several Bureaus, that of Soils, of Entomology, of Statistics, the Division of Publication, the Office of Good Roads, and that of Experiment Stations.

THE BIG, OUT DOOR WEST.

Although the center of population or the United States is still far east of the geographical center, the west is dominant in practically everything but politics.

The great prairies of the Mississippi valley are the granaries of the nation. From its plains come the meats; from its forests, the lumber; from its mines, the iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver to supply both east and west while its manufactures aggregate more than do those of the east.

This middle-west, or that portion of it lying west of the Missouri river, is newest, richest territory of our country and yet its possibilities are but half understood. It is the only section of our land which produces an abundance of all kinds of agricultural products for home consumption and a considerable amount for export. Scientists tell us that, had the farms east of the Mississippi been properly fed and their fertility conserved, they would have been abundantly able to feed the entire nation and all the

products raised west of that stream could have been exported. As it is now the rich, virgin prairies of the west feed the nation and help to feed Europe.

These results are due, however, to the quality of the soil and climate rather than to careful methods. Our population is growing enormously and the call for western grains and meats will become heavier each year. The arable land is all occupied and the farmer of the present day cannot move to new and virgin land when he wants richer soil. Intensive farming is forced upon him.

With our rapidly increasing knowledge of conditions, of varieties, of soils and of methods and with the opening up of new territories by irrigation, drainage and dry-farming projects the west will become more productive than ever. It will continue to feed the nation however great it may become. It will retain its ascendancy. It will still be dominant and Kansas will lead. The shrewd, far-seeing man—he who peers into and reads the probabilities of the future, realizes these facts and is buying Kansas land. He believes he will reap abundant profit from his investments and he knows he cannot lose.

ARE FARM PRICES TOO HIGH?

Speculators and the big commercial concerns of the country always take pains to know the crop conditions but this year they seem to be especially active. They have tabulated their results and predict enormous crops for the current season. Used for legitimate purposes these statistics will have an active influence upon the business conditions of the country but in them, or at least in some of them, there sounds an unusual note. It is claimed by these firms that the prices of farm products, which has reached the highest general level ever known, are oppressive to consumers and must be lowered.

Is this true? Does the farmer get too much for his products? To the city wage earner who must buy every mouthful he eats and whose salary has not increased accordingly, these prices may seem high but to the farmer who must cultivate high priced land, buy expensive machinery, pay fancy prices for farm labor and see his taxes mount higher each year the matter has a different aspect.

Farm land in Kansas that sold for one-third to one-half the price of Iowa land a few years ago now fully equals it. With our many advantages of climate and our alfalfa possibilities Kansas farm land will probably exceed in value that of similar land in the states east of the Missouri river.

The farmer does not now, and never has, so far as we know, get an exorbitant price for his products. That the consumer pays such prices is not denied but he does not pay these prices to the farmer. The farmer who creates the wealth should always

have a fair price for it and the transportation companies who carry it to the consumer should have fair wages for their services and if some workable scheme could be devised by which the producer, the transporter and the consumer would be the only participating parties the first would get more and the latter would pay less.

An Iowa reader of KANSAS FARMER thinks he is discouraged with results obtained from corn breeding as advocated by the scientists. He claims that the newspapers stated that the corn breeding work done by the experiment station of that state had resulted in an increase of ten bushels per acre for that year in the territory where it had been adopted. He thinks the theory of corn breeding looks well on paper but states that after several years, in which he has not planted an inferior ear, he can see no gain in the amount of corn raised. He admits that more uniform ears are raised and that the corn is better but claims that he does not get any more bushels to the acre. Our correspondent may have been working at one side of the problem only. We do not think that any one claims that the breeding and selection of seed corn is all that is necessary for the production of increased crops. Manure and careful cultivation are also necessary. Our correspondent admits that he has secured more uniform ears and that the crop generally is of better quality, which is perhaps all that he ought to expect from the work he has done. Now if he will maintain a practise of selecting good seed and will give attention to the manuring and cultivation of his soil he can begin to count his results.

The city of Topeka, where KANSAS FARMER is published, is now having its regular weed mowing festival. In this, as in many other things, the Capital City sets the example for other cities of the state and this practise is too often followed by farmers who allow the weed mowing to wait a convenient season. It is sometimes difficult to understand the workings of a municipality. One of the things that puzzles the observer is why city and road officers generally should wait until the noxious weeds have matured and partially or wholly distributed their seeds before any attempt is made to mow them. The laws of the state, the desires of the people and the purposes of the officers all seem to be for the obstruction of weeds and yet the universal practise is to allow these weeds to mature their seeds and thus insure a good crop for next year before anything is done to them. The individual farmer or city resident has a hard fight of it if his neighbors all allow their weeds to mature.

It is said that the dry farming methods now so popular and promising in the semi-arid regions of the west had their origin in a somewhat peculiar manner. W. H. Campbell, after whom the system was named, was trained as a railroad machinist but finding the life did not agree with him he moved, in the early eighties, to what is now South Dakota. In the season of 1883-84 Campbell and his neighbors lost their crops by dry weather but in looking at the land where his crops should have been he noted that the ruts made by the cultivator wheels and the hoof prints made by his team had good grain standing on them. This gave him the idea which finally matured itself in the form of the subsurface packer. The whole idea of this system being that for small grain crops in the semi-arid region the land must be firm for the seed-bed but must be covered with a dust mulch.

The dry weather will shorten the yield of many an acre of corn where there is sufficient moisture in the soil to fully mature the crop if it were properly conserved. One more plowing would have been worth ten bushels an acre to many corn fields. But plowing corn when it is higher than a horse's back and with the mercury near the top of the tube is not pleasant work and besides, there was the harvesting and the haying so the corn had to go without the necessary firm-

ishing touches and the crop will be short. It is too often so. This is one of the reasons why the yield of corn per acre is greater in New England than in Kansas.

Some doubt has been expressed by readers of KANSAS FARMER as to the practicability of teaching agriculture in the common schools. Agriculture is both a science and an art and calls for special training with the aid of special apparatus and specially trained teachers, none of which can be supplied by the country schools. The entire function of the common school is to teach the elementary branches which underlie all education and special training, and any attempt to "mix in" agriculture with the legitimate work of the common school will result in failure. This is the substance of the argument. What do you think about it?

There seems to be a larger acreage of Kafir corn and sorghum on the higher western plains than heretofore and these crops are doing well in the regions that have suffered from a heat sufficient to injure or destroy the corn. In the extension of the corn belt westward many a cautious farmer has made assurance doubly sure by putting in a crop of Kafir corn. If his corn does well he will have two crops of grain for his winter's feed and if his corn should fail he will have the Kafir corn anyway and Kafir corn is a good thing to have in the winter, especially if it be accompanied by a plentiful supply of alfalfa.

The farmers of Reno county living to the west of Hutchinson are organizing for the purpose of building a twenty-one mile "county boulevard" which shall unite the city of Hutchinson with Huntsville. This is a very rich farming country in which many of the farmers own automobiles. And, as they are at a considerable distance from a railroad in either direction, they proposed to solve the problem of marketing their products at their own convenience by building a rock road.

Wheat sowing will soon commence. The benefits to be derived from a good seed-bed are not so fully appreciated as they should be. If the surface has been kept loose and free from weeds, there ought to be moisture enough in the soil to start the new crop off in fine condition. A finely pulverized surface and a solid sub-surface will, under ordinary conditions, insure a good stand, and early and rapid growth.

There is, of course, the element of luck in farming, as in most occupations, but in none of them is it smaller than that of the farmer. Some farmers nearly always have good crops; others nearly always have poor crops. This is not the result of luck, but of knowledge and science, properly applied. The poor farmer is not infrequently a hard worker, but he does not work to the best advantage.

A piece of galvanized iron wire stapled over the barbed wires and buried in the ground with the post will serve as a lightning conductor and prevent the killing of cattle that

may have drifted to the wire in a storm. It is not necessary that each post be supplied with this ground wire but one should be placed on every eighth or tenth post.

Sometimes a soil will not respond to commercial fertilizers, because it lacks in organic matter. The application of barnyard manure and the cultivation of leguminous crops like alfalfa, clover, cow-peas or soy-beans will solve most questions concerning soil fertility that are to be found in this country.

Alfalfa and cows need lime. Feed lime to the alfalfa, and then feed the alfalfa to the cows. Both will then get what they need. All animals, and especially young growing animals, need lime. Alfalfa is the best medium in which to find it.

How many farmers disk their wheat and oats land as soon as the crop is removed? What could they do that would pay them better for the time required? Too many of them let the weeds grow up in weeds, sapping moisture and fertility from the soil.

The swine grower who has not tried



Out there in Kansas. William Galloway's miniature manure spreader and Shetland ponies at the State Fair.

a ration of corn, tankage, and alfalfa, does not know how much he has lost. It is a magic combination for making pork.

KANSAS IN HARVEST

Charles M. Harger in The Reflector.

In Kansas the thought of harvest is ever present. It tarries with the townsman as with the dweller on the farm. It is the absorbing problem of the politician, the suggestion of the

drove forty miles yesterday and never saw the wheat more beautiful. It is going to be a good crop."

To be sure there were years when the story was less roseate, when



The above is the beautiful country home of Geo. W. Elbert, Ness City, Kan. Mr. Elbert breeders registered Poll Herefords. His fin farm joins town and is one of the best improved farms in the country. Ness county is fast forging to the front in so far as fine stock is concerned. There are a number of Percheron breeders in that county. In another place in this issue will be found a full page advertisement setting forth the advantages of that splendid agricultural county.

preacher, the basis of the business man's plans.

Shall the congregation build an addition to the church? Yes, if the harvest be fair. Shall the daughter's room have new furniture? Yes, if the wheat be a success.

As harvest time draws nearer there are anxious looks at the fields and the townspeople take long drives into the country to look over the stretches of green, later turning to gold. The next day at the street corner: "I

there were tales of bare fields, when the "stand" was not good in some townships, when heads were shaken and advice was given to take in soil on business operations.

But nothing like that has been known for a decade. Every year with the regularity of the summer sun has come the glory of the wheat, and each year the tide of prosperity has risen with the richness of the harvest. Expansive plans have been put forth, and each year have been carried to more perfect fruition.

When the final scene comes, when the binders and headers have gone rattling through the streets toward the farms, when the army of immigrant harvesters has dropped off the night freights and the strangers have taken up their abiding places in the village park; when the farmers drive sweaty horses to the hardware stores and throw heaps of binding twine into the wagons; then hurry away to the country—it is the climax.

Not much doing in the Kansas town in harvest time. The streets are deserted by farmers' teams. The high school and college boys have gone to the country to earn their \$2 a day and to gain a handsome coat of tan on faces and arms. The townspeople furnish the audiences for the moving picture shows, and the band concerts. The business activity is in the country.

When a farmer comes to town on an errand he is surrounded by eager questioners.

"How is the wheat turning out?"

"Pretty well—going twenty bushels to the acre in our section."

The merchants smile. The bankers nod their heads with approval. The newspaper men take an item for the

weekly issue and for telegrams for the city dailies.

This is something like! It means that there will be money to spend for luxuries during the autumn and winter. It means that the town stores will sell big bills of goods. It means that there will be another year of good times—for so long as the rain falls and the sun shines at opportune periods there always will be good times in Kansas.

On Sunday the automobiles of the townfolks are put in order for long runs. The roads are dry and the skies clear. All aboard for the country to see the harvest! Out over the river bridge, across the wide bottoms where the wheat is in shock, and on up the slopes to the uplands.

Here it is that one sees the beauty of harvest. The car climbs to the high road and stretching for miles is the undulating prairie cut into squares of green and yellow. The corn is just in its summer vigor. The wheat is outlined like great spots of deeper sunshine. Stacks of grain, shocks, bundles and yet waving acres that reflect the glory of the day, are spread as far as the eye can reach. It is the most beautiful picture the plains can give.

Here and there an anxious farmer has considered it no desecration of Sabbath's sanctity to gather his waiting grain. The hum of the binder borne far in the summer breeze adds a touch of life to the presentment. A silent thrashing outfit stands ready for its whirling task in the early morning.

To be sure there is weariness in harvest. The farmer and his family look forward to it as a time of intense application and are glad when the end has come and the reddish yellow treasure is safe in the granary. But like other climaxes of life it brings its reward in the satisfaction of accomplishment.

A sudden catastrophe that in a day would lay low the yellow grain would bring tragedy to the farmer. It would not in this time of varied possessions ruin him financially, but it would break his hopes and make the year seem barren. One cannot look forward to harvest for ten months with out intensely desiring that it shall give its reward.

It is not alone the money value of the wheat that makes harvest beautiful. The influence of the picture is subjective as well as objective. The land is giving of its bounty and one feels that it is good to have his lines cast in such pleasant places. It tells of contentment, of happy homes that shall be made yet more enjoyable, of community life given a touch of bounteousness that shall lift it up to greater things.

Responding to an inquiry as to who was the first to sow alfalfa in Kansas, which appeared in a recent number, W. M. Moore, Munden, Kan., writes that while he may not be the first he can claim 1874 as the date of his first planting. He states that he had a fine stand but the grasshoppers ate it clear to the ground though it immediately revived and grew to a height of about eight inches that season. He also states that he tried to get his sheep to eat it but they absolutely refused. Believing that if sheep would not eat it it had no value he gave the alfalfa no attention until late years. He is now raising fine crops each year.



The above is a very good picture of Col. E. A. Kramer's residence in Ness City, Kansas. Col. Kramer formerly lived at Plainville, Kan., but this spring bought a fine farm near Ness City and a fine residence in town and went there to live. He believes in the value of Ness county land and is engaged in the real estate business at present. Col. Kramer is well known over northern Kansas as a live stock auctioneer and expects to continue in the auctioneering business also. He is a good judge of live stock and knows values and is a very successful man on the auction block. Ness county people will do well to acquaint themselves of this fact as they now have in their midst a man who was considered one of the real live wires in the auction business in the northern part of the state where he was best known.

Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
3 CENTS A WORD

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

HELP WANTED.

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

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

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARMER with \$1,000 more or less, to invest and take charge of farm, raising poultry on a large scale. Good market, climate, soil and water. Address Board of Trade, Bisbee, Arizona.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—25 HEAD WELL BRED horses, three to five years old, saddlers and roadsters, at reasonable prices. S. R. Shupe, Sitka, Kan.

MULES FOR SALE—27 HEAD COMING 3 years old; 26 head 3 and 4 years old; 25 head 5 to 7 years old, 16 hand. The 25 head just out of work but in fair flesh. All native and good sized mules. Make date by letter or wire if you care to look at them. Wm. Colter, Garden City, Kan.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND China sows bred for fall litters. Spring pigs either sex. Meddler blood. O. Warrensburg, Seneca, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS, SHORTHORNS AND B. P. Rocks—Yearling boars, sows and gilts open or bred, also fall pigs. B. P. Rock eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

CATTLE.

JERSEYS FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF high grade cows and helpers. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kan.

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

FIFTY HOLSTEINS, DISPERSION SALE September 22, Ottawa, Kan. Write for catalogs. Walter Pleasant, W. S. Williams.

RED POLL CATTLE SALE SEPT. 14, 1909, at Emporia, Kan. Write for information. John E. Hinshaw.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF high grade Polled Durham cows and helpers. C. M. Albright, R. 2, Overbrook, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—IN SERVICE—Prince Consort 187008, red; Master of Alysdale 241519, roan. For sale now, 10 registered, extra choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old. All red. Also 20 cows and helpers. Fine ones, at prices below their value. Let me show them to you. Charles W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—COLLIES OF ALL AGES. Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. Write for circular. Harry Wells, Belle Plue, Kan.

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—MALAKOFF SEED WHEAT, pure, not a kernel of rye or cheat. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel. Large quantities less. A. E. Barker, Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, BLUE grass and other grass seeds, seed buckwheat, turnip seed and other seeds for fall planting. Send for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, recleaned and sacked F. O. B. cars here at \$1.50 per bushel. This wheat made an average of over 30 bushels this year. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—NEW CROP MEADOW FESCUE or English blue grass, clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Please write us when you have any to offer. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

POULTRY.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—HOUSEL, JEWEL, Kan.

A FINE LOT OF BLACK MINORCAS. Send for price. John G. Stauffer, Quakertown, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS—EXTRA FINE SPRING cockerels and breeding pens at half price now. Circulars. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

LAWYERS.

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

REAL ESTATE.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

I WANT TO RENT A FARM, FULLY stocked, on shares, good reference. Address S. C. Reveley, Gardner, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA LANDS, CUSTER AND Dewey counties. Write for our large cheap list. Sorter & Gray, Custer City, Okla.

FOR EXCHANGE—A CHICAGO SUBURBAN lot for a draft stallion or a jack. W. J. Yoho, 316 S. Seneca St., Wichita, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES irrigated land in the fruit belt of western Colorado. For information address E. R. Hartman, Maher P. O., Montrose Co., Colo.

786-ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED LYON County Ranch for \$34.00 per acre. Write for full description and list of small farms. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—200 ACRES, FINE dairy and stock farm, \$3,500 worth of improvements, close to good town. Price \$5,800. Farms and ranches, all sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

BARGAINS—160 ACRES, 100 CULTIVATED, 14 alfalfa, 8-room house, good barn, other outbuildings, homey place, orchard. Price \$5,200. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

FARMS IN THE CORN, WHEAT AND alfalfa belt of Lyon, Greenwood and Chase counties. Best combined farming section in the West. Owners' prices. Write for lists, stating what you want, to J. M. McCown, Emporia, Kan.

A REAL FARM BARGAIN—132 ACRES well improved, 12 roomed house, 2 large barns, fenced and cross fenced, orchard, good water. Price \$6,000.00. Three miles west and 1/2 mile south of Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas. A. L. Jones, Baxter Springs, Kan.

FREE HOMES FOR EVERYBODY under the homestead and desert acts. Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona, is fast settling. Water obtained at a depth as shallow as 4 1/2 feet. As fine alfalfa land as there is in the world. For further information address the McCall Realty Company, Cochise, Ariz.

TEXAS GULF COAST: ABUNDANT RAIN, high, healthy, well drained land, highly profitable crops; alfalfa, corn, rice, sugar cane, oranges, figs, grapes, pecans, winter truck. Gulf breeze insures mild winters, delightful summers. We sell our own lands; 85,000 acres on Matagorda Bay. Write today. W. B. Gaumer, representing Hurd Land Co., Palacios, Texas. Agents wanted.

CENTRAL KANSAS FARM LANDS—WE have large lists of choice farming lands in the Great Arkansas River Valley of Kansas, ranging from \$15 to \$100 per acre, according to location and improvements. Best wheat, corn and alfalfa raising soil in the world. Every acre pays big interest on investment. Write us today for full particulars. Cooke & Grant, 16 N. Main St., Hutchinson, Kan.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE RAMS; REGISTERED and ready for service. Ernest Gifford, Beloit, Kan.

MANURE SPREADER.

FOR SALE—A NEW MANURE SPREADER, never used, none better made. It is for sale for a special reason at considerably less than the list price. If you have been thinking of buying a manure spreader, and every progressive farmer is thinking about buying one, here is your opportunity to get an absolutely new one at a special price. Write quick. Address A. Turner, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

A BARGAIN—A COMPLETE THRASHING outfit now in operation. Second season. Good condition. Easy terms. G. E. Denio, Niles, Kansas.

AGENTS: IF I KNEW YOUR NAME, I would send you our \$2.19 sample outfit free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. 50 per cent profit. Credit given. Premiums. Freight paid. Chance to win \$500 in gold extra. Every man and woman should write me for free outfit. Jay Black, Pres., 327 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE upright pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webbers from \$250 up; 9 Krakauers from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

Our population increases a million each year. Our land area doesn't increase an acre. That's why it pays to buy good farm lands now in the

"Santa Fe Southwest"

Everybody knows that the United States is growing fast. Few persons realize that our population increases a million a year!

That's the average annual rate of growth since the last census. Part of this is excess of births over deaths. The remainder comes from foreign immigration.

These "million-a-year" new mouths all must be fed with food from our farms. These "million-a-year" new bodies all must be clothed with other farm products.

Factories are necessary, but they only take what the land produces and make it into food and clothes.

Always the demand is greater, year by year, for what the earth can grow. The supply of land remains about the same. To be sure the cultivable area is added to a little, but it does not keep pace with the added population.

Just a simple sum in arithmetic: Amount of land a fixed quantity; population rapidly growing; result—land goes up in price.

In most European countries values are so high that landless farmers are compelled to seek the cheaper lands of this country. If only one-quarter of the foreign immigration finds its way to the agricultural lands of the United States, it takes a big acreage off the market every year. What's left is worth more.

The Eastern farmer seeks the Middle West. The Middle West farmer pushes on to the Far West. No longer is there a frontier. And salaried city men, country-bred, are buying small farms, too.

The day of so-called "cheap" lands is almost gone. There are still a few scarce thousand homesteads left in the semi-arid region, which ultimately can be made productive by irrigation.

Dry farming is adding other areas to the crop-producing territory.

But these, though welcomed, are only a drop in the bucket.

Land is the basis of all values, so why not get in now on the "ground floor?" Temporary periods of stationary prices may come. For a long hold—ten, fifteen, twenty years—your Southwest farm, if bought right, will surely double or quadruple in value, to say nothing of crops raised meanwhile.

The Santa Fe has no land to sell. Its business is to haul passengers and freight. It wishes, however, to help build up the communities along its lines.

Write me today, for our Southwest land folders, describing Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California—the best part of the best country on earth. They tell the truth. Say which section you are most interested in. Give your full name and address. I will also send you our immigration journal, The Earth, six months free.



