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Beet Pulp For Fattening Cattle

*Corn and Oil Meal Will Finish
The Stock in First Class Shape*

By F. L. PETTY

The transition from range conditions in stock raising and cattle raising to more intensive conditions of the small ranch and farm, has stimulated the interest throughout the west in the finishing of native cattle. For several years, the irrigated valleys which raise large amounts of alfalfa have placed upon the market considerable numbers of hay-fed cattle, which were raised in the mountains and upon range country, and then fed throughout the winter for the comparatively cheap gains which are produced in utilizing the alfalfa crop as the principal ration. The high price of alfalfa for the last few years has somewhat reduced the profits, and has led western farmers to cast about for supplemental feeds in order that the cattle business may still be carried on with a profit.

Perhaps the most extensive centers for the finishing of cattle are in the immediate vicinity of numerous sugar beet factories located in Colorado, Montana and Idaho. The pulp from the factories, as well as the refuse molasses produced in the manufacture of beet sugar, are utilized by the feeders within immediate reach of these large factories.

I recently inspected a large feed yard located a few hundred yards from the sugar factory at Sterling, Col., where some 900 head of range cattle were being fitted for eastern markets. Most of these cattle were obtained from the ranges in the more remote sections of Colorado and southern Utah. Several hundred head were of a type rarely seen in these days of marketing young cattle. They were large, range crossbred steers, all more than four years old, weighing perhaps 1,200 pounds when taken from the range. The rest were three-year-olds, picked up in small lots from the dry farming districts and small ranches of eastern Colorado. The big four-year-olds from the western slopes were the animals which attracted most attention, owing to the scarcity of this class of cattle. Very few sections have found it feasible during the past few years, on account of the continual narrowing of open range, to keep cattle until they were more than three years old. These steers, in common with nearly all range cattle of today, were the product of Hereford bulls and ordinary grade cows having a large mixture of Shorthorn blood. They were the finest specimens of heavy cattle that I have seen in several years.

I was interested, during my inspection of these feeding yards, to learn of the methods of feeding and the amounts of feed required to finish these heavy cattle. These animals were brought from the range last October, and placed directly in the feed yards. Alfalfa, which constitutes, of course, the forage ration, is given them on practically a full feed basis from the very beginning. Beet pulp forms the succulent part of the ration. Because of the inconvenience of hauling this feed from the factory, the cattle are brought in the vicinity of the factory rather than shipping the pulp to the home ranches or the farms. It is usually necessary to starve the cattle a little in order to teach them to eat this pulp.

The pulp ferments and becomes very sour after a few days in the silo, and cattle do not readily take to it at

first. A few days in the yards, however, with pulp continually before them in the racks, serves to create an appetite for it, and very little trouble is experienced in teaching animals to eat it. A practically unlimited supply of beet pulp is kept before the animals, so they will consume a maximum amount. Beginning with a few pounds consumed daily, the amounts used increase rapidly until perhaps within a month or six weeks after feeding begins, as much as 175 or 200 pounds per day will be eaten. While this seems to be a large bulk of feed, it must be remembered that this beet pulp is at least 80 per cent water, so that the absolute amount of dry matter consumed is relatively small.

When a full ration of beet pulp is given, about 12 pounds per day is all

the alfalfa which will be consumed in addition to this. After about the first three or four weeks of the feeding period, five pounds of chopped corn per head daily is added, and about five pounds per day of molasses is fed with the pulp. This molasses has considerable food value, it being the residue from the cooking vats in the factory. It contains considerable amounts of sugar, but this is so mixed with the various impurities incident to the manufacture of sugar from the beet juice that there is no known method of further refining it.

Later in the feeding period, the corn ration is somewhat increased, and perhaps a pound per head of oil meal is added as a conditioner and to produce finish. The feeding period for light classes of cattle is about 120

days, but for the heavier cattle this period usually lasts from a month to six weeks longer. Feeding is carried on as long as pulp lasts, which is probably for eight months out of the 12, new stock being brought in from the ranges to replace finished cattle marketed.

When the factories were first built, and the feeding of beet pulp was a comparatively new and untried proposition in the west, this feed was sold to such farmers as cared to haul it away for about 25 cents per ton. Considerable amounts of it were also shipped to nearby stations by rail, and from there transported to farms by wagon. Later the price was increased to 35, 40 and 50 cents per ton. At present little or none is hauled away from the immediate vicinity of the factory, it having been found more profitable to build feed pens, and bring the cattle to the feed supply, rather than move the feed to any considerable distance to the ranches. Most of the output of the factory is contracted for in advance by large feeders, who handle from 1,500 to 3,000 and 4,000 head of feed cattle during the season.

Alfalfa can usually be purchased in the stacks for \$6 per ton, but late in the season, if the supply becomes short, the price is likely to be in excess of this. The experienced feeders buy in advance as much as they expect to use during the winter, governing themselves to the amount of hay in purchasing their stock. Corn is the most expensive item, since it must all be shipped in from Nebraska and Kansas. The prevailing high price of corn the last few seasons has been one of the strong influencing factors in stimulating the use of feeding rations which demand a minimum of corn. Some few feeders have experimented with barley and field peas as the concentrates of their feeding rations, with varying degrees of success.