C. L. Seagraves,

General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry. System,

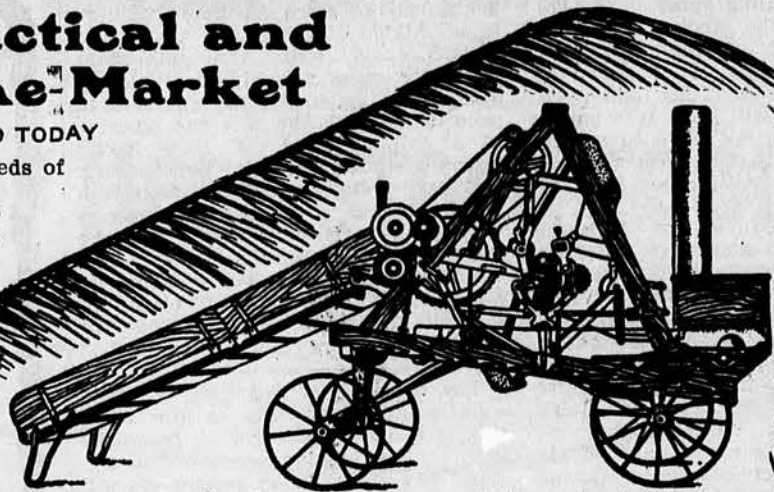
Railway Exchange, Chicago

The Luebben Baler

Entirely New; Most Practical and Economical Baler on the Market

THE GREATEST MONEY SAVING FARM MACHINE IN THE WORLD TODAY

That sounds like a strong statement, but it is the truth, as hundreds of farmers, feeders and hay dealers all over the country have testified. For years there has been a crying need for a hay baler that would do work perfectly—of a bale that could be baled and fed without waste. The Luebben baler is the solution of the whole problem. It bales twice as fast as any other baler on the market and the Luebben bale is the most perfect food package for live stock that has ever been discovered. Investigate this remarkable machine. It will prove the best investment you ever made.



CYLINDRICAL

BALES Direct From The Windrow



Write for this FREE Catalogue



The Baler Book.—A great big volume about balers that shows you how to make and save money each year baling hay, alfalfa, and clover. It tells how numerous farmers have made 100 per cent on their investment the first year. It tells you how you can do it for yourself this year. Everything you want to know is told in this book—and it's true. Write for it today.

See Our Exhibit, Kansas State Fair, September 13 to 18.

Every Farmer Can Afford One

OUR CATALOG DEMONSTRATES IN ACTUAL FIGURES, AND FIGURES DO NOT LIE, THAT THE LUEBBEN BALER, USED TO BALE 200 TONS OF HAY, ALFALFA OR CLOVER, WILL PAY FOR ITSELF THE FIRST YEAR.

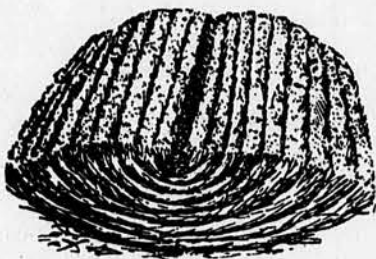
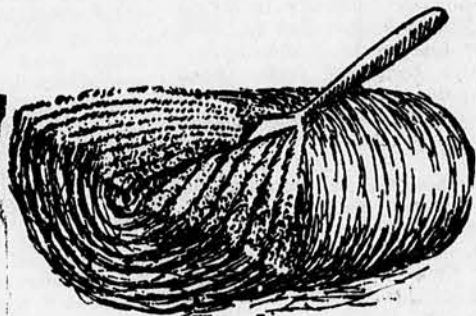
Did you ever before have an opportunity to buy a machine for your farm that would pay you a profit like this? It's a wonderful invention. One that you have hoped for years would be accomplished.

The Time Has Come and This is Your Opportunity.—The Luebben baler has twice the capacity of any other baler on the market and therefore if the cost of operation was the same would save you have your baling bills. But the cost of operation is a great deal less than the old fashioned square baler.

This proves the economy of the Luebben baler. There are a hundred other reasons why every farmer should own a Luebben baler—but the chief of them all is the money the Luebben will save him each year.

There is no waste. The shrinkage is reduced to the minimum and the money that used to be paid for stacking is saved because the Luebben baler bales direct from the windrow.

It is not a question of, Can I afford to own a Luebben baler but rather, Can I afford Not to? There are such enormous savings to be made. Such remarkable opportunities for profit in the operation of this baler that no farmer can afford to be without a Luebben baler.



The Cylindrical Bale for Feeding.

A BOON TO ANIMAL KIND—A PURE FOOD PACKAGE FOR YOUR LIVE STOCK. The Luebben bale is cylindrical in form—self binding, and tied with string.

No more wires to cut.

It feeds with absolutely no waste. The Luebben baler bales 5 different size bales—and stock will turn from the old fashioned square bale to the Luebben bale because it is cleaner.

Alfalfa is scoured as it is baled. It re-

tains its rich fresh color because it has a hole through the center and cures in the bale.

With the cylindrical bale there is no deterioration of the food value of the hay. It remains the same throughout the bale, and when fed the live stock eat from the outside and do not burrow into it or throw it under foot.

The Luebben bale is its own protection against the weather. Write for the book which tells all about it.

The bale is opened by use of an ax or hatchet cutting lengthwise in the bale. See cut.

Bales Direct From the Windrow.

thus saving the cost of cocking and stocking. All that is necessary is to drive the Luebben into the field and go to work. It's the greatest money saver of modern times for the farmer, feeder and hay dealer. It completes your haying in one operation. When it's baled in the Luebben bale it's ready for the market and will bring at least 20 per cent more than the ordinary old fashioned bale.

A Word to the Hay Dealer.

Here is a money making proposition for you. With a Luebben baler you can bale hay at a cost of 53½ cents a ton. Can you think of any better investment than buying loose hay from the farmers in your community and baling it yourself?

The Luebben baler bales direct from the windrow. You can buy the crop in the field, put your Luebben baler in and haul it away in bales.

The Luebben bale is the most perfect bale ever discovered. It feeds with absolutely no waste and when your customers have tried it once they will never be satisfied with the old fashioned square bale.

Luebben Baler Co., Dept. K, Beatrice, Nebr.

LIVE STOCK



Use a fly repelling spray in the stables and upon the stock. There are many dependable ones and it only requires a little time to protect the work horses for the day while the colts and calves will grow into money faster if they do not have to use up their vitality in fighting these pests. In the dairy it is invaluable.

Iowa has announced her 55th annual State Fair and with this announcement is made the statement that she will this year, for the first time, have a creditable exhibit of dairy cattle. This would also be an excellent year for Kansas to begin. The State Wide Fair at Topeka offers liberal premiums for both the dairy and dual-purpose breeds and it is hoped that a showing of dairy cattle that is at least creditable to Kansas as a dairy state will be made.

These are trying days for the colts, and they need special attention. If not doing well they may as well be weaned. Keep them out of the sun and away from flies as much as possible. Feed grain liberally three times a day, with plenty of good alfalfa or timothy and clover hay. Do not let them enter the winter months in a rundown condition. The growth of draft colts should be pushed all the time for the first two years of their lives. It is the big, growthy colt which brings, and is worth, the money.

As will be seen in the map advertising the Kansas Fair circuit the city of Parsons comes in for a double share, the first a race meet which was held last week and the next a regular fair which will begin on October 12. Parsons has a very fast half-mile track on which the pacer Ginger by Agnus M. made the world's record for four consecutive heats in the remarkable time of 2:08 1/4, 2:07 3/4, 2:08 1/4, and 2:10 1/4. This meeting brought out some good horses though the attendance was poor and the meeting not successful financially. Dan Patch and Minor Heir will race on this track at the October meeting.

"The sculptor lures from the solid marble images of grace, beauty or strength that provoke the plaudits of the world. His contact with his work is direct. In calling from stone creatures of his own conception, the figures may be shaped at will. A Phidias or a Canova lifts the veil from his superb handiwork and gains a place in the gallery of immortals. Compared with him who has the power to conceive an ideal animal form and call it into life through a profound knowledge of nature's intricate and hidden laws, the greatest

sculptor is a mere mechanic. There is no higher form of art than that which deals with the intelligent manipulation of animal life; the modeling of living, breathing creatures in accordance with the will and purpose of a guiding mind. It rises in its boundless possibilities to heights that are fairly God-like. It sounds the depths of the profoundest mysteries of physical existence, verging on the borders of the Infinite itself. The world of human endeavor presents no nobler field of action, no realm of thought demanding a higher order of ability."—Sanders "Shorthorn Cattle."

The shortage of hogs all over the country and especially in the cornbelt is the subject of much comment in breeding, feeding and packing circles. It appears to be serious enough but since the statement comes that the same shortage exists all over the Dominion of Canada, the matter seems serious from one point of view. Several packing plants in Canada are reported to have shut down and others are working only half time. To the farmer of the cornbelt this fact is significant as showing the shortage of bacon hogs in that country as well as of lard hogs at home. It is also significant as showing the probable demands that will be made upon the breeder for his stock in the very near future. Stay by the hog.

The Cattle Situation As Seen at the Chicago Stock Yards.

The near panic which spread over the country in 1907 was much more severe on the people of the eastern states than on those of the West. Since then, and because also of the business uncertainty attending the revision of the tariff by Congress, manufacturers throughout the East, where the bulk of meat consumers are located, have been running their mills on a basis of minimum output until the general financial situation should become cleared and tariff revision be practically settled. Meantime their employees have been forced to live on wages for part time only, and the necessary economy in living expenses which followed has for over a year past caused a comparatively weak demand for beef from those densely populated portions of the United States which constitute the main outlet for cattle and beef raised in the West.

Here lies the main explanation of the cry for cheaper beef, the comparative neglect of the most costly finished steers, and the increased use of pork as the more economical kind of meat during the last year or more.

Now, however, there is unmistakable evidence of a general change for



Out there in Kansas. A neat farm home in Riley county.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

• FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever used. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Proprietors & Distributors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. HAYMOND, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.

I have used GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for 10 years; have been very successful in curing curb, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, most every cause of lameness in horses. Have sold forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and can recommend it.—G. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

the better. Farmers are prosperous and buying liberally of the necessities and comforts of life, together with machinery and supplies of all kinds, and paying their bills promptly when due. Mercantile trade is steadily growing throughout the country. Stocks of manufactured goods of all kinds are becoming well sold out. The tariff no longer gives great concern to manufacturers, for it is evident that Congress will make no radical changes in the schedules. Reports from the East indicate that manufacturing is being revived in nearly every line. Employees are more steadily at work and drawing larger weekly wages, and they are therefore buying more liberally of the necessities of life. All the leading practical minds, like James J. Hill, Secretary of the Treasury Franklin McVeagh, E. H. Harriman and many others, who have within the past week expressed themselves in no uncertain terms concerning the industrial, commercial and financial condition and prospects of the country, agree that the whole business situation is improving daily and that this nation is on the eve of a period of unprecedented prosperity based on the solid ground of safe and sane financing and actual achievements in material wealth production.

Topeka Gets Same Percheron Prizes Offered At International.

Mr. Charles C. Glenn, secretary of the Percheron Registry Company, writes as follows:

"Kindly permit me to call your attention to the inclosed list of special prizes for pure bred Percheron horses, consisting of seventeen distinct classes, which this company is offering at the fair at Topeka on September 13 to 18.

"In offering this splendid list of prizes our company is simply carrying out its policy of doing everything that can be done to further the interests of this great breed of draft horses in particular and also for the benefit it will be to the live stock industry of the great state of Kansas—the state that feeds the world.

"We can assure you that no larger, or better, list of prizes has ever before been offered the breeders of Percheron horses. As evidence of the recognition we are giving this fair and exposition I would say that this is the

same list as is offered at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago and the Alaska-Yukon-Exposition at Seattle. We think Kansas on a level with the country.

"We think that it is due the farmers of Kansas, and to the interest the agricultural portion of you that some sort of mention be made in this big prize list through your able paper and we would be very glad if you can do your part toward its publicity."

Special prizes for pure bred Percheron horses offered by the Percheron Registry Co., Columbus, Ohio. C. Glenn, Secretary:

Stallion 4 years old and over, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Stallion 3 years old and under, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Stallion 2 years old and under, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Stallion 1 year old and under, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Mare, 4 years old and over, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Mare 3 years old and under, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Mare 2 years old and under, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Mare 1 year old and under, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Mare and foal, each to count, cent, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Collection of five stallions, gold medal; second, silver medal.
Collection of three mares, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Stud consisting of one stallion and four mares, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Stud consisting of one stallion and three mares, all bred by exhibitor, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Stallion, any age, bred by exhibitor, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Mare, any age, bred by exhibitor, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Champion stallion, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Champion mare, first, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Market Classes and Grades of Hogs.

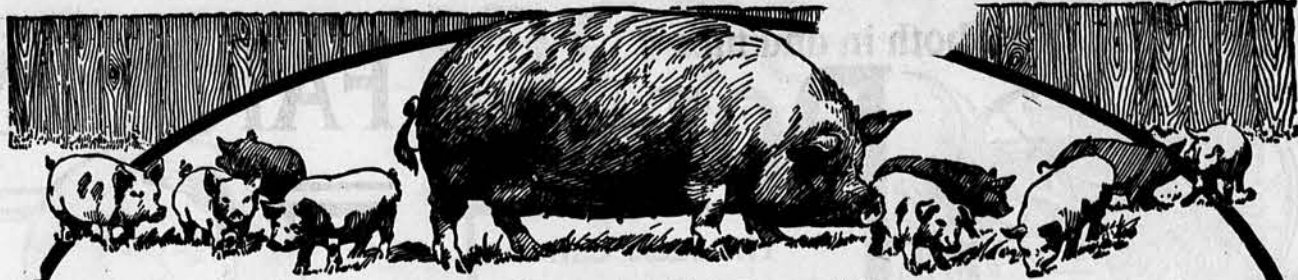
The producer of market hogs ways sure of an open market and prices. Steady markets and good gains are the best arguments well bred hogs should have a

September 4, 1909.

ment place in our animal husbandry. We have in this country a great variety of natural conditions, resulting in a wide range of crop production. This leads to a marked difference in the character and quality of hogs produced in different sections, consequently we can readily divide our hog-producing territory into well-defined areas, each producing a characteristic type of market hog. The corn belt states of the middlewest have given us lard hogs; New York and New England states have produced a medium type between lard and bacon hogs, while the grain country of the Northwest produced the highest grade of export bacon. A swine breeder, aiming for best results, should carefully study conditions of soil, climate, and crop production in his territory and select the breed or class of hogs which has been known to thrive under similar conditions in other territory. It would be a mistake to endeavor to produce high-grade lard hogs in Minnesota and North Dakota, likewise it would be impossible to maintain a high standard in production of hogs for export bacon in Illinois and Iowa. While we cannot see any advantage in further multiplication of breeds, we believe there is a permanent place for each of our recognized breeds.

In handling mixed droves of hogs at large markets, the packers do not discriminate along breed lines; they handle pure breeds and grades of all recognized breeds. Through wide market connections they are able to find an outlet for the product of all classes of hogs. There is, however, a class of hog, which, while profitable for the feeder to produce, is also a desirable hog in the packing house and in the store of the retail dealer.

A good barrow should be smooth and well finished, possessing a symmetrical outline with well-balanced development in all parts. He should stand squarely on sound, strong feet, with well-shaped limbs, showing dense, firm bone, strong enough to carry him to a desirable finished weight without breaking down. The head and neck should be of medium weight; the shoulders and hams smooth, and laid evenly with the sides, shoulders free from shield and harshness, and hams firm and compact. There should be no surplus fat behind the shoulders, over the loins, around



Pork and Profit

If you are feeding hogs for profit, aim to keep them growing every minute of every day, from the time they're "farrowed." This is not an impossibility—on the contrary it's easy to do. It is simply a matter of keeping the hog's digestive apparatus in a normal healthy condition, and appetite keen and sharp, so that the hog will steadily receive and put to use a large food ration. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding and from successful experiments along this line has come

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

—an animal tonic which every feeder needs to make his work successful. It contains elements which medical authorities have always recommended as beneficial to the stomach and the digestive function. It regulates the bowels and expels poisonous matter from the system enabling the animal to resist the poisonous germs of disease. Sold on a written guarantee and fed twice a day in small doses.

100 lbs. \$5.00;
25 lb. \$1.50.

Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V., S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. His 48-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Something to make the hens lay better. To help young chicks to mature earlier and old fowls to fat quicker. In no sense a food, but a tonic preparation to put in food. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the present day foundation of all successful poultry culture. It acts directly on the hen's digestive apparatus; quickens appetite; increases assimilation and makes good health and large production second nature to the fowl. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc., A penny's worth feeds 30 hens one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c.; mail or express 40c.; 5 lbs. 60c.; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. \$2.50.

Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

the tail-head or along the bottom lines. While the most desirable weight changes from time to time, depending on the demand for lard and provisions, a good packer hog should weigh between 225 to 300 pounds with an average of 250 pounds. During the past 10 years there has been a fairly steady decline in the average weight of hogs received at Western markets.

The ideal market hog comes from no particular breed nor is he the result of any particular system of grading or cross-breeding, but it is true that some breeds show a high percentage of desirable market grades. While the number of market hogs showing Berkshire blood is relatively small at Western markets the quality of Berkshire grades and crosses is unusually high. They have long been recognized as profitable killers, cutting out good hams, tidy shoulders, extra good backs and loins, with a high proportion of side and belly cuts; in fact, many Berkshire grades are almost ideal hogs for bacon production.

The demand both from foreign and domestic markets is for lighter, leaner meats finished at earlier ages. Berkshires are right in line with this demand, as they will stand liberal feeding and come to market at 8 to 10 months in prime condition for slaughter without being over fat.—Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.

Ailing Pigs.

I have a litter of pigs farrowed in April that are down in the back. They commence by sitting down to eat, finally get so they can only walk a few feet and fall down and then get so they cannot go at all. I have given them copperas, Indigo, kerosene and applied turpentine on the back over the kidneys but none of these remedies have given any relief. Please advise when to do for my pigs.—Elmer H. Hussey, Marion, Kan.

Ans.—Give two ounces of castor oil, and two teaspoons of turpentine in one pint of milk and water on an empty stomach to each pig. Get eight ounces of Elixir of calisaya bark, iron and strychnine and give a teaspoonful to each in feed twice a day. Feed a little cooked wheat, ground flaxseed-meal and some lime-water.

Give Heifer Light Feed.

I have a young heifer, 3 years old, that had her first calf six months ago. When her calf was 3 months old she commenced giving bloody milk from two teats. We cannot ascertain the cause as no soreness is seen and as yet have found no remedy. What can I do for her?—J. D. Culler, Colony, Kan.

Ans.—Give a dessert spoonful of Squibbs extract of Ergot in feed a day. Feed light.

Growth Back of the Eye.

I have a 4-year-old Jersey cow. Three weeks ago her eyes began to swell and run water in large drops. One eye seems to be all right, the other is three times the natural size and much inflamed. She has begun to fall off in flesh the last few days. What is the name of the disease and what can be done for it?—Thos. Farrell, Williamstown, Kan.

Ans.—This is not a disease, but is caused by some growth back of the eye, it may be an abscess or lumpy jaw. Take three and a half ounces of Potassium iodide in one pint of water, and give two tablespoonfuls once a day in a teacup of water. If possible have a qualified veterinarian examine this cow. It will probably want an operation.

Another claimant for the honor of being the first to sow alfalfa in Kansas appears in the person of M. B. Kinsey of Jewell, Kan. Mr. Kinsey sent to Sacramento, Cal., for alfalfa seed which he sowed in the spring of 1874. He said his first planting grew and made a splendid crop although he was afraid it would freeze out. Mr. Kinsey saw alfalfa introduced into California in which state he lived from 1862 until the fall of 1873 when he moved to Jewell county, Kansas, where he has since lived and which he has seen grow into one of the best alfalfa producing counties in the state.

THE VETERINARIAN

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

Calves Have Pink Eye.

What can I do to cure my calves of pink eye?—S. L. Burnett, Lyndon, Kan.

Ans.—Take equal parts of calomel and baric acid and blow in enough to cover the eye ball and inside of the lids and repeat it in two days.

Ulcerated Tooth.

I have a 3-year-old mare who got bit by a rattlesnake over a year ago and still there is a swelling like a lump jaw on a cow. I have used all kind of stuff on it but the lump will not go down. It is open and running. What can I do for her?—A. Hoffman, Minneola, Kan.

Ans.—Have a qualified veterinarian examine this case and you will find an ulcerated tooth is causing the trouble. Have it removed by trephining. Have the animal chloroformed to operate.

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN

SLICKER

you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather

MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

#300

AT ALL GOOD STORES CATALOG FREE

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery

"VISIO"

MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price.

Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 19, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (manikin \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LUMP-JAW

Quickly and positively cured in less than three weeks with one application of

ADAM'S RAPID LUMP-JAW CURE

Easy to use. Written GUARANTEE accompanies each bottle. Don't delay but write today for free circular. Dept. 22.

H. C. Adams Mfg. Co., Algona, Ia.

COWLEY COUNTY FARM.
160 acres, good six room house, about 80 acres bottom, never falling water, 12 acres alfalfa, 60 acres corn, close to school and church. Price \$17,500. Terms if desired.
R. A. GILMER, Arkansas City, Kan.

STOCK RANCH AND DAIRY FARM.
1,120 acres, all fenced and cross fenced, 40 acres in cultivation, mostly in alfalfa, balance of farm pasture, all tillable, except 40 acres. Well and windmill, one mile from county seat. Price, \$10 per acre. Write FRANK A. REES, Owner, Syracuse, Hamilton County, Kansas.

RICE COUNTY FARM.
340 acres, one-half mile of good town, 25 acres alfalfa, 220 farming land, balance pasture, good house, barn and other buildings; price \$20,000 for quick sale. Write
W. W. BARRETT, Sterling, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES THREE MILES OF ANTHONY.
Rolling land, five room house, barn, 40 acres in cultivation. Price \$5,000.
160 acres, joins town, no improvements, living water, 140 in cultivation, railroad crosses one corner, rich land, \$51 per acre. Wanted, some one to put in canning factory in Anthony, Kan.; 5 railroads. Write F. L. COLLINS, Anthony, Kan. (Real Estate Barber).

Cheap Ranch.

300 acres, 200 acres cultivation, large pasture, fenced, limey water, nearly all can be fenced. New home, stable, granary, well etc. Close to school, rich soil, excellent water, 10 miles to town. For low price, \$15 per acre. Send for big list. Address
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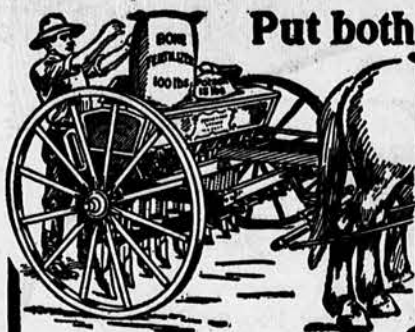
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120 acres\$7,500
235 acres\$65.00 per acre
160 acres\$9,200
These are all improved. I have others. Write me your wants.
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The Last Call

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FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

Deep or Shallow Plowing for Wheat.

I would like to have your opinion in regard to plowing ground for wheat. Which in your experiments has proved best, deep or shallow plowing?—W. L. Gibson, Munden, Kan.

In our experiments the deep plowing early in the season has given larger yields than shallow plowing early; but the shallow late plowing just previous to seeding has given better results than the deep late plowing. The depth of plowing for wheat will vary according to the kind of soil, condition of the soil and the time of plowing. Light, sandy or mellow soils do not need so deep plowing as heavier, firmer, compact soils. New land does not need to be plowed so deep as older land. Old, worn-out land may well be plowed deep so as to bring up new soil and put new life into the ground. But this deep plowing should preferably precede the planting by several weeks or months, and in preparing the land for such a crop as wheat great care should be taken to secure a well settled and well pulverized seed-bed previous to seeding the wheat.

Follow Alfalfa with Wheat?

We have a field of alfalfa ground sown some years ago. Would it do to plow at this time of the year and seed to wheat? Please advise as to the best method of handling the ground.—J. A. Minter, Abilene, Kan.

I would not usually advise to follow alfalfa with wheat the first year after breaking, especially if the land is quite fertile. Under such conditions the wheat is very apt to lodge, making a light crop. A better crop to follow alfalfa is corn. Should you decide to plant the alfalfa land with wheat, the early plowing will be desirable. Then a certain amount of disking and harrowing is necessary in order to pulverize the soil and settle it and get it in good seed-bed condition by about October 1, when the wheat should be planted.

What is Paspalum Dillitum?

What is Paspalum dillitum? It is described in an agricultural paper as the most valuable grass for milk production in Australia. Is there anything to it? I never heard of the plant, and am curious to know about it.—H. C. Hopper, Garden City, Kan.

The grass, botanically known as "Paspalum dillitum," has the common name of "water grass" in the southern states, where it grows quite extensively. I observe, in referring to the discussion of this grass in the Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture, that it is described as being a rather coarse, leafy perennial which grows in clumps two or three feet high, and has many succulent basal leaves. It is a native of Brazil, from which it was introduced into this country, and is now well established in the Gulf States, where it is looked upon as a native grass.

In one section of southwestern Georgia it has become known as "Dallis Grass," from the name of a progressive farmer who has made considerable use of it for hay and pasture. Quoting from the Cyclopaedia, page 45:

"In eastern Australia it is by far the most important of the grasses. It is known there as 'Paspalum grass.' It grows five to six feet high in Australia, and is used mostly for pasture, remaining green the year around."

This grass thrives in Australia in about the same latitude as northern Florida. It is not well adapted to sandy lands, and prefers moist situations. The grass would of course not be hardy for growing in Kansas.

Blue Stem Grass with Short Buffalo Grass.

I would like your advice in regard to getting blue stem prairie grass to grow here with our short buffalo grass. I find quite a number of bunches starting this year on our prairies. I had

thought to gather what seed I could and scatter over our pastures, or would it be better in your judgment to cultivate it in or sow it on cultivated ground? Is there any seed on the market? I have been unable to find any.—I. G. Thompson, Lakin, Kan.

Blue stem grass gradually spreads naturally but it can spread in no other way except from seed. There is little doubt therefore but that you may hasten the spread of the grass by gathering the seed and distributing it over the field or pasture. Without doubt also the grass will start better in the cultivated soil than it will in the prairie rod. In fact we have started the blue stem in this way, gathering the seed and planting it in drill rows, giving a little cultivation during the first year. The cultivation, however, may not be necessary. We found it quite difficult to start the grass even by giving it good conditions, perhaps we planted it too deep, or, more likely, the seed was not good. Actual tests of the germination of the seed indicate that it is often very low in vitality. I suggest that you prepare the seed-bed the same as you would for alfalfa or other grasses. Sow the blue stem seed broadcast and harrow it in. The next year clip the weeds a few times with the mower.

There is no seed of this grass on the market so far as I know. Blue stem is one of the most valuable native Kansas grasses and there is no reason why it should not be brought under domestication and planted and cultivated the same as other tame grasses. I have made some little attempt along this line but the press of other work has caused me to abandon the undertaking for the time. Shall be pleased if you will make some experiments in seeding this grass and report results.

Eradication of Johnson Grass.

If you have any publications showing the best means of fighting or killing Johnson grass or preventing its spread and growth, kindly send it to me or let me know where I may obtain same, or if you can make any suggestions to aid in fighting Johnson grass kindly write me.

The Rock Island railroad which comes up into this county from Texas has spread Johnson grass on its right of way and it is getting on the farms and the farmers would like to have some instructions as to the best means of preventing it from spreading and the best way to kill it.—W. W. Schwinn, Wellington, Kan.

In Kansas, Johnson grass is not fully hardy, at least not in this part of the state. It usually winter-kills, or it may be readily destroyed by turning the roots up with the plow in the winter. In my judgment winter plowing will destroy it in southern Kansas.

Of course if it seeds quite extensively, as it will this year, a great deal of it will start next year from the seed, thus in order to eradicate the grass it will be necessary to prevent it from seeding.

However, where this grass thrives well it is one of the most difficult grasses to eradicate, since it spreads both from the root and from the seed. In fact, it is generally claimed by those who have had the most acquaintance with it that Johnson grass cannot be entirely eradicated where it has once obtained a foothold. This means, of course, in a soil and climate where it is adapted for growing. Prof. Thomas Shaw in his book on "Grasses" in discussing this point says that he does not accept this opinion but believes that "if the plants are not allowed to grow above the ground for a single season, the grass will die." This means, of course, that it will be necessary to use the cultivator and hoe very frequently, the purpose being to allow no green growth above the surface of the ground during the year.

Close and constant pasturing will largely kill out Johnson grass, but usually when such fields are plowed again, the grass takes possession of

the land. If the field or spot is fenced in and swine are pastured and fed on the land they may entirely eradicate the grass by digging up and feeding on its roots. To accomplish the entire destruction of the grass in this way, however, may require several years, and this method is only practicable for a limited area.

If the grass cannot be eradicated where it has obtained a foothold, it is best to adopt measures that will prevent it from spreading from one field to another. Quoting from Professor Shaw's book: "The chief agencies in spreading it are the following: I. Carrying portions of the root to new centers of distribution by means of the plow, harrow, cultivator or other implement of tillage. II. Sowing the seeds along with those of grain among which Johnson grass may have matured. III. Seeds scattering from plants that may have grown up and matured in a crop of grain or in corn or cotton after they have been laid by. IV. In the droppings of cattle that may have eaten the seed. The last named is one of the most common mediums by which the seed is carried.

"The preventive measures are: I. Exercise such care in tilling land where the grass already exists in certain places as will prevent carrying roots to new centers. II. Exercise even greater care in the purchase of seed grain or in cleaning the same. II. Prevent seed from maturing in fields where other crops are grown. W. Do not allow stock to feed on hay

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Prof. Quackenbush and Weatherby—Lawrence (Ks.) Business College.



H. L. Faulkner—Jamesport, Mo.

or pasture which contains mature Johnson grass."

Dodder.

I inclose flowers and seed of a plant found growing in a field of alfalfa

near by. Please tell me what it is, and how best to destroy it. It is in small patches or spots over several acres.—Frank Wing, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

The sample of plant which you send is one of the species of dodder or "loving vine," a parasitic plant which grows on alfalfa and clover and eventually destroys these plants.

I am mailing you circular No. 7, giving some information regarding the destruction of dodder. A field badly infested, such as the one which you describe, had perhaps best be plowed up, although it is possible, as described in the above circular, to destroy the dodder by burning it on the spots where it occurs. Great care should be taken not to spread the pest over the field when the hay is harvested.

Bromus Inermis and Alfalfa for a Cattle Pasture.

I have an alfalfa field that is about one-half of a stand. I would like to thicken it up with some grass and pasture it next year. What would be best to sow? Is the risk of bloating less where there is other grass in the field?—M. Holt, Topeka, Kan.

A combination of Bromus inermis and alfalfa makes a fairly safe pasture for cattle, though not absolutely safe. You might secure a stand of the grass by seeding in the alfalfa this fall. After cutting the alfalfa, disk and harrow the ground and seed Bromus inermis at the rate of about 12 pounds of good seed per acre. This seeding should not be done later than the middle of September. It will depend on the fall whether the seed will start or not. With favorable rains the seed will sprout and you will get a stand of the grass. If the grass starts this fall the alfalfa will not be apt to smother it out next year.

The better plan in seeding a combination of grass and alfalfa is to sow both crops at the same time on a new seed-bed. However, with favorable conditions the plan suggested above may work all right.

I am mailing you a circular giving further information regarding the seeding of Bromus inermis.

It is reported that there are about three hundred farmers in Leavenworth county, Kansas, who are raising tobacco this year. Several have tracts as large as one acre each. The daily press reports that Gus Aaron, who has long been known as a breeder of Poland China hogs and who lives on Route 5, has made so great a success of his first venture in tobacco culture that he has remodeled his barn so that it can be used as a curing shed. It is said that the first load brought in contained 204 stalks, which averaged five feet from the ground to the top of the leaf. Mr. Aaron and his neighbors are said to have raised very fine crops this year but the quality will be known only after the curing process is completed.

Hon. W. A. S. Bird of Topeka owns a fine farm in which he takes a great deal of interest. He makes experiments and watches them carefully. About the latter part of March he seeded a small tract of about 4 acres

one-third of which was rather poor clay land which he heavily manured. This ground was seeded with a mixture of 2 bushels of oats, 1 gallon Canadian field peas, 1 quart red clover and 1 quart alfalfa seed to the acre. At this time he notes that the clay land which was manured has produced very much better than the good land without manure. The oats made a fine growth, the peas were practically a failure, the red clover moderately successful and the alfalfa a splendid success. He is convinced that if he had sowed more alfalfa seed he would have had a fine stand. As it is, he will use the oats for a soiling crop and then, if the conditions demand, will disk and reseed to alfalfa in the fall. The results of the manuring of the clay land are remarkable.

The value of alfalfa as a hog pasture is well known and its value as a pasture for horses is conceded by many though doubted by some. For sheep and cattle, however, it is a dangerous experiment to pasture them on pure alfalfa. Most farmers in Kansas do not have time under our present methods to feed a soiling crop and depend upon grasses which have a very much lower value than has alfalfa or other clover, for their cattle and sheep pastures. If sown with grass of some kind alfalfa may be safely used as a pasture by both cattle and sheep. S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., who has long been known as a Shorthorn breeder, has used a mixture of alfalfa and grass seed for sowing his pastures for nearly twenty years and during that time has had no trouble from bloating. His mixture is as follows: For each acre he uses 4 pounds of alfalfa, 3 pounds red clover, 10 pounds orchard grass, 10 pounds English blue-grass and about a quart of timothy and he has one of the best permanent pastures the writer has seen in his part of the state.

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THERE is no season of the year when an I. H. C. engine will not be of use to you. Many times it will take the place of a hired man and save you a hired man's wages. It will make easy jobs out of the hard jobs. It will enable you to get more and better service out of your other farm machines. Don't let the item of first cost keep you from owning a faithful, dependable helper which

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That is repaying the first cost rapidly.

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

Count the uses you have on your own farm for a reliable power and figure up how many days in the year you could use such a power to advantage. Then go and talk to the International local agent about it. The catalogs he will hand you will give full particulars. If you prefer write us for further information.

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Long coats, with more of the curving lines than were shown last season—skirts pleated, conforming to the hipless lines of the coats. Many have a very deep hip yoke.

You should write us for full information about these styles at once.

If you will state your size, and about the price you wish to pay, we will write detailed descriptions, and tell you about the new colorings.

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DAIRY



A visit of three days among farmers of one Kansas community verifies our claim that better dairy cows are being eagerly sought. Several pure bred dairy bulls have recently been brought into the community and when farmers get this far along there can be no doubt as to the final outcome.

The Iowa State Dairy Association is sending out notices that Hugh G. Van Pelt, formerly a member of the faculty of the Iowa State College, has been appointed State Dairy Expert. He will devote his entire time to the promotion of dairying. He will attend dairy picnics, farmers' institutes and assist in organizing county dairy associations.

Butter-fat prices are four or five cents a pound higher than last year at this time. Prices will no doubt range high all fall and winter. The prices which the consuming public will pay for butter and the consequent check thereby, will only prevent butter-fat from reaching a higher price this winter than ever before. The fall fresh cow if well fed, stabled and cared for will be a big money maker for her owner.

At the West Virginia University experiments were conducted wherein skim-milk showed a value of over \$1 per 100 pounds for feeding chickens. At the present prices of feeds, skim-milk is certainly worth fifty cents per hundred if fed intelligently to the right kind of young stock. The feeding value of skim-milk is for building bone and muscle in the animal body and is essential for the fullest development of the young animal.

More silos have been built by the farmers of Kansas this year than in any preceding year in the history of the state. It is claimed that the dairy farmers immediately surrounding Topeka have purchased 35 silos of a well known stave silo manufacturer. Silage, on account of its succulence, is being regarded more and more an essential in economic butter-fat production. Every farmer milking cows for profit should investigate the advantages of the silo.

tages of the silo.

Kansas has had a good year in the dairy business although not quite so much butter has been made as last year. The spring of 1908 was a month or six weeks early and followed a favorable winter. June, 1908, was the big butter month of the year. This year July was the big month. Last year the heavy shrinkage in milk receipts did not arrive until September 1. This year the heavy shrinkage came August 15. So this year's milking season has been short at each end. Prices, however, have been higher this year than last.

The past two weeks have been trying times on the dairy cow. While there is plenty of grass in the pastures it is dry and unpalatable and the milk flow has materially decreased. The soiling system, that is the feeding of green corn, sorghum, Kafir corn and alfalfa, will maintain the milk flow at a small additional cost for labor. The milk flow is worth money. Once lost it is very difficult to regain. The green stuff grown on the farm will at no time and under no conditions be worth more money than feed to a herd of good cows. Many an acre of green corn fodder will this year remain in the field, dry up and blow away, resulting in no profit which if fed to the cows, calves and colts would yield a handsome profit.

Fully one-half of the food value of all forage crops lies in harvesting at the proper time and in properly stacking for protection from the fall and winter rain and snows. This is particularly true with reference to Kafir corn and sorghum. These two crops are as a rule more carelessly handled and especially so in the saving. Do not pile in small cocks over the field. Draw the mowed feed together with a horse rake and make a cock, well stacked, containing a good big load. In this way sorghum or Kafir corn keeps bright and sweet and in feeding value is worth easily three or four times as much as that in small cocks of three or four forkfuls which become saturated from top to bottom by the first fall rains.

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320 acres, 130 acres under cultivation. Unimproved. \$20.00 an acre.
600 acres bottom land, good improvements. Plenty of water and timber, not subject to overflow. \$40 per acre. This is one of the best farms in the county.
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Denver Town	Rose of Memory	Indian Summer—Intermezzo
Dixie Darlings	Rainbow	Love's Golden Dream
Down in Jungle Town	Sometime	Lady Bugs' Review
Don't Take Me Home	Shine on Harvest Moon	Melody of Love
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Golden Arrow	Stingy Moon	Moon Bird—Two-Step
Games of Childhood	There Never Was a Girl	Moon Winks
It Looks Like a Big Night	Like You	La Sorella
Tonight	Taffy	Poker Rag
I Want Someone to Call Me	Then We'll All Go Home	Powder Rag
Dearie	When I Marry You	Piggy Back
I Want Somebody to Play	When the Moon Plays	Pleasant Wing Rag
With	Peek-a-boo	Rainbow
I'm Afraid to Come Home	You Are My Life, My All	Sunbeam
In the Dark	INSTRUMENTAL.	Wish Bone
I Wish I Had a Girl	A Terrible Turk	Under the Tents—Galop
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Iowa Dairy Cow Contest.

Interest in the Iowa dairy cow contest, which contest was made possible by W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, continues to grow all over the state.

The best cow for the month is Dairy Maid of Pinehurst, a Guernsey owned by W. W. Marsh. She made 76.43 pounds of butter-fat.

The next highest record is 73.50 pounds won by Nutula Queen Alcartra, a Holstein owned by McKay Brothers, of Buckingham.

The third record of 73.18 was taken by Edna Silver, a Jersey, owned by the State College.

A Holstein comes fourth with 72.15.

The cow ranking sixth in the list is Jessie Forbes 6th's Homestead, Holstein owned by Gerrit Klay of Orange City. She gave 1,944.64 pounds of milk, testing 3.502, and making a yield of 68.101 pounds of butter-fat. Particular attention is called to this record because it was made in 25 days, while the balance of the records cover 30 days. This cow was entered upon the 6th of June. Her record will doubtless place her nearer the head of the list another month.

The Holsteins seem to have made the majority of the records, although it must be borne in mind that individuals of this breed are more numerous in the entries than from the other breeds. The 28 cows, about one-third of all that have been entered, made over 40 pounds of butter-fat each in the 30 days.

The Silo, Meat and Milk.

It is now too late to build a silo for taking care of a part of this year's corn crop. But KANSAS FARMER believes in the silo and it is gratifying to know that a larger number of silos have been built in Kansas this year than ever before, and it is our purpose to keep hammering on the silo question. It is never out of season to speak of a thing which is of value on a western farm, so this paper will be talking the silo all the time. The following interesting article from the Breeder's Gazette is full of information concerning the silo in meat as well as milk production:

More silage fed cattle have been marketed during the past three months than ever before. Wisconsin and Indiana are the principal contributors. Feeders using silage are studiously careful not to advertise their methods, the principal reason for secrecy being an apprehension that killers will discriminate against such cattle, but it is an ill-founded surmise. At the International Exposition last December silage-fed cattle in the short-fed contest out-sold the load awarded first premium. Buyers concern themselves little as to feeding methods; condition is the standard by which they determine bids.

Wisconsin silage feeding is in the main utilization of cannery waste. So satisfied have feeders been with results that they are making long-term contracts for cannery refuse, most of which is pea vines, and intend erecting immense concrete silos. So far the business has been in the experimental



Out there in Kansas. The silo and the dairy cow are money makers the year round.

stage, the silage being piled in the open air, involving considerable waste. W. S. Tasker, who has fed several hundred steers in Barron and Eau Claire counties, Wis., on silage and corn, has determined to double the extent of his operations next year. Silage users have unanimously pronounced this feed as their salvation in the face of high-priced corn.

Indiana markets more fat cattle that have had corn silage in their ration than any other state and that it is a remunerative method is indicated by a steady growth of the practise. When Hoosier state pastures were dried out in the long drouth last fall those who had silage to substitute for grass experienced no hardship. Successful experiments at the Indiana Station have been corroborated by the Wisconsin Station and these experiments are attracting wide attention among feeders.

A shipment of fat cows received at Chicago recently from Lake county, Ill., contained a fat steer that was allowed to run with a dairy herd during the winter. The ration was naturally a good one, as the dairyman is engaged in shipping milk to Chicago, but he asserted that the steer in question made a gain of 57 pounds monthly and silage constituted a large portion of the feed of the herd.

At Waukesha, Wis., 5,000 western lambs were fed this winter on silage and corn. So satisfactory were the gains that 10,000 head will be put in next fall. Silage promises to force Wisconsin from an obscure position in the feeding arena to one of prominence.

Facts from Actual Records.

In the herds tested by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in one portion of the state, the average annual production per cow where grading has been practised in 263 pounds of butter-fat, and in the herds where grading has not been practised, the average annual production was only 178 pounds, making a difference in favor of grading of 85 pounds butter-fat per cow, which is worth at 25 cents per pound, \$21.25. This improvement by actual test in the dairy herds of the state, is over twice that attributed to the good sire in the estimates above. For further facts on the benefit of a pure bred sire, look at the illustrations.



pure bred, and the herd tested by this Starting with common red cows, the above herd is the outcome of 14 years' continuous use of pure bred Holstein Friesian sires. The result is that every animal in the herd looks like a

station last year averaged 6,850 pounds milk which is large considering that a goodly number were heifers.

The owner has paid only \$212 for pure bred sires during this time, and has sold \$2,300 worth of fine cows to other dairymen. Fine as this record is, the owner would have done far better still had he paid more attention to getting sires with better individuality, and whose female ancestors for several generations had been large producers, and when possible, selected tried sires that had proved their worth by daughters that were large producers.

Closing the above statement of facts Professor Fraser says:

"The actual relation of the efficiency of the individual cow to the real profit derived from dairy farming is little realized by the people depending upon this occupation for a living. The profits on the average dairy farm today can easily be doubled."

Feeding Sweet Clover to Live Stock.

At the July meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, Prof. H. F. Roberts, head of the department of botany of the State Agricultural College, was the principal speaker. After his address on "Soil Inoculation," and its lengthy discussion by the members, Prof. Roberts raised the question as to whether any farmer present had met with success in feeding sweet clover to live stock.

"It is a curious thing," said the professor, "that sweet clover contains as high a percentage of nitrogenous qualities as alfalfa, and is well calculated to be a splendid stock food, but it contains a bitter principle that makes cattle, horses, etc., dislike it. There are two kinds in Kansas, one with yellow blossoms and one with white. There are forty or fifty kinds of it, all told. If anybody in Kansas has ever succeeded in getting cattle to eat sweet clover, in any form, I would like to hear from him."

"Sweet clover," continued the professor, "is very much like alfalfa. The bacteria on the roots of sweet clover will inoculate alfalfa, and vice versa, while those on red clover, white clover, Alsike or other leguminous plants will not do so. Sweet clover thus enriches the soil as much as alfalfa, and it is not a bad scheme to let a run down and worn-out field grow to sweet

clover for a year or two, to restore the soil. All that is lacking is the discovery of some means of feeding the crop to cattle, so the use of the ground will not be wasted for the time it is being restored."

One of the strong points that was brought out in the discussion following Prof. H. F. Roberts' paper on soil inoculation at the last meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club was that alfalfa rests the soil as well as enriches it. All plants draw nitrogen from the soil or the air or both. When drawn from the soil it causes deterioration. Alfalfa draws more of its nitrogenous food from the air. This is noted in the tubercles which appear on the roots as the result of the work of a bacillus. Alfalfa does not draw nitrogen from the soil to any considerable extent. This allows the soil to rest and at the same time to accumulate nitrogen on the roots of the alfalfa and add store for its enrichment. If alfalfa does not have these tubercles it does not enrich the soil more than other plants. As it does have them it enriches the soil by adding to its store of nitrogen drawn from the air and by its failure to use the nitrogen already stored in the soil. Special attention is called to Professor Roberts' paper which is printed in full in this week's issue and which covers this point elaborately.

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The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.
The August meeting of the "only alfalfa club on earth" lacked nothing in interest though its members were disappointed in not being able to listen to Assistant Secretary Willet M. Hays of the United States Department of Agriculture and Dr. J. T. Willard, vice director and professor of chemistry of the State Agricultural College, both of whom had been invited but were prevented from being present by their attendance upon important national meetings in the far west.

The subject for discussion at this meeting was "Alfalfa as a Fertilizer," and in its discussion it was found that very few of the members present had had any extended experience.

Perhaps the oldest system of soil treatment is the fallow by which the soil is allowed to rest at certain intervals but by which nothing is added to its fertility. Another old system is the growing of legumes by which the nitrogen food of the plant is drawn from the atmosphere. This also rests the soil and may add very materially to its fertility if the crop be plowed under and the nitrogen stored in the plants disseminated through the soil. The growth of legumes is an essential factor in soil fertility, but, according to an Illinois farmers' institute authority, where depended upon alone the land is depleted faster and land ruin is hastened. Where depended upon

lar comment in regard to alfalfa on succeeding crops, he knew of no data that gave evidence that he would care to put in print for general use on this subject. It is a matter which we hope to take up and make a considerable study. In fact, we are planning now to establish certain rotations on the new land the college has purchased, which, in a few years, will give us a lot of information on this topic, but of course this does not help your immediate needs.

"In the correspondence that comes to the station of course there are many allusions to this subject and statements are made concerning increased yields in corn and wheat after alfalfa, but these statements are usually largely estimates and have only such value as estimates of this kind would naturally have. The reason that there is a lack of information probably coincides with your experience in the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, that there are very few farmers that plow up their alfalfa preferring to be sure of the present crop than try to get a new stand.

"I think that some of the fields under culture this year at the station are on old alfalfa land, and when the final yields are figured up so we can make a statement of it, there may be some data that will be of value to you. Just how soon Professor TenEyck will be able to conclude this part of his

ability the season had more to do with it than the professor had.

"If I can get any of this information together for you, I shall be glad to send it to you at the earliest possible moment."

The topic selected for the September meeting was "Results with the Crop of 1909." This was adopted only tentatively as the club expects to have a prominent scientist to lecture at the next meeting which will be held on the last Saturday afternoon of September at 2 o'clock sharp in the Commercial Club rooms. To this meeting everybody is invited.

Farmers Must Save Soil.

President Ohas. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, in speaking of "the future of man in America," says:

"It is necessary that a great campaign of education be inaugurated at once with reference to conservation of the soil, just as there has been a campaign of education with reference to the conservation of the forests. The task is an enormous one, indeed, vastly greater than that carried on with reference to our other resources, because of the fact that the land holdings are so subdivided. But the campaign of education must be carried



Out there in Kansas. View of Prospect Farm, owned by H. W. McAfee, Shawnee county.

alone the use of good seed, drainage and good cultivation are also aids to land ruin.

Nitrogen can be added to the soil by the growth of legumes but where this crop is removed no appreciable amount of nitrogen is added by it. Unless the legume crop is plowed under the increased yields of crops following clover, etc., is generally caused by their effect in liberating other elements of plant food from the soil rather than by the addition of nitrogen and hence the soil is more rapidly depleted of its mineral elements and is consequently poorer than before.

These statements being accepted as facts the president of the club raised the question as to whether alfalfa, as commonly handled, is a real fertilizer of the soil or is it a mere stimulant. This question was asked of the Experiment Stations of Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Arizona, Oklahoma and Kansas, which states include perhaps the greatest alfalfa territory on this continent, but none could answer. They all agreed in the generally accepted belief that alfalfa is a first class fertilizer, but none could say whether it had a permanent value as such or whether it acted as a temporary stimulant. Stated in other words the question is, "Would the constant cropping of alfalfa, under our present practice, leave the land richer or poorer one hundred years hence." The most satisfactory reply to this question was that received from Director Ed. H. Webster of the Kansas Experiment Station whose letter is given in full:

"The information which you ask concerning the after effect of alfalfa on the crops grown on the ground is one that is difficult to answer from any direct and accurate records that may have been kept from such work. Not long ago in discussing this matter with Professor TenEyck he said that while there was a good deal of popu-

work I do not know. There will be a considerable area of alfalfa plowed up this year and put into wheat or corn or other crops, and some information can be gathered that will be of value to the farmer who contemplates a similar line of work. Of course practically all the data that could be gathered from this kind of observation falls short of the truth because there are no plot check areas with which the yields on the alfalfa ground may be compared with what the yields on similar ground would have been had alfalfa never been planted. To say that in any one year, off hand, that corn following alfalfa would yield five bushels per acre more, the evidence taken from this kind of observation, is a little like a certain professor claiming that the increased yield of corn in his state was ten bushels per acre through his teachings when in all prob-

on, and, as a part of it, the laws must be developed, until we reach the situation where no man dares so to handle his land so as to decrease its fertility.

"Every man who owns a farm is a trustee for the nation for his small property. If, at the end of his life, the farm goes to his son depleted in richness, he is as truly faithless to his trust as are the great interests, some of which think only of present gain, and wastefully exploit the natural resources of the country. Each in proportion to his own responsibility, is a traitor to the nation."

The farmer who interests himself in clover and alfalfa is the one who is now looking so prosperous. "From Idaho to Italy" is a good thing for these farmers, the prosperous kind, to read. Have you read it?

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POULTRY



Remember the fairs this fall, and take some of your poultry to them. The State Wide Fair will be held at Topeka, September 13 to 18 where liberal premiums on all standard varieties of poultry are offered.

When fowls are kept in small numbers and allowed free range, they do well anywhere. Many poultry breeders fail to meet with success when they increase their flocks because they fail to increase their accommodations in proportion. Disease often attacks flocks that are too closely confined. If you cannot afford wide range for your fowls and they must be confined, the yards should be kept clean and air-slaked lime should be scattered around frequently. Scatter straw in the yards, throwing small grains into the straw, which will give the fowls an incentive to work and this will guard against their becoming sluggish.

The careful poultry breeder should now be culling out his flock of young chickens. This is a very important matter and is neglected altogether too much. We know it is very hard for a fancier to doom his pure bred chicks to the frying pan, but it has to be done if excellence of stock is to be maintained. And it must be done often and still there will be room for more

poultry can not well be over estimated. It is a well known fact that ducks and chickens and laying hens all require animal food of some kind to maintain both a healthy condition of the birds, and a profitable production of meat and eggs. When this animal food is purchased in the form of beef scraps or granulated milk it costs on an average of \$50 to \$60 per ton. Two hundred hens require a ton of this feed every year if they are expected to produce profitable returns for the food consumed.

The cost of this ton of animal food can be saved very easily on many dairy farms by simply giving the fowls all the skim-milk they will drink and mixing the mash with skim-milk also if a wet mash is fed. Some poultrymen go so far as to say that they would not attempt to raise broilers unless skim-milk could be obtained for them. It is certainly one of the best foods for the production of health and growth of young chicks and for the production of eggs that can be produced on the farm.

Skim-milk fresh from the separator can be fed safely to poultry of all ages and they are all equally fond of it. This by-product of the dairy seems to have considerable value for feeding poultry which it is extremely difficult to duplicate with any other feed. This accounts, to a great extent, for

would quit to molt, and unless they changed greatly from former years, would not lay any more until spring comes again. She asked for a remedy. She has fed green cut bone and all kinds of patent egg producers, but the only result was to make some of her nicest birds sick. As now is the time this question should be answered just as the time of molting is at hand, I will say something about it.

If hens are well fed they will lay right up to molting time. When one sees the hens begin to check laying and lose feathers, shut off the feed almost entirely for two weeks, then begin to feed well. Give them a good bran mash in the morning, Kafir-corn or wheat at noon and shelled corn at night. Have plenty of water and crushed oyster shells in their pens. The check in feeding will make the feathers fall as if by magic and then a good brisk feeding of feather-forming foods rebuilds the system, grows the feathers quickly and in from four to six weeks the hens will be ready for work.

So many people stop feeding altogether when the hens quit laying, but this is a mistake. The hens must be rebuilt and in good condition after molting before they can begin to lay.

One should not forget that it pays to push the pullets to maturity as rapidly as possible. Plenty of good plain food will do this.

One should not forget the grit and water. The grit grinds the food and the water dissolves it, so that the fowls get the full benefit of every particle of it. It not only pays to push the pullets, but remember to push the molting hens.

The growing of a new coat of feathers is a greater drain on the system than the production of eggs. A considerable quantity of mineral matter



Out there in Kansas. Wheat makes Kansas great. Corn makes her rich.

culling. Any chick that has a standard disqualification, such as a lopped comb or a comb with side-sprigs, should be condemned at once and turned into a savory morsel before it gets too tough and too old to be fried. It will be found that the most successful poultry fanciers are the ones that cull their flocks the closest.

Spring chickens of from one and a half to two pounds in weight are now selling in the butcher shops in Topeka for 30 cents per pound. The butchers are paying about 22 cents for them, live weight. This is a pretty good price for broilers and there is a good profit for the producer. Several poultry raisers around Topeka are starting their incubators for a second batch of chickens that will be ready to fry for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Skim-Milk for Poultry.
The value of skim-milk as a feed for

THE STRAY LIST

SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

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

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SHORTHORNS.

Will sell 12 cows with calf at foot and rebred at \$75 each. Some heifers and bulls cheap. First reasonable offer will buy them all, 37 head. They are Reds, all registered. Am closing out for other business. Write or come and see. J. E. WELLER, Paucett, Mo.

the appearance of granulated milk on the market. This is simply skim-milk in a dry condensed form. This granulated milk is used in place of skim-milk where the latter is not available.

If it will pay to manufacture skim-milk into granulated milk as a good feed for poultry and then sell it back to the farmer at a price which not only pays for the cost of manufacture, but also a good profit to the dealer, any one who has the advantage of feeding this skim-milk fresh from the separator and in as perfect condition as when drawn from the cows, should consider himself fortunate. He should be able to market all the skim-milk produced on the farm in the shape of poultry and eggs, adding materially to the farm profits thereby.

It is a well recognized fact that milk is the most perfectly balanced ration there is for men or animals. It is also a fact that skim-milk contains nearly all the nutritive elements in whole milk. Butter is mostly fat and a carbohydrate. The skim-milk retains all the protein and ash, the elements most essential to growth in young animals. That is why skim-milk is such a valuable feed for young stock, calves, pigs or chickens; there is none better.—Dairy Bulletin.

Early Molt and Winter Layers.

At various times during the present spring and summer I have been asked how I manage to have my hens lay in winter. One lady stated early in the spring that her hens were laying very nicely and would continue to do so until late in the summer, when they



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BUFF ORPINGTONS, extra fine cock and two fine hens, \$10; also 12 utility hens, \$1 each. HARRY CURE, Atchison, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Chicks, pens, baby chicks, eggs. More first prizes State Fairs and State Shows than all other breeders. My POULTRY BOOK, containing information worth hundreds of dollars to farmers sent for 10 cents. W. H. MAXWELL, R. 95, Topeka, Kan.

BEST BUFF COCHINS IN KANSAS.

This variety exclusively. Can furnish eggs from prize winning stock at \$1.50 and \$2 per setting. J. C. BAUGHMAN, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

S. C. Buff Orpington hens, pullets and cockerels.
S. C. White Orpington hens, cockerels and pullets.
S. C. Black Orpington pullets and cockerels.

White Plymouth Rock pullets.
Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels and pullets and a few
Diamond Jubilee Orpington hens and pullets. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH,
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Young Stock.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, all ages. From top-notch quality. Our rocks lay eggs. So will the young ones. Now is the time to buy.

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Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting, remainder of season. Red pullets hatched in September and October will make early spring layers. No stock for sale until October.

H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Young stock for sale. Cockerels, \$1 to \$3; pullets \$9 to \$12 per dozen. Order now. Prices higher later. Farm raised. Quality way up. Spitz dogs, all ages, \$5 to \$10. MRS. A. P. WOOLVERTON, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

In order to make room for growing stock I will sell a few dozen W. P. Rock hens at \$10 per dozen or less quantities at \$1 each. Such breeders would be worth from \$2 to \$5 each a breeding season. Some late chicks might yet be gotten out of them.

THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

HOME CIRCLE



My Garden.
I made a little garden,
I dug it with my spade,
I raked it with my little rake,
And then three holes I made.
I made 'em with my fingers—so!
To put things into 'em to grow.

In one I put a penny,
In one I put a bean,
And in the other one I put
A button that was green.
I'm waiting now quite patiently
To see what each will grow to be.

I think they can't be growing
The way they ought to grow—
And so, perhaps, I'll dig them up;
I'd really like to know.
This morning, when I first went out,
I planted them and they don't sprout.
—Selected.

Worry and Trouble.
Worry and trouble are cowards,
Afraid of the strong and the brave;
They come in the night to their victim,
Attempting to make him a slave.
They fatten on grieving and sighing,
They glory in sight of your tears;
But they vanish when merriment cometh,
And fade when good nature appears.

Worry and trouble sneak slyly
Into hearts that are burdened by care;
Their weapon is deep melancholy,
And brooding is part of their snare.
They rejoice in a mind that is dismal,
They thrive on a heart that is sad;
But they shrink from the battle like
Traitors.

The moment a heart becomes glad,
To arms! Come, to arms! Let us trample
On worry and trouble today!
Let us laugh them to hurried retreating,
And smile them to utter dismay.
From the ramparts of home let us drive
Them,
From life let us turn them in scorn;
For worry and trouble are cowards,
That fly when good nature is born.
—Selected.

Notes and Notions.
Never boil jellies after the sugar is
thoroughly dissolved, nor cover while
warm.

One-half cup of black coffee contain-
ing a teaspoonful of lemon juice will
often cure sick headache.

A glass of lemonade, without sugar,
in which one-fourth of a teaspoonful
of soda is dissolved, will often cure
bilious headache.

When making collar supports stitch
narrow casings at back and sides of
collar, make opening in center instead
of top or bottom. By bending each cas-
ing at opening and bending bones'
ends to meeting, the supports will slip
in without any trouble and thus do
away with sewing, ripping and waste
of time.

When sewing buttons on frocks for
little girls, let them be placed on the
wrong side of the upper piece and
work the buttonholes upon the under
side. This will keep the buttons hid-
den and they will not catch in the hair
and break it, nor will they mar the
neatness of the pigtail. One must be
careful that the sewing of the buttons
will not show upon the outside.

Lincoln Smiling.
The designer of the profile of Lin-
coln on the new cent says: "If you
look carefully at the coin you will see
that I have made him smiling. I
wanted to show the sunshine as well
as the goodness of his life. My inten-
tion has been to present a situation in
which Lincoln might have appeared at
his best. Finally, I imagined him as
talking to a child. That is the face on
the coin. A man or woman is natural
when speaking to a child. When
adults converse they are usually on
guard, but in talking to children faces
relax and are at their best. It was
Lincoln who said that God must love
the common people because He made
so many of them."

Proper Care of the Lamp.
To secure a bright and steady flame,
every lamp should be kept well
cleaned. The boiling of the burner in
a strong solution of washing soda is
necessary once a month, and all cor-
roded spots must be scraped away,
as well, with a sharp knife and after-
wards smoothed down with knife
brick. A careful cleansing of the oil
bowl will correct the disagreeable
odor so often perceived, while for ab-
solute perfection the wick must often
be renewed.

A wick still long enough to burn
may be sweetened by soaking it in

strong vinegar, with an after wash
with soap and water and sun drying.
Soap suds and sunshine are always
magnificent purifiers. A cracked lamp
chimney always makes a lamp smoke
to some extent, and upon the quality
of the oil used, and the length of time
it has been in the house, much de-
pends. Cheap and old oil has always
a disagreeable odor, and kerosene
which has been left standing a winter
in the cellar or in an unused lamp is
always dangerous, for then the explo-
sive quality is paramount.—Ex.

Hot Weather Sickness.

Chief among the ills from heat that
are less direct, but more frequently
fatal, are diseases of the lower al-
imentary canal and these are generally
assignable to one of two causes, cold
or bacteria. Hot weather colds are
often due to failure to dress according
to the changes of temperature. The
greater part of all the July and Aug-
ust diseases of the bowels are due to
bacteria and have their origin in the
eating of contaminated fruit. Contam-
inated fruit does not necessarily mean
fruit in an advanced state of decom-
position that is quite evident to the
senses, although such fruit is some-
times served in eating places—not al-
ways cheap ones—as fruit salad or in
some skillfully prepared form. A more
frequent source of distress is fruit in
which no decay is detected, or that
would be described as "just on the
turn." Such a condition of fruit is due
to the presence of bacteria and its re-
sult is often the old-fashioned cholera
morbus, which has been more deadly
in America than Asiatic cholera.
When in doubt cook the fruit. Avoid
that sold at the dust blown corner
stand, and eat none that has not been
washed and peeled immediately before.

The Cow Tree.

One of the greatest vegetable phe-
nomenon, though not so useful to man-
kind as the breadfruit, appears to be
the Palo de Vaca. It grows in the
mountains of Venezuela, and is found
in rocky places, at heights of about
half a mile. It is a stupid looking tree
at first sight. It is lofty and slender,
and has stiff leaves that grow a foot
or more in length. It looks, much of
the time, as if it were dead. In those
regions there is a wet and a dry sea-
son, and during many months at a
time not a shower washes the leaves.
It bears very small, insignificant flow-
ers.

What is it good for, this tall, slim
trunk with the dead looking branches?
It is the milk tree, the famous Palo de
Vaca which Humboldt describes. He
first brought it into notice. It is an
evergreen. Its sap is a delicious fluid
resembling the finest Jersey milk, only
sweeter and richer than even that.
When the negroes are thirsty they cut
a hole into the side of the trunk as
one would bore into a maple for sugar
water, and the milk gushes forth in a
great stream. It is both food and
drink, so rich is it. After a little time
it grows thick and yellow and a cream
rises to the top. It has a fragrant
odor. When a cow tree is tapped, the
natives hasten from all quarters with
their bowls to catch the flow of milk.
The fluid is white.

Sunrise is the best time to tap the
tree, for then the sap flows most abun-
dantly. The tree gets its morning
milking like a cow. Humboldt was
much surprised at discovering the
cow tree, and finding that its milk was
palatable and nutritious. His knowl-
edge of botany had taught him that
most milky vegetable fluids are bitter
and burning to the taste. Some of
them are poisonous. But here was one
milky sap that put even great learning
at fault. Attempts have been made to
cultivate the cow tree, and make it
grow in other localities than where it
is, but in vain.

Bad Dogs—A Story for Little People.
RUTH COWGILL.

Two pups were playing on the porch.
The name of one was Nig, the other's
was Fido. They were rollicking, fat
little fellows, full of mischief as two

pups could be. They rolled over and
over together, biting harmlessly at
each other, and occasionally giving a
little yelp when accidentally hurt in
the tussle.

"Say, Nig," said Fido, stopping sud-
denly and looking thoughtful, though
his eyes twinkled wickedly. "Say—
there's somebody's pair of rubbers.
Let's—"

But before he had finished, Nig had
caught the idea and was scampering
away with one rubber. Fido was only
a second behind, and pouncing upon
the remaining shoe began shaking it
and pulling at it, worrying it as it
was a rat. His sharp little teeth soon
had torn two or three pieces out of it,
and then he trotted away with it, and
hid it beside a bush, partly covered
with dirt. Then he trotted back, look-
ing as virtuous as though he had just
been doing his duty.

Just as he turned the corner of the
house, some one came out.

"Why, where are my rubbers?" she
asked in a surprised tone of voice. "I
thought I left them here this morning."

Nig was lying asleep in the sun, and
he looked so good and innocent that
Fido wished he were asleep, too. He
could not help drooping his head a
little guiltily, and wagging his tail as
if he hoped he would be forgiven. But
the lady did not notice him, and he lay
down beside Nig, trying to look inno-
cent as he did. But his guilty con-
science would not let him sleep sound-
ly. He kept one eye open to see what
would happen next.

"Nig," he whispered at length,
"where did you hide that rubber?"

"Oh, I dropped it," said Nig, sleep-
ily. Then opening his eyes wider, he
went on, "I saw a little black and
white cat, so of course I forgot about
everything else. It was great fun to
see that cat shy up a tree, and spit."

"Wish I had been there," said Fido,
enviously. "Where is it now?"

"Up in the tree, I suppose," an-
swered Nig, sleepily.

So Fido forgot all about his guilty
conscience, and with mischief in his
eye, started out to look for the cat.
But before he had gone far, he met the
lady, returning from her search with
one torn rubber and one whole one.

"Here, you bad dog!" she said,
pouncing upon poor Fido, angrily.
"You're responsible for this—I know
that."

And she slapped him two or three
times with the rubbers.

Fido yelped as if he were being
killed, and that awakened Nig, who
came creeping cautiously out to see
what was going on. When he saw, he
dropped his tail and tried to sneak
back unobserved. But the lady was
too quick for him.

"Oh, you're guilty, too, are you?" she
said, with a laugh. "You bad dogs!"

She caught him and looked him
sternly in the eye. How he wriggled
under it! But in a moment she burst

out laughing, gave them each a little
shake, and set them down.

"Now, scamper," she said, "before
I whip you."

They took the hint, and slipped away
meekly. As soon as they were out of
sight, they jumped onto each other
and rolled over and over, in their joy
at their escape.

"Let's do it again," said Nig, wick-
edly.

"But I'd rather chase cats," said
Fido, and together they ran off, in
search of more mischief. I'm afraid
they had not learned much about be-
ing better dogs that day.

Ripe Grape Jelly.

To any quantity of very ripe grapes,
which have been picked from the
stems, add one-eighth as much water
and bring to a good boil. Strain
through a cheese cloth but do not
squeeze. Boil hard for 20 minutes, add
a pound of sugar, to every pint of
juice. Let remain on stove just long
enough to dissolve sugar. Then pour
into glasses.

Chief Red Jacket.

[The Carlisle Arrow is a magazine
published by Indians, and containing
many interesting stories about In-
dians. One of them is called "Chief
Red Jacket," and it is worth reading
by white children as well as red.—
R. C.]

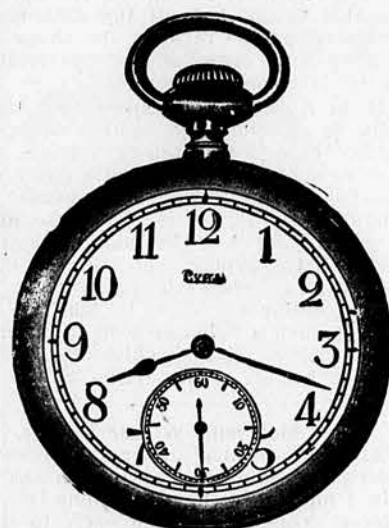
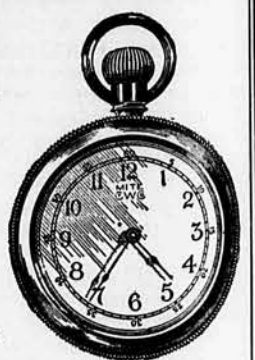
Red Jacket, a celebrated chief of the
Seneca Indians, was born about the
year 1750, on the western shore of
Cayuga Lake in the state of New
York. Although he was at first with-
out rank in his tribe, he, however, be-
came famous in later years. His in-
fluence upon his people was great.
He attended the councils held by the
chiefs and there, through his elo-
quence as an orator, won their af-
fection and respect, so that he was
made one of the principal chiefs. He
was a member of an Indian Confer-
eration, composed of the different
tribes of New York, known at first
as the five nations, but now as the
six nations. He has been especially
spoken of as an orator and has been
considered by many as the greatest
Indian orator. His eloquence has
never been disputed by those who
have heard him.

In his younger days he was known
to be a fast runner and of great en-
durance. For that reason he often
acted as a messenger not only for his
tribe but also for English troops dur-
ing the Revolutionary War.

He was a member of the wolf clan,
one of the eight clans to which the
different tribes of the state belong.
Red Jacket was a Cayuga on his father's
side, but his life was spent with the
Senecas. In former days it was
customary for the people to have at
least two names during their life.
For a child name Red Jacket had Ote-

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tina and when he became of age his name was changed to Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, meaning "keeper awake." He received his English name from the fact that he took much pride in a scarlet coat which was given him soon after the war.

He has also been called the Indian Demosthenes, and was as great as the two great orators, Demosthenes and Cicero of ancient Rome. Like them too, he was said to be a coward. There were some however who said he was brave though prudent. He most always opposed war, and his tomahawk and other defensive weapons were never much in use for that purpose. During the war for American independence, Red Jacket and his followers at times remained neutral. The Indians considered any chief or member of their race, a coward when they refuse to accept war. This Red Jacket often did, but it was only after much deliberation. At one time his band of followers were called upon to aid in the war. "Let them alone," replied the wise orator, and "remain at our homes and take care of ourselves." Had they left their homes to aid the white, they probably would have returned all worn down and found no homes to go to. After the war, the Indians, though they fought desperately and as best they could, were allowed to return to their homes and support themselves. Some time after Washington gave them protection and won their affection and respect which no other white man except William Penn and Roger Williams had ever won from these Indians.

Red Jacket not only occupied a place in the meetings at home but his fame spread and people talked about him. As a result he was invited to dinners, parties and other pleasures.

At one time, the Mohawks challenged the Senecas to a game of ball. The latter tribe accepted the challenge, which was probably the 'la-crosse game' so prominent among the Iroquois at the present time. Somehow the Mohawks did not play fair and insulted their competitors. After the return of the players Red Jacket sent back word to the Mohawks asking apology for their insult.

Red Jacket did not forget the women while he held his rank. They had about as much to say in public affairs as the men. The rules could not be enforced unless two-thirds of the women voted. Now the wives do not attend the meetings.

During the time when Philadelphia was the capital fifty chiefs, among them was Red Jacket, visited the city. While there, a silver medal with engraving of Washington on one side and a motto on the other was given to the Indian orator.

He accepted the medal and wore it on all occasions. The chiefs were presented with soldiers' uniforms. When they offered Red Jacket his, he did not seem satisfied with the bright garb because, as he said, he was not a warrior and therefore could not wear it much, so he asked that another suit be made to answer his profession. When that suit was finished he took it, and looking at the other said though he was not a warrior, still if he were called upon in a battle, he would wear it. In that way he got both suits.

Red Jacket fully realized his strength in the councils. He was fond of saying, "I am an orator. I was born an orator."

At one of the dinners to which he was invited he heartily ate several kinds of meat, and seeing the people rather surprised, he reminded them that he belonged to the wolf clan and that wolves ate lots of meat.

In 1874 at the treaty of Ft. Stanwix, he bitterly opposed ceding some of the land to the United States, but was defeated by Cornplanter.

In March, 1808, Red Jacket among other great chiefs signed the deed of giving protection and land to the Tuscaroras who later on joined the confederation.

In 1810 he gave the United States some valuable information concerning the schemes of Tecumseh and during the war of 1812 he assisted the United States troops.

Later on, when there began to be missionaries who wanted to change the religion of the Indians, Red Jacket declared that the Great Spirit had created the red man and the white man with distinctness and that he had given each their ways of living and worship. Though at first he seemed in favor of Christianity and

civilization, he after the war declared it was best for them to remain as true Indians. He said the Great Spirit had given them an island through whose forests they may find animals; had shown them how to take them, use the fur for clothing and the flesh for food. He related how the white people had come cross the sea, were only few left them alone to dwell among them and made friends with them. Later on another party came and still the natives did not say much, but gave them food and showed them how to cultivate the soil. The tidings of the new country reached the other world and brought over many more who said they did not want to be ruled by a wicked king, that they made the Indians open their eyes wider and their minds uneasy. On account of the white settlers moving inward and the Indians opposing, wars resulted. Many treaties were made but they seemed to have been broken or later on disagreed, as at the time some white settlers insisted on having agreed on some treaty and was broken by the Indians. When Red Jacket was told that it was written on paper, the chief said the paper lied and that he kept his in his head and it never told lies because the Great Spirit had given it to the Indians.

Some time later, his people were again asked to adopt the Christian religion. Red Jacket hesitated, because though they said it was written in a book (Bible) and that it meant for the Indians as well as for the whites, they did not know when to believe them, being so often deceived by them. While they refused to adopt Christianity, they did not wish to destroy it, but only demanded they be left alone to enjoy their own religion. Red Jacket was willing to believe them if the missionaries proved that it did some good by teaching their white neighbors first. His influence might have caused his people to take a step toward civilization much earlier, had the white people proved the Bible's true value.

At another time LaFayette met some chiefs at Buffalo and inquired whether any remembered having met him before. He also asked what had become of Red Jacket. The orator answered "he is before you." The former went on talking about the change that had taken place. Red Jacket said the change with LaFayette had not been as great as with him and pulling off his handkerchief, showed the baldness of his head. LaFayette did not wish to deceive the Indian so he took off his wig and also showed his bald head.

A French nobleman had heard of the great Indian orator and wished to see him, so he came across the sea. Stopping at Buffalo, he sent an account to inform Red Jacket that a man had come all the way across the sea to see him. Red Jacket told him that people who wished to see him would find him at his home with his nation. After being told that the man was tired, having come so far and he should meet him at Buffalo. Red Jacket's reply was that it seemed strange to him that a man who had come so far to see him should stop within seven miles of his home. So the young visitor was obliged to go to the orator's home. He pronounced him to be of greater wonder than Niagara Falls itself.

At another time he was delivering a speech when he saw a young man sitting, his head bent down. He stopped and when told to go on he replied, "No, not while you hold your head down." He was told that the young man was writing down his speech, but still Red Jacket was not satisfied and he went on saying, "Because if you look at me in the eye you can tell whether I tell you the truth."

People wanted to take a portrait of the chief but he refused until he was told that his portrait would be placed with those of Washington and other great men.

Once a crowd was moving toward the place of an execution, while Red Jacket was seen going in the other direction. They asked him why he was going that way; he answered, "Enough fools there all ready. Battle is a place to see men die."

At one of the Atlantic ports a boat was made and named Red Jacket in honor of the Indian orator. He was asked to see the vessel. He went and stood upon the shore saying, addressing the vessel, "You have a great name; strive to deserve it," then went on speaking of the tempestuous waves that roll, of the winds, and how

it should face the many difficulties thus leading on to fortune and glory.

In his last speech he compared himself to one of the strong trees. He said his leaves had fallen, his branches withered and that he, the main part was about to depart to be with the loved ones and the other chiefs. He had many children and about ten or more died with consumption before him. While he hoped

to be happy with those who had gone before yet his thoughts lingered with his people. He believed his children were taken in punishment for his intemperance.

He died on January 30, 1830, near the age of 78 years. His remains were placed in a mission burial yard at Buffalo. Here a large monument has been called the "Last of the Seneca chiefs."

F A S H I O N S



8522—A Natty Sailor Suit.

There has been no style for girls more enduring than the sailor suit of serge or flannel. This attractive little model is made with full skirt gathered to an underbody that closes in the back. The open neck of the blouse is outlined by a broad sailor collar, finished by a tie of black silk. The sleeves are in sailor effect. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 6-8-10-12 years. The 8-year size requires 2 1/4 yds. of 44 inch material.



8481—8440—A Modish Gown.

This charming model is developed in bordered foulard and consists of an over-blouse and four gored skirt. The waist shows groups of tucks in front and back, the cap sleeves are also tucked to correspond. The skirt is an exceedingly graceful model and well adapted to the season's materials. It is smoothfitting at the hips and has plaited sections inserted at the sides. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist

measure and requires 6 1/2 yds. of 24 inch material for the 26 inch size. The waist pattern runs from 32 to 42 inches bust measure and requires 3 yds. of 24 inch material for the 36 inch size.

8548—Little Girls One Piece Dress.

This attractive little one piece dress is laid in a broad box plait in front and back. The square cut neck allows the garment to slip on over the head, although if preferred an opening could be made at the back under the plait. The guimpe of white lawn is finished at the waist line by draw string inserted in a casing. The sleeves may be full length or terminate at the elbow. Linen, pique, madras and gingham are all suitable for the making. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 2 to 10 years. The 6 year size requires 2 yds. of material 36 inches wide for the dress and 1 1/4 yds. for the guimpe.



8548

8556—A Practical Mode for the Little Girl.

A charming little blouse dress is here shown that will improve wonderfully attractive to the small maid. It is a particularly smart little model and very practical for home making. The blouse waist is modishly full and crosses slightly in front in surplice fashion. The up to date sleeves are prettily finished by turned back flaring cuffs. Gingham, linen, chambray, and the light weight woollens are all suitable for reproduction. For a girl of 9 years 3 1/4 yds. of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes 8-9-10-12 years.



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HORTICULTURE



Controlling Black Rot of Grapes.

In the eastern half of the United States black rot has proven a serious drawback to grape culture. Humidity is favorable to this disease. More than twenty years ago spraying was introduced as a means of combating this and other fungous diseases of vines and fruit trees, and bordeaux mixture has been the standard fungicide from the first.

As, during recent years, a good deal of discouragement among commercial grape growers has resulted from the spread of black rot and their failure to control it satisfactorily, the United States Department of Agriculture about three years ago began a series of experiments to demonstrate the best methods of combating this disease. These experiments have been conducted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Michigan, and have extended over three seasons. The Department has just published a report on these experiments (Bul. 155, Bureau of Plant Industry).

Several different fungicides were tried, but none was found to be as satisfactory as bordeaux mixture. It was demonstrated, however, that a 4-3-50 mixture (4 pounds of bluestone, 3 pounds of lime, and 50 gallons of water) gives fully as good results as stronger mixtures. It was found to be unwise to use more lime than is absolutely necessary, as, when used to excess, it tends to hinder the action of the copper sulfate. It was also found that five sprayings will usually produce as good results as a greater number.

Among other mixtures tried, that known as the "neutral copper acetate" solution promises to be very satisfactory for the last application because of its nonstaining effect.

On the whole the experiments have been quite successful. In 1907, where unsprayed grapes were a total loss, spraying reduced the loss to 28 per cent. The next season, when the rot was almost as bad on unsprayed vineyards, on the same sprayed plots the loss was reduced to less than 1 per cent. The good effect appears to be cumulative. The greatly increased spraying activity of growers, especially in Michigan, shows that these demonstrations have produced a good effect.

Thorough Cultivation Worth More Than the Watering Pot.

"Sometimes we take a two-gallon sprinkling-pot and start out bravely to give our gardens a thorough wetting down. I say we do this. I do not. I used to carry a considerable quantity of water around my garden in a sprinkling pot and think I was doing a lot of good by giving the plants a drink in this way. Later I concluded I was not doing any good and probably was doing more or less harm," says Miller Purvis in an exchange.

"In the first place a good hoeing will do more good even in a very dry time than what is usually considered a copious sprinkling. The fine dust

mulch made by hoeing prevents the evaporation of what water there is in the soil by breaking up the capillary openings in the soil and preventing the water from rising above the bottom of the coat of dust.

"If we wet the soil around a plant and leave it to dry into a smooth comparatively hard surface we furnish ideal conditions for promoting rapid evaporation, while at most we have only dampened the soil for half an inch below the surface.

"Watering a garden in a dry time is only putting down a little water on a very small spot, even if we wet the garden all over, and all around this is an area of acres of dry air eager to suck up the few quarts of water we have scattered around, so it is not long before the water we put on the garden has literally flown to the winds.

"Very few of us realize how much water falls in a good shower. I never paid much attention to this until I went out where irrigation is the rule and then I began to think more about water as applied to the land artificially. I often put 15,000 gallons on an acre and as often twice this quantity. A miner's inch of water is about 15,000 gallons and I have put two miner's inches on an acre in two days more than once, and then there was not too much water in the soil.

"This seemingly wonderful power of absorption by the soil led me to do a little figuring on the spread of water in the soil. I found that an acre contains 6,272,640 square inches. If we have a rainfall of one inch, this means that the same number of cubic inches falls on every acre of land.

"A gallon contains 277.27 cubic inches and an inch of rainfall means that 22,622 gallons of water is precipitated on every acre of land. This means 226,220 pounds of water or 113 tons in every inch of rainfall.

"Just ask some one what the annual rainfall is in your locality and multiply the inches by 113 and you have the quantity of water that every acre of your land receives in tons, every year. Or multiply the inches by 22,622 and you will have the gallons that fall on an acre.

"Then look at that little sprinkling pot and estimate how much good a barrel or two of water would do on your garden if it were carefully distributed over the whole surface.

"Besides actually wetting the soil a good rain leaves the air damp, and the evaporation of water from the leaves of the plants is not so rapid, thus giving them a better chance to conserve their energy and make rapid growth.

"I guess we'd better set that sprinkling pot back in the tool-house and bring out the hoe."

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Good Money—Good Positions—We Furnish the Positions Free—Do you want to be Private Secretary, Stenographer, Book-keeper, Banker, Clerk, Penman, Court Reporter, or a College Instructor? You can win money, influence and rapid advancement. Young people come from fifteen states. Many new ones enroll every Monday. We will send full information and one of the best paid made free. We have the largest Business College in Kansas. Haysman's School of Penmanship (one of the finest in the world) and our first employer must have been in the business for 100 years. A. L. Haysman, Inc.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

the wood is well ripened and before the beginning of winter weather. Grape cuttings are usually made about three bud cuttings, cutting about one inch below the lower node, or bud, and well above the third bud to prevent drying out. Currant cuttings are usually from six to eight inches long. The cuttings are then tied in bundles of convenient size, and stored in sand in a cool cellar, or buried in the earth below the frost line, until the ground is open in the spring. Set in rows from four to eight inches apart. It is best to set obliquely, in order that the ground may be packed more thoroughly about them. They should be given thorough cultivation, and if it is a very dry spring they may need an occasional watering. The seedlings should be ready to transplant at the end of a year, but may be left in the nursery row for a second season if desired.

Currants may also be grown from mound layers, made by bending over the canes and heaping earth in the center of the bush during the growing season, usually about the first of May. The young shoots will start roots, and they may be set out in the following spring, although it is usually best to grow them in the nursery row for a year.

The young canes of the grape may also be laid down and a few nodes covered with earth. They will start roots and may be set the following spring, although it is better to grow these also in the nursery row for a year.

Red raspberries are not usually so hardy as black caps. The combination of cold and dry in our winters seems to be unfavorable to this species, although it is successfully grown in many localities. The ripening of the canes by careful summer pruning is one of the important factors in the success of the red raspberry. The canes should be pinched back to about four feet, and not too many allowed to grow. Some varieties of the red raspberry make a large number of branches, and where too thick they are much more liable to injury by the winter than where the canes are thin.

Asparagus plants are best set very early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked. It is always economy to set young plants, two years old from the seed, rather than roots from an old bed. The old roots may succeed, but the two year old plants are almost certain to make better growth and produce better crops than roots from old beds.—Albert Dickens.

In a letter to Professor TenEyck, F. B. Downs, Belle Plain, Kan., says: "The farmers here have quit sowing much hard wheat and about two-thirds of the crop now being thrashed is of the Red Chaff and Iron Clad varieties. These are outyielding the hard wheat in many instances, but as you will observe the soft wheat is now selling at a discount under the hard and is very hard to dispose of, the demand by the millers being for the hard wheat on account of having the hard wheat process. The argument that the farmers put up in favor of the two varieties of soft mentioned is that they outyield the hard wheat and the thrashing returns prove it to be a fact, especially on the poorer ground. Also that the fly does not bother them as much as the hard on account of the latter having a weaker, smaller straw. However, the variety of hard sown is the yellow berry or white Russian and not the dark turkey variety, the latter being what the mills are especially anxious to get and which brings the premium."

The barn is the best place for alfalfa if all conditions are right. Cases of spontaneous combustion in stock and mow make farmers fearful of using the barn, especially for the first cutting, which is always most difficult to cure. There are certain conditions that must be observed if this hay is to complete its curing properly and safely in the mow. The bottom of the mow should be elevated at least a foot from the ground, floored with poles or joists, and they should be about two-thirds covered with boards or other material in such a way as to provide numerous openings or air spaces of considerable size. If the mow already has a tight floor, a part of the flooring should be removed before the hay is put in. Then a box or barrel should be placed in the center of the space and lifted up as the filling proceeds. If the mow is over thirty feet long, a second barrel should be used; that is, an air shaft

WITH EVERY ROLL

CONGO ROOFING



THIS GUARANTEE BOND FULLY PROTECTS YOU

LOTS of manufacturers are keen to tell what their goods are made of. They give you a beautiful word picture of a marvelous and mysterious "Gum", that only they can produce. Others tell you of the real "rubber" that they use—and so on.

Regarding Congo Roofing, we have only two statements to make:

FIRST—We believe it is the best ready roofing made.

SECOND—Because we believe that, we give a genuine Surety Bond with every roll, which guarantees three-ply Congo for 10 years.

These bonds are issued by the National Surety Company, and they are as good as a government bond.

No other roofing manufacturer dares give such a guarantee. You take no chances when you buy Congo.

There is no "gum" in it to make it sticky; there is no rubber in it to get brittle. It is made of the best roofing materials that it is possible for us to purchase under the best manufacturing conditions. Because it is made right, it gives such satisfactory service that we are not afraid to issue a Guarantee Bond to back up every statement we make.

Ask any other manufacturer for a Real Bond and see him quirm.

Booklet and samples of Congo free on request.

UNITED ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co.

537 WEST END TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

THE ONE BIG EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE FAIR THAT WILL BE READY

Save Your Money and Attend the Big

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL D LIVELIHOOD EXPOSITION



A FAIR CONDUCTED FAIRLY BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE

WILL BE HELD RAIN OR SHINE

Broad Cement Walks to All Exhibition Buildings and Bermuda Grass Sod Everywhere Else

Finest and Largest Swine-Judging Pavilion in the West
Double Track Electric Car Line--M. K. & T.
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Ten Days of Recreation and Education

Reserve Your Stalls and Pens at Once--
Send for Premium List and Entry blanks to
I. S. Mahan, Sec'y, Oklahoma City

should be left in about each fifteen to twenty feet. A layer of dry hay or straw sandwiched in about every four or five feet, as the mow fills, can be used to much advantage. If the mow is large enough in length and width, an excellent, safe plan is to spread the first cutting over the entire bottom, filling up to a height of four or

five feet. The second cutting may be placed over this, on top of a layer of straw, and the third cutting over this. There is virtually no danger from spontaneous combustion or from mold if this is done, and the hay will be as bright and green and almost as rich in protein in January as when harvested.—From Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa."

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
J. W. Johnson.....Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
Nov. 9—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Nov. 11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

Draft Horses.
Nov. 26, 27, 28—Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shires, Clydes, Trotters, at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jersey Cattle.
Sept. 30—Mrs. Wm. Britte, Pierce City, Mo.
Oct. 1—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo.
Oct. 12—Kinloch Stock Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Herefords.
Oct. 27—Miss Lou Goodwin's dispersion at Blue Rapids. Chas. R. Thomas, manager, Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 6—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Nov. 12—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Shorthorns.
Oct. 1—P. H. Greene, Latham, Kan.
Oct. 6—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.
Nov. 9—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Polled Durhams.
Nov. 10—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Aberdeen-Angus.
Oct. 27—Sutton Farms, Chas. E. Sutton, owner, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 11—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Poland Chinas.
Sept. 8—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.
Sept. 21—V. J. Bosh, Marion, Kan.
Sept. 23—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Oct. 1—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo.
Oct. 5—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 13—H. W. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 13—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
Oct. 16—Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 26—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Oct. 27—Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 27—G. M. Hill, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Oct. 2—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 2—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Durocs.
Sept. 25 and Nov. 20—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 30—W. H. Nicholson, Spring Hill, Kan.
Nov. 2—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Expansion Herd Boars.
Nov. 5—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Nov. 8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. L. Atkin and W. W. West, Parsons, Kan.
Nov. 10—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blair, Kan.
Feb. 17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 18—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Cornling, Kan.
Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan.

Berkshires.
Oct. 12—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
Nov. 2—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Hampshire Swine.
Nov. 2—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Chester Whites.
Nov. 2—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Combination Sales.
Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Woodson County Breeders' Association will sell: Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Sept. 29; Shorthorn cattle, Sept. 30; Durocs, Berkshires and Poland Chinas, Oct. 1. Write G. A. Laude, Secretary, at Rose, Kan.
Dec. 11—Enid Fine Stock Show and Sale, F. S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.
Feb. 16, 17, 18—Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

American Royal Sales.
Oct. 13—American Hereford Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo.

International Sales.
Nov. 30—American Hereford Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill.

The farmer who interests himself in clover and alfalfa is the one who is now looking so prosperous. "From Idaho to Italy" is a good thing for these farmers, the prosperous kind, to read. Have you read it?

Four new alfalfa mills are projected for Dickinson county this fall. One each at Abilene, Enterprise, Hope and Solomon. This will probably give an added spur to the already active business of raising alfalfa in this county.

The Barteldes Seed Company of Lawrence, Kan., received a carload of alfalfa seed from Germany last week. This company handles about 50 car loads of alfalfa seed each year which is worth about a cent a pound. The imported seed is not as valuable as that grown in southwestern Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona but this firm must import in order to supply the demand.

J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo., is proprietor of the Legal Tender herd of Shorthorns. Owing to other business, Mr. Weller has regretfully decided to close them out and is offering them at a price that's way down to zero. There are 12 heifers from 1 to 2 years of age and 12 cows, with calves at foot, 3 to 6 years of age. These are regular producers and most of them rebred to the herd bull Viscount 282597. Viscount is a grandson of the champion prize winner Lavender Viscount and is also a grandson of the champion butter cow and is one of the good bulls of the breed in addition to being richly bred. He has great bone and scale, weighing near 2,500 pounds in show shape. If you want Shorthorns write Mr. Weller as he is offering them at snap prices if sold soon.

Singer's Polands.
W. C. Singer, of Hiawatha, Kan., breeder of the big kind of Poland Chinas, wants to sell his pigs early and is pricing them mightily low considering their breeding and individuality. Better buy now while they are priced low and you can ship them cheaper. Mention this notice when writing.

Kansas Gets Another Good Man From Missouri.

F. G. King, who has been live stock assistant to the State Board of Agriculture, for the past two years, has been elected assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural College in Manhattan, Kan., and will begin his new work in September.

The Big Farmers Institute at Girard.
The members of the farmers institute of Crawford county have decided to hold their institute on October 8-9 in Girard and to hold an exhibition of agricultural and domestic products for which cash premiums will be paid. The premium list is divided into classes as follows: Class A will include farm products, Class B, garden products, Class C, horticultural products, Class D, pantry and dairy products and Class E live stock.

Harter's Big Smooth Polands.
J. H. Harter of Westmoreland, Kan., breeds the kind of Polands that are money makers. They are the great, big smooth sort. His herd boars are Mogul's Monarch, sired by Mogul, one of the greatest boars ever owned in Kansas, and a son of Expansion. The dams of his young stuff carry the blood of sires like Prince Youtell, Expansion, etc. Write him for prices on fall and spring pigs.

Expansion Herd Boars.
In his advertisement, which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer, W. R. Webb, the well known Poland China breeder of Bendena, Kan., is offering some boars by Expansion that are good enough to head any herd. They are out of one of the best sows the writer has seen lately and Mr. Webb is pricing them low considering quality and demand for this kind of stuff. A card will bring correct description and price. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

C. L. Carter Starts Duroc Card.
With this issue of Kansas Farmer C. L. Carter, Secretary of the Missouri Duroc Jersey Association starts a card in Kansas Farmer for his well grown out, well bred Durocs. Mr. Carter has all the popular blood lines close up to all the prize winning hogs. The herd is well cared for. If you are in need of some new blood in your herd write Mr. Carter for prices and descriptions. You will find Mr. Carter a pleasant gentleman to deal with. Look up his card on another page and write him.

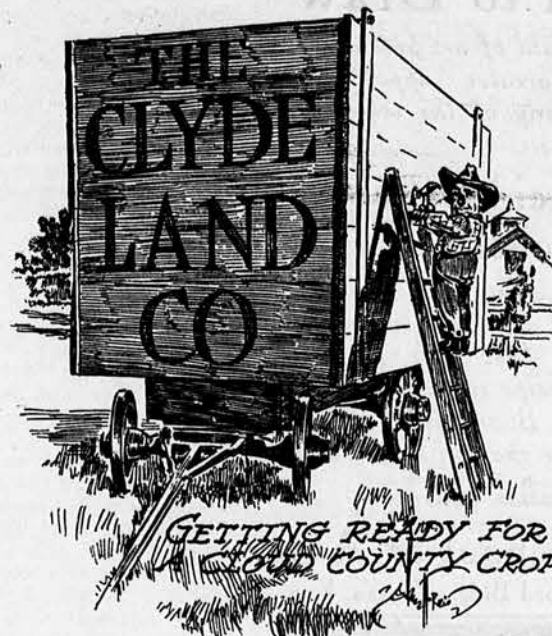
Garrison Breeding and Ringing Crate.
This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of the Garrison breeding and ringing crate patented and manufactured by A. B. Garrison of Summerfield, Kan. This crate is conceded to be the best thing of its kind on the market. It has been sold and has given the very best of satisfaction to breeders of six states. It has all important features and works like a charm. The circular which Mr. Garrison sends upon request explains every point of the machine. Write for one and mention Kansas Farmer.

Kramer's Polands.
D. A. Kramer, the veteran Poland China breeder of Washington, Kan., has at his farm just north of town about the finest lot of big, husky boars that the writer has ever looked at. Mr. Kramer always raises good ones and has them well grown out. This year's crop is by the big boar Big Look and the pigs are a combination of Expansion, Grand Look and Big Hutch breeding. Mr. Kramer will describe them correctly and make every promise good. When writing him say you saw advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Jersey Sale.
On Sept. 25 G. W. Alfred & Son will sell at Sharon, Kan., a draft of their valuable Durocs, from the Crimson Valley herd. Twenty fall and spring boars, twenty sows and gilts. These were mostly sired by Eudy K 4th, B. F.'s Ohio Chief, Proud Ohio Boy, Sharon Wonder, King Wonder, Rose McJae, King Alfred, Eudy K's Bud, Silk Wonder 3rd and Top Commodore. B. F.'s Ohio Chief was first in class, first in aged herd at Hutchinson State Fair 1907 and a litter mate to Alfred's Ohio Chief which was a winner of grand champion at 11 months old. Eudy K's Bud was 3rd in class at Hutchinson State Fair in 1908. Write Mr. Alfred and arrange to attend this sale.

The farmer who interests himself in clover and alfalfa is the one who is now looking so prosperous. "From Idaho to Italy" is a good thing for these farmers, the prosperous kind, to read. Have you read it?

THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS



Fair dealing and choice farms to offer our customers have placed us in the lead of all our competitors. We have many choice farms for sale in the garden spot of Kansas. We are exclusive agents for all the farms we offer for sale, as well as for the fine lots in

Armstrong's Addition to Clyde

The finest place in Kansas to build a home. New cement sidewalks, and parkings. The east end is near the heart of the city. The west end is near a fine Catholic church and convent.

See us or write for further information.

THE CLYDE LAND COMPANY

CLYDE, - - - KANSAS.

MORRIS and LYON CO. LANDS



Mr. Homeseeker: We invite you to come and inspect the many good farms we have listed for sale in Morris and Lyon Co.

Anything from 40 acres up at prices from \$32.50 per acre up, according to location and improvements.

Now is the time to see this land as you can see what it will produce.

The farmers are getting rich in this country. Would you not like to be one of them?

Write for our list as we will be glad to send it to any one. Courteous treatment to all.

Respectfully,

F. L. Johnston & Co., Dwight, Kan., PHONES {Office 5
Resid-nc

U. S. GOVERNMENT

LAND OPENING

Along Railroad in Montana
CONRAD-VALIER Project

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

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

Small installments make possible payment for land from annual sale of crops.

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

You May Register for This Drawing by Power of Attorney.

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

Title Can be Acquired by Only 30 Days' Residence

There is no sage brush or stumps on this land which is ready for the plow. Remember, there are no free government irrigated lands. Reached over Great Northern or Burlington railroads. For complete information and blanks, call on or address

W. M. WAYMAN,

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

The Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson

H. S. THOMPSON,
President.

SEPTEMBER 11-12-13-14-15-16-17, 1909

A. L. SPONSER,
Secretary.

The management cordially invites the people of the state of Kansas and of the Great Southwest to attend the Ninth Annual session of the Kansas State Fair.

17 Grand Divisions, in which are exhibited the products of the field, factory, household, studio, and all the varied industries of the people. Competition is open to the world.

The greatest racing over the best track in the state for \$16,500. Five days' racing, beginning Monday, 6 races each afternoon.

No fair in the Great Southwest has such a splendid exhibit of live stock.

Liberati's Grand Concert Band, carrying Grand Opera Singers, will furnish the music—the greatest opportunity Kansas people ever had to hear the world's best musicians.

Pain's Fireworks Monday and Tuesday nights.

Kline's Carnival, the best in America, will furnish the principal amusement features.

Grounds well equipped with buildings, shade trees and good water. Aquarter of a mile of exhibition hog pens, a half mile of chicken coops, acres of farm machinery and cement workers' exhibits of machinery and samples of cement products.

Derby Day will be Tuesday, as usual. \$500 for the mile dash of the best thoroughbreds in the West.

The Parade of Prize Winners on Friday forenoon is one of the fine features of the entire fair. The audience is informed by an announcer of the animals passing and their owners. Grandstand free for this event.

The best display of draft horses, light harness horses and saddlers ever brought together in Kansas. Just what every farmer should see and study.

This association invites its visitors to attend everything on the grounds—women, children and all. We have practically perfect order and every show is clean and worth visiting. All eating places are required to put up a sign marking prices in plain figures. Notice this and report and violation of this or any other order, rule or law.

Our previous successes are the earnest of the future. Everybody is welcome. It is the week to lay off and enjoy the greatest pleasures of the year. It is educational, inspirational and recreational.

You can make entries no matter where you live—just write, the Secretary.

Fair opens on Saturday, September 11, when exhibits should be placed.

Special train service on all railroads. Figure out your route early.

A Special train out of Lincoln, Neb. State Fair will carry exhibits direct to Hutchinson.

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

Harry Little, Auctioneer.

Conditions are changing all the time and in the auction business, as in every other, ability is being considered more than ever before. The uneducated, unposted man is all right to sell Texas ponies, razor backed hogs or long horned cattle, but when it comes to facing a crowd of intelligent men and talking the advantages of pure bred stock, explaining pedigree, pointing out the good points, etc., men with the character, address and real ability of men like Harry Little must do the work. It is to be done effectively. Col. Little is an auctioneer and banker but his love for good stock is such that he keeps a few good hogs and cattle just for the pleasure of it. He has at this time one of the finest young cows one would see in a month's travel.

It isn't necessary to mention that she is a Shorthorn for this is Mr. Little's favorite breed. She is a daughter of the noted Rustler, sired by The Lad for Mr. Rustler and the noted Ruberta having the same dam. She has a beautiful heifer calf and is now weighing about 1,400 pounds, although suckling the calf. This lovely pair is for sale at a very low figure for this sort.

Direct From Royal Shows.

Among the attractions that will be seen daily in the forthcoming Interstate Live Stock and Horse show, to be held in St. Joseph the week of September 20-25, is the famous six-horse hitch of Morris & Co. Heretofore the Swift show team has been at the Interstate shows and has attracted much attention, the great dappled Percherons, richly caparisoned and handled by an expert has won the plaudits of the thousands who have assembled in the interstate arena. This year instead of the Swift team the Morris Company has been persuaded to bring the famous six-horse team of Shires here for the show. When the team arrives here it will be fresh from a season of triumphs in the live stock shows of Great Britain where it pranced to the applause of royalty. It is the purpose of the Interstate management to have the team shown in the afternoons at the live stock show and in the evenings at the horse show. As the time approaches for the holding of the fourth annual Interstate show it becomes more and more apparent that the show is

to be the greatest and most complete yet undertaken by the Interstate management.

Wichita and Southwestern Fair.

A new and spacious cement agricultural hall has recently been completed on the Wichita fair grounds and Secretary Mosbacher informs us that every preparation is being made to hold the greatest fair ever held by this association. Over \$2,000 in awards will be given to the four best breeds of cattle exhibited. The American Hereford Breeders donated \$250 additional. \$100 will be given alone as sweepstakes award on corn. Liberal premiums will be awarded throughout the various departments. Exhibitors under the management of Secretary Mosbacher have always and at all times received fair and courteous treatment. The Wichita Southwestern Fair association is composed of prominent and representative Wichita business men and exhibitors have the assurance that all purses and premiums will be paid and paid promptly. During this week the Wichita Peerless Prophets donated \$250 additional. Spectacular parades ever witnessed in the Southwest. Payne's fireworks and Kline's Carnival Company will help to entertain and amuse the visitors. The racing features alone for this week will be a rare entertainment. Over 300 head of horses have been entered in the harness horse classes alone. We especially urge exhibitors to write Secretary Charles Mosbacher at once and ask for the stall room needed and send for

ent blanks, catalog and any information. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Get the Best Service.

Everyone who ships live stock of course wants it sold at the highest possible price, and in this connection the question of what firm to consign it to is an important one. There are many commission firms soliciting your business, and any one of them will dispose of your stock and remit you the proceeds, but the amount of said proceeds depends very materially upon the skill, experience and ability of the salesmen handling the stock. That there is quite a material difference between one firm and another in this particular is as self-evident as the unquestioned fact of gradation of ability in salesmen. All cannot be the best, and the best naturally gravitate to the houses that have built up sufficiently large businesses to afford them scope. This simply means that a big successful house like Clay, Robinson & Co., with its branches at the leading markets of the country, commands the best selling ability in the trade, and is in a position to give you the kind of service that will add dollars to your bank account. The firm mentioned is using large space in this paper to invite the patronage of our readers, and to give sound reasons why they consider that they are entitled to said patronage. Most people like to go where they are invited, and as the above firm not only invites you, but is in a position to serve you better than most others, it ought not to take long to decide who to consign to. Look up and read their large advertisement on page 27.

DeClow's Great Horse Exhibit.

If anybody is making a stir in the pure-bred horse business that man is certainly W. L. DeClow of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Earlier in the season Mr. DeClow announced that he would put on exhibition a stud of Orloff trotters and a stud of pure Arabians in the different fair circuits of the corn belt. The State Wide Fair at Topeka invited him to show his Arabians here as it is doubtful if one man in a thousand in America has ever seen a pure-bred Arabian horse. It is well known that because of an irade issued by an old time Sultan horses of this famous breed are prohibited from being exported from the Sultan's dominion. There is no such prohibition against grade Arabians but pure-breds are never allowed to leave that country except under extraordinary circumstances. General Grant was presented with one on his trip around the world and a few other individuals have come to this country but never in considerable numbers until Mr. DeClow secured the bunch that will be shown at the State Wide Fair. Mr. DeClow now writes that he will ship a car load of Percheron mares and a car load of imported stallions and jacks from his farm at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has ordered a third car load, which was shipped from London, England on August 28 to be sent direct to Topeka. He will therefore have on sale at the Topeka State Wide Fair, 40 head of Percheron mares and stallions and some imported jacks and he invites everybody who wants a pure bred Percheron to be at the fair and see them. Read his advertisement.

GET A POST CARD ALBUM.

It is a popular thing now to make a collection of Post Cards. If you want a handsome Post Card Album just send the small sum of 25c to pay for The Kansas City Weekly Journal to your address for ONE YEAR and you will receive a handsome Album FREE. The Album is 9x11 inches in size and will hold 96 cards. The Album is handsome and beautiful in finish and design. For the small sum of 25c The Weekly Journal will be mailed to your address for ONE YEAR and you will receive the Post Card Album as a present. Address

THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY JOURNAL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Get a Government Farm Before They Are All Gone.

You get from Uncle Sam either a 320 acre farm, FREE, or an irrigated farm for the mere per capita cost of the irrigation system.

320"ACRE FARMS FREE.

The U. S. Government is now offering over three million acres of homestead lands in eastern Wyoming, along the Burlington Route, under the new Mondell homestead law permitting settlers to take 320 acres instead of the usual 160 acre homestead. These lands are ideal for dry farming and hundreds of farmers have made a success of this method of farming in the locality where these lands are located.

IRRIGATED GOVERNMENT LANDS IN THE BIG HORN BASIN AND YELLOWSTONE VALLEY

where rich productive lands with perpetual water right may be purchased for about one-half the cost of land in the central states and where the water can be turned on and off the land to suit the convenience of the farmer, and where you are not bothered with rain during harvest; where a single crop can be made to pay for the land; where 50 bu. of wheat and 75 bu. of oats commonly grow to the acre.

Don't Wait Longer, But Get a Home Today

These lands are being rapidly taken up and ere long all of the Government lands will be gone. Thereafter land will be possible of acquirement only at prices phenomenally high compared to those of today.

D. Clem Deaver,
89 Q Building, Omaha, Neb.
Send me folders and information about
—Irrigated lands.
—Mondell 320-acre homesteads.
(Put a check mark in front of one or both.)

Name _____

Address _____

Cut out this coupon and mail it today.

OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS on the first and third Tuesday of each month and cheap homeseekers' tickets on those dates, allowing stop-overs in both directions, will give you an opportunity to examine the irrigated lands and the Mondell lands on one trip.

OUR NEW FOLDERS WITH MAPS, showing the location of all of the above mentioned lands and explaining in detail the crops raised, the natural resources of each locality, and the method of procedure to acquire title, will be sent to you, free for the asking.

Write or fill out and mail attached coupon today.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

S. N. West of Elk City, Kan., has a 240-acre farm that he has just listed. See page 6 for further particulars and price.

While at the Topeka State Fair, be sure to see The Pike Automatic Gate and the Pike Adjustable Hinge; the hinge that will make your gate always swing free and easy. The Pike Gate Company, Pittsfield, Ill.

Pawnee County Race Meet and live stock show, will meet Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1909, at Ripple Park, Larned, Kan. E. E. Frizell, Pres., G. W. Roberts, Gen. Supt. Harry H. Wolcott, Secy. J. G. Edwards, Mgr. Concessions.

For several years, beginning at this time of year, Dr. Hess and Clark of Ashland, Ohio, have advertised Dr. Hess Stock Food in the columns of Kansas Farmer. The advertising for this season starts in this issue, and will be found on page 11. It tells something about "Pork and Profit," a practical subject surely. Read the ad carefully.

The Chicago Housewrecking Company, 35th and Iron streets, Chicago, advertises galvanized iron roofing on page 26. Prices are quoted in the ad. See the offer of the free 500-page catalog of this great firm. It lists many thousands of real bargains. Ask for catalog No. 61. You can get a free sample of the roofing. Mail the coupon.

A Buffalo Calf Free.

The Bentley and Oimsted Company, Des Moines, Iowa, makes the famous Brand O. Buffalo calf shoes. Read the illustrated ad on page 31. Read how you can get a little buffalo calf free, under certain conditions.

"From Idaho to Italy."

This is an odd heading used in the ad of M. Rumley Company, 1017 Main St., Laporte, Ind. It is also the title of a

free book issued by this company giving facts of great interest to alfalfa and clover growers especially. Send a postal or cut out the coupon. See page 25.

Land Bargains of All Kinds.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found a large amount of land advertising. We respectfully suggest that our readers look up these offers in different parts of the pages most carefully. They contain reliable bargains in all kinds of real estate. It will pay to keep your copy of this issue for future reference.

A 320 Acre Government Farm.

There is an announcement on page 24 of government land in eastern Wyoming. Three hundred and twenty acres can be obtained free, and irrigated lands at a very low cost. It will surely pay to investigate these offers. There are two excursions each month over the "Burlington." For free folders, etc., address D. Clem Deaver, 89 Q Building, Omaha, Neb. Fill out the coupon in the ad.

Highland Park College.

President O. H. Longwell and his associates have built up a great college in Des Moines, Iowa. Highland Park College has an attendance of around 2,000 students annually. School is open all the year, and students may enter at any time. Read the illustrated announcements of the various departments on page 20. All expenses are very low. Send for catalog to the address given, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Dairying on Increase.

That western farmers are appreciative, the profitability of dairying is indicated by this statement of the Kensington Mirror: "That the dairy business in this vicinity is gaining a stronghold among the farmers is evident by the large amount of cream separators that are being purchased. Simmons and Williamson report that they have sold twenty-two of the machines to the people in the vicinity of Kensington so far this year."

The Luebber Baler.

Kansas Farmer has looked into the merits of the Luebber Baler and believes in it. It makes a round bale. The advantages of such a bale are described in the page ad found on page 9 of this paper. Exhibits are being made at the big fairs. This baler is a good proposition for the farmer and for the hay dealer. The ad offers a free catalog. Better send for it now before you forget it. Address Luebber Baler Company, Dept. K, Beatrice, Neb.

A Quarter Century Anniversary Fair.

Roone County, Neb., celebrates the 25th anniversary of its county fair at Albion, on Sept. 14-17. The premium list is one of the largest and handsomest we have ever seen issued by a county fair association and the premiums offered are such as ought to attract exhibitors. Sec. H. L. Brooks certainly deserves credit not only for the liberal classification and premiums but for the illustrated historical matter with which the book is introduced. Wish there were more like him.

Must Observe Pure Food Law.

The chap with the big voice who sells red "lemon" and the lad with the ingrowing face who spits in your ear when he shouts "weinies," the hamburger sandwich man and all the rest who infest the grounds of the various county fairs in Kansas must be good this year. The red lemonade and hamburger must be the real things and without adulterants or preservatives, because the pure food department will get them if they don't watch out. "The inspectors of the Kansas pure food department expect to visit every fair in Kansas this year."

Congo Roofing.

There is no kind of advertising Kansas Farmer takes greater pleasure in running in its advertising columns than that of prepared roofing. All such roofing is not equally good, but only the announcements of the best roofing manufacturers appear in this paper. On page 21 appears an advertisement of Congo roofing, made by the United Roofing and Mfg. Co., 537 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia. When you buy Congo you are protected by a bond, with a strong, reliable firm back of it. Send to above address for free booklet and samples.

A Live Stock Auctioneer.

Col. Frank J. Zaun has renewed his ad in Kansas Farmer, and will pay special attention to live stock sales. Colonel Zaun has made good as an auctioneer. One of the best tests has been shown him in re-bookings. He has booked every breeder that he sold for last year. Colonel Zaun has fitted himself for the auction business and is eminently qualified to render perfect satisfaction to any who may employ him. If you want an able auctioneer for your next sale try Zaun. He knows how. Write or wire him for date. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Galloway Wants to Meet You.

Wm. Galloway has a great ad on the second page of this paper. He wants to meet every progressive farmer who goes to the big fairs this fall, because he wants to show the "Galloway Line" of manure spreaders, cream separators and gasoline engines. In the meantime read what Mr. Galloway has to say on page 2. He quotes prices in his page ad. Everything he sells is backed by a guarantee. The accompanying cut is of the great Galloway spreader, and used all over the country by many thousands of progressive farmers, including many readers of Kansas Farmer. If you want one of the free books offered, address William Galloway Company, 384 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

The Railroad Tracks Run Inside the State Wide Fair Grounds.

The State Wide Fair has an immense advantage over every other neighboring fair of state wide importance in that the railroad tracks run inside the grounds and are provided with a large landing platform. Exhibitors will appreciate this as it enables them to unload their live stock or machinery right on the grounds and within a few feet of their permanent exhibition places. This year the Santa Fe railway will extend its tracks inside the grounds by some 400 feet and will place a switch engine at the service of the fair management so that there will be absolutely no delays and no transfers. At other state fairs in the West the exhibitors must transport their live stock or machinery from 1 to 7 miles from the railroad station.

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns

ENDORSED by the U. S. Ordnance Board. The choice of over 450,000 Sportsmen. Used by Charles G. Spencer, who led all other trap shooters in 1908 with the unprecedented record of 96.77% for 11,175 targets; and by five out of the first eight men for the year. Winchester Shotguns are safe, sure, strong and simple; they are

THE REPEATERS THAT OUTSHOOT ALL OTHERS.

IDAHO TO ITALY

Just issued. It's interesting, instructive, nicely illustrated and contains more solid facts and money making hints between its two covers than one would suppose was possible.

"FROM IDAHO TO ITALY" will prove valuable to every one interested in successful and profitable farming and especially interesting to Alfalfa and Clover growers.

This booklet will be sent upon request to any one interested. Use either a postal card or the attached coupon.

M. RUMLEY COMPANY
1017 MAIN STREET
LA PORTE, INDIANA

M. RUMLEY CO-1017 Main St., La Porte, Ind.
"FROM IDAHO TO ITALY"

WOODYWORTH TREADS

Save Automobile Tires



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

They cost only about one-half as much as tires.

Puncture Proof Non-Skidding

Will save double their cost even on odd roads. On rough, rutty or rocky roads they will save over half the tire expense, besides doing away with punctures and skidding.

The only protectors that never heat or chafe the tire.

Guaranteed to give good service and to save the tire.

Over 40,000 sold in last three years. Send for free catalog and our special offer.

LEATHER TIRE GOODS CO.

2402 Whirlpool Ave.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MORE WHEAT!



Fertiz. Co., 2,000 Wyoming, K. C., Mo.

LESS ACRES!

Kaw Brand Fertilizers! They will pay for themselves in the test of your wheat, additional 25 per cent field profit. Genuine soil builders, not stimulants. Mfg. entirely from stock yards manure, highly concentrated. Booklet on request. American Reduction & Co., 2,000 Wyoming, K. C., Mo.

STOP HARD WORK.

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

SALINE COUNTY.

160 acres in Saline county, 60 acres in cultivation, no other improvements, all fine pasture. Price \$20.00 acre. 240 acres Saline county, 80 in cultivation, all fenced, fair improvements, 1/2 mile school and church. \$25 per acre. WM. KINDT, Marquette, Kan.

GOOD UP TO DATE stock ranch, 800 a. cheap. 240 a. well improved, \$40 per a. 50 a. in good shape, \$3,700. Lots of cheap western land, nice little stock of furniture in good town for sale or trade. Sale dates solicited. P. J. GEORGE, Wayne, Kan.

200 ACRE BOTTOM FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 acres now under cultivation and in tame grass, balance in pasture. 50 acres of which could be farmed. This is a dark loam soil that produces fine crops and does not overflow it has a very fine body of timber and everlasting water. A 5 room house, plenty of barn and shed room, good lots making it an ideal farm and stock ranch. This farm is located 1/2 miles from a town of 500 people and on a fine road. Price if sold soon \$40.00 per acre. For further information write or call on J. J. WILSON, Moran, Kan.

The Caldwell Special Gasoline Engine

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send any responsible person a Caldwell Special Engine on 30 days' free trial.

in Waterloo and been in business here for over twenty years. I will send you an engine so simple and they will tell you all about me. Buy from me and you will save the dealers' and jobbers' and catalog house profits.

17 Years On
The Market

5 Year
Guarantee

The Sensation of the Season—I will prove to you that the Caldwell Special Gasoline Engine is mechanically correct, and is by far the best engine obtainable for the money. Try my engine on your farm and if you are dissatisfied for any reason whatever, or learn of an engine of equal value that can be purchased for less money, you will not be obligated for a single cent. I have lived

What Will I Send You? A high grade, well built, finely finished gasoline engine. A gasoline engine that I will guarantee against defective materials for five years. I will send you an engine so simple that you will not have the least difficulty in starting and successfully operating at all times. I have satisfied and saved money for thousands of purchasers and know that I can satisfy you and can save you from \$50.00 to \$100.00 on the price of your engine. I want you to compare my prices with the prices of other engine companies. Write without fail for catalog and price list.

Write without fail for catalog and price list. CALDWELL-HALLOWELL MFG. COMPANY, J. D. Caldwell, Waterloo, Iowa.



WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

When You Can Purchase a SLED-CUTTER for One-Tenth the Price.

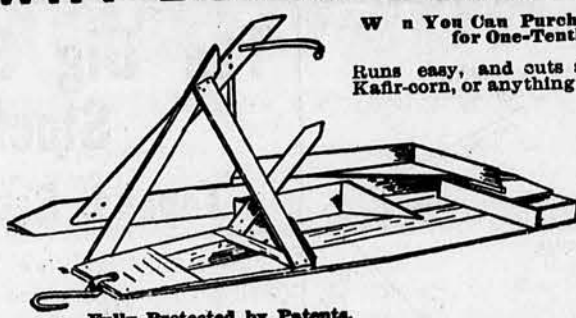
Runs easy, and cuts and gathers corn, cane, Kafir-corn, or anything which is planted in rows

Ask your Implement Dealer for it or send

\$10.00.

—TO—

Green Corn Cutter Co.,
TOPEKA, KAN.



Fully Protected by Patents.

We will give \$100.00 for the 5 best ears of seed corn sent us before Nov. 1st, 1909 by users of

THE APPLETON MANURE SPREADER



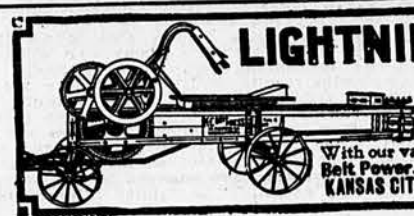
bought in 1909. Write today for full particulars, and ask for our FREE SPREADER BOOK, which proves that the Appleton Manure Spreader is as strong as steel and oak can make it; so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man; and so effective in operation that it never bunches the manure, but pulverizes thoroughly and distributes evenly from the beginning to the end of the load.

APPLETON MFG. CO.
19 Fargo St. Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

For 25 years the Reliable Balers. Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable. Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment. With our various styles can meet your requirements. Horse & Belt Power, Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.



C. F. Younklin, County Clerk.
Taken up April 24, 1909, by H. M. Keltner,
3½ miles northeast Holsington, Homestead
twp., Barton Co., Kansas, 1 cow, 1,150 lbs.,
red and white, split under left ear; 1 steer,
year old, red, split under each ear; 1 steer,
year old, red, split under left ear.

This Johnson grass, like the alliance, the city commissioner system and bank deposit guarantee, were imported from the South, and were highly recommended until found to be frauds early in the game. Now the grower of Johnson grass is made a criminal and outlawed by the last legislature, the commissioner system is on trial and the deposit guarantee is to be tested. Doubtless both will meet the fate of the former.—South Kansas Tribune.

Has it ever occurred to you that the telephone is supplanting the telegraph? Have you ever stopped to consider how many business men now use the telephone instead of the telegraph in transacting their business with the city business men? We venture the assertion that there are five telephone messages to where there is one telegram, whereas, only a year or two ago the reverse would be true. There are reasons for the growing popularity of the 'phones; yes, there are several reasons. One reason, and a very important one, is, that when you talk to a man you know he gets your message, and you know at once whether you can get what you want without a long wait.

Government Land Opening at Valler, Mont., To Take Place Oct. 7.

The Carey Land Act Board on August 1 publicly advertised the throwing open for settlement of 70,000 acres near Valler, Mont. This land is level or gently rolling prairie, covered with sod and one of the best ranch countries in America in a district where the rainfall of ordinary seasons is sufficient for crops without irrigation. Under the irrigation system now nearly completed by the Conrad Land and Water Company, under contract with the state of Montana and which has cost over a million and a half dollars so far, the productive power and value of the land will be excelled by no land in the West. The new town of Valler where the drawing will take place is located near Conrad, Mont., which is 69 miles north of Great Falls on a branch of the Great Northern railroad. Transcontinental trains of the Burlington road pass through Conrad every day running to Seattle. So that practically every acre of the land lies on the railroad. Hundreds of men are occupied on construction work and as an instance of the intense interest taken in the opening the fact is cited that over 1,000 extra beds have been provided by the land company for those who are to be present at the drawing. Oct. 7, 1909, is the date of opening for entry fixed by the Carey Land Act Board. Only citizens of the United States or those who have declared their intention to become such and are over 21 years of age may make application to enter lands. The registration may be by power of attorney so that parties desiring lands need not attend in person, although probably the majority will attend. Registration must be made before Oct. 7. A person may enter land in this drawing even though he has already exhausted his homestead right. The irrigation works which become the property of the settlers as soon as the land is sold have already been approved by the Carey Land Act Board. The form of contracts, powers of attorney and the drawing are all under the supervision of the Carey Land Act Board of the state of Montana. Secretary W. M. Wayman, 1142 Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn., furnishes free of charge on request, all information, filling blanks, etc.

The New Atlas Cement Book.

We have before us a copy of this remarkable book, containing 160 pages with 150 illustrations. It is unusual in its completeness as a practical guide to the cement worker, a helpful, eye-opening advisor to the property owner large or small. A look through the pages of the book is a revelation of the endless uses and possibilities of cement from a 40c. fence post to a \$4,000 barn, from a small chimney cap to an entire house with foundations, steps, walls, porch, porch posts, tubs, cisterns, etc., all built of cement. The very convenient index shows over 60 different uses about the farm. The directions for making these various cement articles and buildings are given in plain language that any one can easily understand, and are accompanied by clear cut drawings that can turn anyone into a practical cement worker at short notice. Numerous photographs of cement work and cement structures in course of erection or completed according to these instructions form a convincing proof of their practical efficiency. As a demonstration of the economy of concrete work a table shows that concrete fence posts may be made at a cost of 20 to 40c. each. This is remarkably cheap when you consider that such a post lasts forever, being proof against rust, rot and vermin. The book shows that one barrel of cement (4 bags) will make 14 7-foot posts. Explicit directions are given as to the proportion in which cement should be mixed for the various purposes with sand, and gravel or broken stone (water being added while working.) Considering that cement proper forms only a small part of the mixture (from 10 to 20 per cent), its economy is apparent at a glance. The book is bound to interest farm owners of all kinds. The dairy man and stock raiser will be particularly attracted by the chapters on dairy stables, silos, feed and water troughs, etc. The horticulturist can feast his eyes on the cement root cellars, green houses, flower boxes, etc. The lover of homes will be delighted by the pleasing houses, porches, steps, walks, etc., with which he can beautify his estate. The poultry raiser will rivet his attention to the numerous poultry houses shown. If a farmer is fortunate enough to have a brook near his home, the book will show him how to dam the water for power purposes or for raising a lake, and harvesting and storing his own ice. If you are unfortunate enough to have swampy land, the book will show you



Opportunity

WE regard every consignment, large or small, as an opportunity to make a permanent customer.

In other words, we aim to handle your shipments of cattle, hogs or sheep so satisfactorily that you will feel that it is to your interest to continue to consign to us.

Our business is organized, manned and equipped with one object in view, and that is to render our customers absolutely the best service obtainable. Therefore it is money in your pocket to consign to us.

If you want feeding cattle or sheep, place your orders with us, and save money, trouble and time. Our expert buyers at Nine Markets are at your service.

FREE—Get Our Illustrated Weekly Market Paper

If you intend to ship stock to, or buy feeders at, any of the nine markets where we have houses, fill out the coupon, or give us the same information in a letter, and we will send you (free) our "LIVE STOCK REPORT"—a fine twelve-page illustrated (weekly) market, live stock and farm newspaper. Write us for any special information you want. Address us at whatever market you expect to ship to, or, if undecided, address our Chicago office.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

I expect to ship.....carload.....of
.....about.....1909.
to the.....market. Please send me (free) your weekly
LIVE STOCK REPORT and other market information.
Name.....
Post Office.....
R. F. D. No.....
State.....

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South Omaha Kansas City Denver Sioux City South St. Joseph
South St. Paul East Buffalo East St. Louis

MARKETS

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—There was a liberal run of cattle at all points last week, and all kinds but the best killing steers and high class feeders declined 15 to 30 cents for the week. Choice killing cattle were scarce, which accounts for their strength and the large number of buyers from Illinois and Iowa in search of good feeders held that class up. The supply today is 26,000 head here, including 3,500 calves. Market steady on the best, a shade lower on others. One lot of heavy steers sold at \$7.65 here today, not quite the full strength of the market as a full load of steers brought \$7.80 last week, and odd head up to \$8.00. Top Greenwood county

grassers in the last week brought \$6.65, and secondary grassers sell from \$5.00 to \$5.75. lower grades \$3.80 to \$4.75. Buyers looking for feeders have been a strong support to the market on grass steers, as they take them right away from packers in most cases where they come in competition. Cows are weak to 10 lower today, grass cows selling at \$2.80 to \$4.50, bulls at \$2.75 to \$3.75, veals \$5.50 to \$7.50. A few veals sold at \$8.00 last week, but they are a quarter lower since. Illinois parties took steers for feeding as high as \$6.30 last week and numerous lots of fleshy steers sold to feeders at \$5.50 and upwards, bulk of feeders at \$4.15 to \$5.00, stock steers at \$3.00 to \$4.25, a few on either side of these figures.

Hog supplies are slightly heavier than heretofore, but the demand is strong, especially from eastern killers, who hold local packers well in line, and the market is higher than a week ago. Prices opened a shade lower today on a supply of 6,000 head, but trade soon improved, and bulk of the stuff sold steady with Saturday. medium weight hogs at \$7.80 to \$7.95, heavy hogs \$7.80 to \$7.90, light hogs \$7.50 to \$7.65. Oracles in the pork trade can see no reason to expect much lower prices for hogs in the near future. January provisions are selling on the basis of hogs at \$6.50, and some of the packers believe it improbable that droves can be purchased in that notch in the meantime.

Sheep and lambs did not change much last week, and the 7,000 head here today are selling steady to strong. Native lambs are worth up to \$7.50, although bulk of lambs sell around \$7.00, wethers and yearlings worth up to \$5.25, ewes \$4.75. Demand for feeding stock is unabated, and as receipts of range stock are increasing, more stock and feeding stuff is available each week. Feeding lambs have gone out lately at \$6.00 to \$6.35, feeding wethers \$4.25, breeding ewes \$4.00 to \$5.25.



A sample Ingot Iron Sewers and Culverts made by the Metal and Road Supply Co., 15th and Santa Fe St., Topeka.

Bargains in Farms, Ranches & City Property

320 ACRES CHOICE BOOKS COUNTY LAND, \$6,800.
Nearly all tillable. Some in cultivation. 5 miles from station.
STEVENS & RUBY,
Stockton, Kansas.

1183 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE.
200 acres creek bottom in cultivation, 75 acres alfalfa, balance pasture and mow land, good improvements. Price \$25.00 per acre. For terms write
Box 39 Cedar Vale, Kan.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION.
Texas panhandle, covers 25 years, 32 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map Amarillo, 15,000 population, in heart of Panhandle, sent prepaid for \$50; clubs of four, \$1. Order today—edition limited. Mirror Publishing Co., Amarillo, Tex.

320 ACRES OF extra good land, house of 14 rooms, a fine barn, and other good improvements. 2 1/2 miles to town. One of Brown county's best. Enquire of
R. A. HENRY,
The Real Estate Man,
Hiawatha, Kansas.

LAND AT \$20 TO \$50 per a. in corn, alfalfa and stock country; 160 miles west of Kansas City; improved ranch, 560 a. \$25 per acre. You will be shown, will you look? Ask for list.
O. G. PIRTLE,
Wisley, Kansas.

TWO GOOD BARGAINS.
TWO BIG BARGAINS IN KANSAS LAND.
240 acres smooth prairie land, 5 miles from Dodge City; price \$18 per acre. 160 acres near Perry, Jefferson county, Kansas, partly improved, price only \$40 per acre. For information write
HALE & ENGLISH,
Dodge City, Kansas.

160 ACRE farm bargain, 7 miles north-east of Ness City. Small frame house, 2 rooms, frame barn for 4 horses, hen house, small granary, good well and windmill, 75 acres in cultivation, 35 acres in wheat, one-fourth with place, 12 acres alfalfa. Land can be plowed, nearly level. 1 mile school. Price \$2,500. \$2,000 must be cash.
J. C. LOHNES & SON, Ness City, Kan.

ARKANSAS LAND
still advancing in Grand Prairie, 160 a. plantation \$75 per acre; 720 a. 2 plantations, 200 a. in rice now, without crop, \$65 per acre; 280 a. 2 story house, big barn and store on place, 180 a. rice land, 100 a. timber, 50 a. or 160 a. now at \$30; 320 a. rice land, fenced, \$40; stock farms, \$25 to \$40, any size tract. **F. W. HOUSTON, Stuttgart, Ark.**

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

SOLOMON VALLEY LAND.
We have farms for sale in Ottawa and adjoining counties, good upland improved, at from \$25 to \$60 per acre. Bottom land improved at from \$60 to \$125 per acre. You have not seen the best till you see the Solomon Valley.
A. E. ROBINSON LAND CO.,
Minneapolis, Kansas.

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN
365 acres, 200 acres lays gently rolling balance quite rolling, 120 acres in corn, 50 acres timothy and clover meadow, balance blue-grass pasture with some timber, farm fenced and cross fenced, hog and sheep tight, all woven wire and barb wire on top except about a mile of nice hedge. Located 3 1/2 miles from town of 1,200 population. Improvements consist of a large barn 52x60, two cattle sheds, one 30x40 and the other 12x30, scales, another small barn, all the sheds and barns are newly repaired and in good condition, newly painted. House is new, just being completed, 7-room 16 foot square, with bathroom, hallway, 2 clothes closets, large porch in front and a porch at the rear, solid concrete block foundation under the house, house cost \$3,500. Wash house over cellar, concrete walks, poultry house, 16 foot square, smoke house and ice house. Improvements on this property worth \$7,500. There is an air pressure water system with large stone and concrete reservoir twelve feet above ground, 1,500 feet of underground piping conveying water to five points on the farm, catching all barn lots and pastures, also water piped to the house, lavatory in kitchen and lavatory, toilet and bath in the bathroom, ample sewer system. This farm is offered for quick sale at \$74 per acre. Possession given March 1, 1910. Liberal terms if desired. Picture and plat sent on application. I have other farms larger and smaller. Write.
BAZEL J. MEEK,
Chillicothe, Missouri.

LANDS THAT PAY 100 PER CENT NET ANNUAL INCOME.
In the Lower Pecos Valley we control selected irrigated lands, with perpetual water rights, which will, when properly farmed, realize the owner a net income of 100 per cent each year, equal to the total cost of the land and the perpetual water right. The Lower Pecos Valley Country comprises that portion of the country lying between New Mexico and the Rio Grande, at an elevation of 2,400 to 2,700 feet, with a river spring and artesian water. The ideal place for homes and investment. Can sell in tracts to suit any purchaser on easy terms. For further information call on, or address,
100 West Seventh St.,
THE HEATH COMPANY, General Agents. Topeka, Kan.

320 ACRE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS.
Write U. S. Commissioner, Des Moines, New Mexico.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—North Missouri farms; 240, 250, and 400 acre farms for cheaper Kansas improved or unimproved lands. Write at once what you have. G. T. KINSEY, Chillicothe, Missouri.

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

1854 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE.
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Fenced, watered by pond and windmill. Price \$10,000. Must be sold at once.
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The Land Man, of Herington, Kansas, is offering a section of land with two sets of improvements, 6 miles from Herington, for \$45 per acre. 200 acres in cultivation. A snap well worth \$50 per acre.

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I have several good farms for sale on easy payments from \$5 to \$10 an acre. Please write me for full particulars.
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200 acres fine bottom land all in cultivation. 25 alfalfa. 25 hill timber. Good 6 room, frame house. Good barn. Good income from mineral lease. Free gas for domestic purposes. Good cistern, 3 good wells, river and small creek. Orchard and small fruit. Price \$9,000.
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Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 26 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land. 1/2 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us, or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

Buy Western Kansas Land.
Should you want to buy any Western Kansas land for speculation or for a home, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write me at once for prices. Address,
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Write for lists.
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160 acres, all good smooth land, 40 acres in cultivation, balance hay and pasture; one mile to good town; 6-room house, barn for 6 horses, other building; good water, good orchard, all fenced. Goes now for \$5,500. \$1,500 cash will handle. Get busy.
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Room 317, Barnes Building,
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Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and county map.
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For sale. Write for price list and crop reports. Co-operation solicited.
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160 acres, 5 miles from R. R. station, 50 acres in cultivation, orchard, splendid water, good improvements, 1/4 mile to school, phone in house. Price \$35 per acre. Will take small home or western Kansas land to amount of \$2,500.
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120 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, balance fine timber. Good 3 room house, 3 fine springs, fine apple orchard, large thrifty trees, other fruits. 1 mile from town. Good reason for selling. Price \$1,000. Write me for full particulars.
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Ava, Douglas County, Missouri.

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240 acres, house 8 rooms, barn, sheds, etc., 90 acres in cultivation, 90 acres pasture, 60 acres grass, good orchard, fine water fine improvements, 4 miles from good town, all tillable, 1 mile to school. Price \$55 per acre.
HULL & ZIEBEL,
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Are you one that is not? You can get a slice from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the wheat belt, where they have fine soil, fine climate and plenty of water if you will write **TEED & ORBISON, Jetmore, Kan.** for their list of farm lands. They have something good.

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Quick sale. 320 acres, 180 acres cultivated and rented, 1/4 crop goes, \$15.00 per acre. 12 miles of Colby. Nothing better for the money.
160 acres, all grass, 5 miles out, \$16.00 per acre. Snap.
7,530 acre improved ranch; also 2240 acre improved ranch.
600 other bargains.

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160 acres, 5 miles from R. R. town; four room house, new barn; 120 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and mow land. Spring water. A bargain at \$50 per acre.
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Have you read my list of **GREENWOOD CO. FARMS?** The best corn, alfalfa, clover, cattle and hog country in the west. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to **P. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kansas.**

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Choice corn and alfalfa farms for sale in Barber county, Kansas. Crop failures unknown. Write for particulars and list. Address
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WELL IMPROVED 334 acre farm, Jefferson
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WABAUNSEE COUNTY LAND—160 acres
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Rich, prairie farms with good improvements, for \$30 to \$70 per acre. Grows corn, bluegrass, clover and timothy. On Rock Island railroad, 90 miles east Kansas City 200 west St. Louis and 18 miles south of Sedalia, a city of 25,000 population, where the Mo. State Fair is held annually. The surrounding country is almost a level prairie, just rolling enough to drain well. The country is dotted with school houses and churches. Write to me. I will give you reliable information upon request. I have the farms to show for themselves. Come and be convinced. Farms of 40 acres up to 640 acres for 1-3 to 1/4 cash, balance on 5 to 10 years time at 5 per cent interest. List and particulars free. **J. K. MCCONNEL, Ionia, Mo.**

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This fine little home is situated adjoining the corporate limits of Moran, Kan. Only 6 blocks from the business center of the town and only 4 blocks from the splendid new public school building. This is a 5 acre tract situated at the junction of two very public roads and one of the most pleasant locations in the country. There is a good, well built and finished cottage house of 6 good rooms with a double closet, a large pantry and three porches. There is a good barn, with room for two horses and buggy, with good room in mow for hay, a good smoke house, a chicken house and other outbuildings. The buildings were all built during the summer of 1908, are new and well painted. All of the 5 acres is in grass—blue grass, timothy and clover—except 1/4 of an acre, which is fenced chicken tight and is used for garden and truck patch. There is a good well. The house and barnyard is a fine blue grass lawn and is well shaded by large cedar, pine, maple and bodark trees. Moran is a fine little city of 800 people, has two main line railroads and the junction of a branch line. There are 12 passenger trains every 24 hours, with that number of mails. It has 5 good church buildings, a good public hall, one of the best schools in the state, a fine park and here is held one of the best fairs in Eastern Kansas. For additional information write **J. O. SMITH, Moran, Kan.**

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A Great 300 Acre Kansas Farm for Sale.

And when it is called a Great Farm, just that is meant. It has been called the best farm in the state, and that is going some. Such a claim is not made for it here, but it has stood about everything wanted on a farm. Most important of all is its

Fertile Soil.

It lies in one of the best farming counties in northeast Kansas, where the soil naturally is as good as Mes out of doors. The farm has been handled in a way calculated to conserve and increase its soil fertility. Crops have been rotated. Much of it right now is in grass, blue grass, alfalfa and clover. It has been for many years, and is now, a stock farm. Crops have been fed on the farm and the manure applied to the soil. It will grow big crops of anything that grows in Kansas. The land is gently rolling. It lies just right for a Kansas farm. It is well drained, and the drainage is helped by a system of tile drains.

Location

It is immediately adjoining a live town of 4,000 inhabitants, 40 miles from St. Joseph. In other words, the location could not be better.

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All the improvements that belong to a first class farm are already here: House, hay, cattle and horse barns; large silo, water tanks, fine mill, well fenced for stock, well watered, fine walnut timber.

But don't get the idea that this farm is a fancy farm, not suited for every day wear. Nothing could be further from the truth. There are no frills about it. No unnecessary expense has been put into improvements. It is just a fine, big, practical, down-to-date Kansas farm, on which a practical, intelligent farmer can make money every year.

The Price is Right

Neither is the price a fancy price. Land has changed hands all over northeastern Kansas this year at a higher figure than you will be asked to pay for this farm which has been called the finest farm in Kansas. The price is a fair price, a low price even, and it can be bought on terms.

If you want a farm that is right, in an unsurpassed location, and at a price that is a bargain when you consider what you get, it will pay you to investigate this splendid property. It is a fine opportunity for the right man.

For complete information, address

K 225 care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

300 HEAD 300 DUROC PIGS

I will sell at Public Auction the above matchless collection of PURE BRED PIGS

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Herd boars used in this herd of large type Missouri Durocs are King of the Golden Circle, Royal Joe, Buster Brown, King Brilliant, 500 Pounder, Red Advance, Professor A, Professor B, mated with the very largest types of Missouri Duroc Sows. Certificate of breeding will be given entitling each animal sold to registration.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums less than \$20 cash in hand. On all sums of \$20 and over a credit of 12 months will be given. Purchaser giving bankable note without interest if paid when due. On all cash paid a discount of 8 per cent will be allowed. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will treat you right.

AUCTIONEERS: Tom Carlton, Lamar, Mo., Col. Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo.

D. A. BEAMER.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week.)

"Just now," said Gene in an aggrieved tone, "you said I didn't take any interest in anything but my ranch. Now, when I want to take an interest in Rose, you tell me not to butt in. I love my sister more than most men, and I'd like to know if anything's wrong with her."

"She's got a cold," said Cannon. He spoke sharply and looked at Gene with a sidelong eye full of observant malice. The young man gazed back at him, confused, for a moment half inclined to laugh, thinking his father, in a sudden unaccustomed playfulness, was joking with him.

"Well, if it's only a cold," he stammered, "it's nothing to tear up the ground about. I thought it was something serious, that Rose was unhappy about something. But a cold—"

He was interrupted by the sudden appearance of Rose herself, her hand drawing back the portiere that veiled the doorway. She who knew her father so well, had decided that in his present mood it was better to curtail his after-dinner chat with Gene. Her quick eye took in their two faces, and she felt that her brother had probably had a trying half-hour.

"I'm tired of making music," she said. "I've played my whole repertoire. Now I want Gene to come back into the sitting-room with me and tell me about the linen and the furniture I'm to send down to the ranch. We'll talk it over tonight and make a list and arrange for the packing tomorrow."

The young man rose, very glad to go with her, still uneasy and puzzled.

"How's your cold, Rose?" he said. "I didn't know it was bad or I'd have asked more about it."

"Oh, it's all right," she said carelessly. "It was never really bad, but I stayed in my room for a few days to be safe." Her eye caught her father's, half-shut and full of brooding scorn, shot through with a gleam of sardonic humor. Gene's half-hour must have been even more trying than she had at first thought.

"Come along, Gene," she said, holding out her hand to him, "we'll leave the old man to his dreams. I know he never listened to a note of my music and only told me to play an excuse to get rid of me."

She threw a laughing look at her father, who answered it with a lazy, fond cast of his eye in her direction. Taking Gene's hand, she drew him into the hall and dropped the portiere. The father could hear their voices diminishing and growing muffled as they passed up the hall to the sitting-room.

He sat on as they had left him in his favorite crumpled-up attitude. After all, it was a good thing the boy did not know, was of the kind who could not be trusted with any information of importance. He did not want Gene or anybody else to interfere. He, Rose's father, and he alone, without any outside assistance, would reach up and pick out for her any star that sparkled in the heavens, any moon for which she might choose to cry. She wanted Dominick Ryan for her husband. She should have him and it would be her father who would get him for her. He would give her Dominick Ryan, as he would a pearl necklace or a new automobile to which she had taken a fancy.

It whetted the old man's lust of battle that Dominick was so hard to get. Sitting fallen together in his chair he thought about new ways of approaching Berny, new ways of bribing, or wheedling, or terrifying her into giving up her husband. He was not at the end of his rope yet, by any means. And it lent an added zest to the game that he had an adversary of so much spirit. He was beginning to respect her. Even if he had not been fighting for Rose, he would have gone on with the struggle for its own sake. It was not Bill Cannon's way to enter a contest, and then be beaten, a contest with a spitfire woman at that.

CHAPTER XXII.

Out of the Fulness of the Heart. That night it was Berny's turn to be wakeful. In the silence of the sleeping house and the warm darkness of her curtained room, she lay tossing on her bed, hearing the clear, musical striking of the parlor clock as it marked the hours. When the first thin streak of gray painted a pale line between the window curtains she rose and took a sleeping powder and soon after fell into a heavy slumber.

This held her in the dead, motionless unconsciousness that a drug brings, through the long morning hours. Dominick's noseless departure hardly disturbed the quiet of the little flat. The Chinaman, trained by his exacting mistress to make no sound while she slept, went about his work with a stealthy step and cautious touch, even in the kitchen, shut off by space and muffling doors, continuing his care. He had had more than one experience with the wrath of Mrs. Ryan when she had been roused from late slumbers by a banged door or a dropped pan.

It was nearly lunch-time when she awoke, slowly emerging from the black, unbroken deadness of her sleep to a momentarily augmenting sense of depression. She rose, her body seeming to participate in the oppressed discomfort of her mind, and, going to the bedroom window, drew the curtain and looked out.

The day promised little in the way of cheering influences. Fog hung heavy in the air, a gray veil depending from a gray haze of sky. That portion of her neighbor's garden which the window commanded was drenched with it, the flowers drooping moistly as if it weighed on them like a heavy substance under the pressure of which they bent and dripped. The stretch of wall that she could see gleamed with dampness. A corner of stone, on which a drop regularly formed, hung and then fell, held her eyes for a few vacantly-staring moments. Then she turned away, muttering to herself, "Good Lord, what a day!"

She was at her lunch when the telephone bell rang. She dropped her napkin and ran to the instrument which was in the hall. She did not know what she expected—or rather she did not expect anything in particular—but she was in that state of feverish tension when she seemed the focus of portentous happenings, the point upon which events of sinister menace might, at any moment, bear down. Bill Cannon might be calling her up, for what purpose she could not guess, only for something that would be disagreeable and perturbing.

It was, however, her husband's voice that answered her. He spoke quickly, as if in a

hurry, telling her that he would not go to dinner, as a college friend of New York had just arrived and would dine and go to the theater that evening. Berny's ear, ready to in the most alien subjects, matter to her husband's interest in Rose Cannon, listened intently for the man's name. Inick did not give it she asked for to her strained and waiting attention seemed to come with an intention of tinctness.

"What is his name?" she called her voice hard and high. "I didn't hear it was repeated and for the second she did not hear it. Before she could command it once more, Dominick's hummed along the wire and the call was cut.

She did not want any more to go into the parlor, where she sat on the cushioned window-seat and looked on the vaporous transparencies of the day. She had walked with the sense of apprehension heavy on her, dressed she had thought of the yesterday with anger and also with thing as much like fear as she was of feeling. She realized the folly rage she had shown, the folly and tilt of it, and she realized the danger of an open declaration of war with the an unscrupulous old man who was versary. This, with her customary courage, she now tried to push to mind. After all, he couldn't kill that was about the only other way get rid of her. Even Bill Cannon hardly dare, in the present day Francisco, cold-bloodedly to murder man. The thought caused a slight smile to touch her lips. Fortunately the lawless days of California were over.

With the curtain caught between her tips, her figure bent forward motionless, she looked out into the street. She saw something there of absolute interest. But she saw nothing. All her activity was bent on the problem of Dominick's telephone message. She believed it. She was in that state of trifles light as air all point one to have Dominick stay out for dinner a sudden and unexpected "friend in New York" was more than a trifle. She herself with slow, cold reiteration was dining with Rose Cannon in house on California street. If they together on Sunday mornings, why they dine together on week-day. They were careful of appearances; would never let themselves be seen to any public place till they were forked. The man from New York was gaged. She—that immaculate, perfect had invented him. Dominick could vent anything. He was not that man. But Berny knew that all would be when the occasion demands, as Cannon could thus supply her own deficiencies.

With her blankly-staring eyes fixed white outside world, her mental vision a picture of them at dinner night, sitting opposite each other and glistening with the richest of glass ver, while soft-footed menials were sedulously upon them. Bill Cannon in the picture. Berny's imagination cluded him, pushing him out of the into some unseen, uninteresting region people who were not lovers dined themselves. She could not imagine and Dominick otherwise over the changing tender glances over the form of champagne glasses filled with the choicest brand of champagne. A sound escaped her, a sound of if forced from her by the grinding of passions within. She dropped the and rose to her feet. If they would be always that way with the would have everything in the world thing that to Berny made life worth. Even Paris, with her three hundred sand dollars to open all its doors, a savorless place to her if Rose and ick were left to the enjoyment of pleasures and luxuries of life back fornia.

Unable to rest, fretted by jealousy, mented by her longing for the money, oppressed by uneasiness as non's next move, the thought of afternoon in the house was unendurable. She could not remain unoccupied and passive while her mind was in the of disturbance. Though the day and there was nothing to do, she determined to go out. She missed some distracting in watching the pass and looking at the shop windows.

By the time she was dressed, it was o'clock. The fog was thicker than hanging over the city in an even, m pall of vapor. Its breath had a kee trating chill, like that exhaled from the mouth of a cavern. Coming down into it she seemed to be entering a still sea, off which an air came pleasant on the heated dryness of her. She had no place to go to, no eng to keep, but instinctively turned her the down-town direction. The pass more time than going on the she started down the street which to a level and then climbed a lon reach of hill beyond. Its emptiness, acteristic of San Francisco streets, upon her observation with a sense of ing, bleak dreariness. She could loo in the gradual milky thickening of and at intervals see a figure, fa and dreamlike, either emerging from a slow approach, or melting into it a tasmal withdrawal.

It was a melancholy, depressing vie had not reached the top of the hill before she decided that she would go farther. Walking was only bearable there was something to see. But she not know what else to do or where indecision was not usually a feature character. Today, however, the tomed strain of temptation and seemed to have weakened her resourc and resolution. The point on which determined was that she would go home.

The advancing front of a car, loom denly through the mist, decided her. She halled it, climbed on board, and sat seat on the inside. There was so there. It smelt of dampness, and its ens and rubber overshoes, and its windows, filmed with fog, showed ular streaks across them where pass had rubbed them clean to look out.

APR 4, 1909.

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shaven chin and dirty collar, slouched in for
her fare, extending a grimy paw toward her.
As he took the money and punched the tag,
he hummed a tune to himself, seeming to
convey in that harmless act a slighting
opinion of his passenger. Berny looked at
him severely, which made him hum still
louder, and lounged indifferently out to the
back platform where he leaned on the brake
and spat scornfully into the street.

Berny felt that sitting there was worse
than walking. There was no one to look at,
there was nothing to be seen from the win-
dows. The car dipped over the edge of an
incline, slid with an even, skimming swift-
ness down the face of the hill, and then,
with a series of small jouncings, crossed the
rails of another line. Not knowing or caring
where she was, she signaled the conductor
to stop, and alighted. She looked round
her for an uncertain moment, and then
recognized the locality. She was close to
the old Union street place on which the
Greek church fronted. Here in the days be-
fore her marriage, when she and Hazel had
been known as "the pretty Iverson girls,"
she had been wont to come on sunny Sunday
mornings and sit on the benches with such
beaux as brightened the monotony of that
uninspiring period.

She felt tired now and thought it would
not be a bad idea to cross the plaza and
rest there for a space. She was warmly
dressed and her clothes would not be hurt
by the damp. Threading her way down the
street, she came out on the opening where
the little park lies like an unrolled green
cloth round which the shabby, gray city
crowds.

She sank down on the first empty bench
and looking round she saw other dark
shapes, having a vague, huddled appearance,
lounging in bunched-up attitudes on the ad-
jacent seats. They seemed preoccupied. It
struck her that they, like herself, were
plunged in meditation on matters which
they had sought this damp seclusion silently
to ponder. The only region of activity in
the dim, still scene was where some boys
were playing under the faintly-defined out-
line of a large willow tree. They were bend-
ing close to the ground in the performance
of a game over which periods of quietness
fell to be broken by sudden disrupting cries.
As Berny took her seat their imp-like
shapes, dark and without detail, danced
about under the tree in what appeared a
fantastic ecstasy, while their cries broke
through the woolly thickness of the air
with an intimate clearness, strangely at
variance with the remote effect of their
figures.

The fact that no one noticed her, or could
clearly see her, affected her as it seemed to
have done the other occupants of the
benches. She relaxed from her alert spright-
liness of pose, and sank against the back
of the seat in the limps of unobserved
indifference. Sitting thus, her eyes on the
ground, she heard, at first unheeding, then
with a growing sense of attention, footsteps
approaching on the gravel walk. They were
the short, quick footsteps of a woman.
Berny looked up and saw the woman, a lit-
tle darker than the atmosphere, emerging
from the surrounding grayness, as if she
were slowly rising to the surface through
water.

Her form detached itself gradually from
the fog, the effect of deliberation being due
to the fact that she was dressed in gray, a
long, loose coat and a round hat with a
film of veil about it. She would have been
a study in monochrome but for the color in
the cheek turned to Berny, a glowing, rose-
tinted cheek into which the damp had called
a pink brighter than any rouge. Berny
looked at it with reluctant admiration, and
the woman turned and presented her full
face, blooming as a flower, to the watcher's
eye. It was Rose Cannon.

If in these wan and dripping surroundings
the young girl had not looked so freshly
fair and comely, Berny might have let her
pass unchecked. But upon the older woman's
sore and bitter mood the vision of this
rosy youthfulness, triumphant where all the
rest of the world sank unprotesting under
the weight of a common ugliness, came
with a sense of unbearable wrong and griev-
ance. As Rose passed, Berny, with a sud-
den blinding up-rush of excitement, leaned
forward and rose.

"Miss Cannon," she said loudly, "Oh, Miss
Cannon—just a moment."

Rose turned quickly, looking inquiringly
at the owner of the voice. She had had a
vague impression of a figure on the bench
but had not looked at it. Now, though the
face she saw was unfamiliar, she smiled
and said,

"Did you want to speak to me?"

The ingratiating amiability of her expres-
sion added to Berny's swelling sense of in-
jury and injustice. Thus did this siren
smile upon Dominick, and it was a smile
that was very sweet. The excitement made
her tremble, but she was glad, fiercely,
burningly glad, that she had stopped Miss
Cannon.

"Yes," she said, "just for a moment, if
you don't mind."

Rose had never seen the woman before,
and at the first glance supposed her to be
some form of peddler or a person selling
tickets. The daughter of Bill Cannon was
eagerly sought by members of her own sex
who had wares for sale, and it did not
strike her as odd that she should be stop-
ped in the plaza on a foggy afternoon. But
a second glance showed her that the woman
before her was better dressed, more assured
in manner than the female vender, and she
felt puzzled and interested.

"You had something to say to me?" she
queried again, the questioning inflection a
little more marked.

"Yes, but not much. I won't keep you
more than a few moments. Won't you sit
down?"

Berny designated the bench and they sat
on it, a space between them. Rose sat for-
ward on the edge of the seat, looking at the
strange woman whose business with her she
could not guess.

"You've never seen me before, have you,
Miss Cannon?" said Berny. "You don't
know who I am?"

The young girl shook her head with an air
of embarrassed admission.

"I'm afraid I don't," she said. "If I've
ever met you before, it must have been a
long time ago."

"You've never met me," said Berny, "but
I guess you've heard of me. I am the wife
of Dominick Ryan."

She said the words easily, but her eyes
were lit with devouring fires as they fas-
tened on the young woman's face. Upon this,
signs of perturbation immediately dis-
played themselves. For a moment Rose was
shaken beyond speech. She flushed to her
hair, and her eyes dropped. To a jealous
observation, she looked confused, trapped,
guilty.

"Really," she said after the first moment
of shock. "I—I—I really don't think I ever
did meet you. With her face crimson she
raised her eyes and looked at her companion

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"If I have, I must have forgotten it."
"You haven't," said Berny, "but you've
met my husband."

Rose's color did not fade, but this time
she did not avert her eyes. Pride and social
training had come to her aid. She answered
quietly and with something of dignity.

"Yes, I met Mr. Ryan at Antelope when
we were snowed up there. I suppose he's
told you all about it?"

"No," said Berny, her voice beginning to
vibrate, "he hasn't told me all about it.
He's told me just as much as he thought I
ought to know."

Her glance, riveted on Rose's face, con-
tained a fierce antagonism that was like an
illumination of hatred shining through her
speech. "He didn't think it was necessary
to tell me everything that happened up
there, Miss Cannon."

Rose turned half from her without an-
swering. The action was like that of a child
which shrinks from the angry face of pun-
ishment. Berny leaned forward that she
might still see her and went on.

"He couldn't tell me all that happened up
at Antelope. There are some things that I
wouldn't have done for him to tell me. A
man doesn't tell his wife about his affairs
with other women. But sometimes, Miss
Cannon, she finds them out."

Rose turned suddenly upon her.
"Mrs. Ryan," she said in a cold, auth-
rative voice, "what do you want to say to
me? You stopped me just now to say some-

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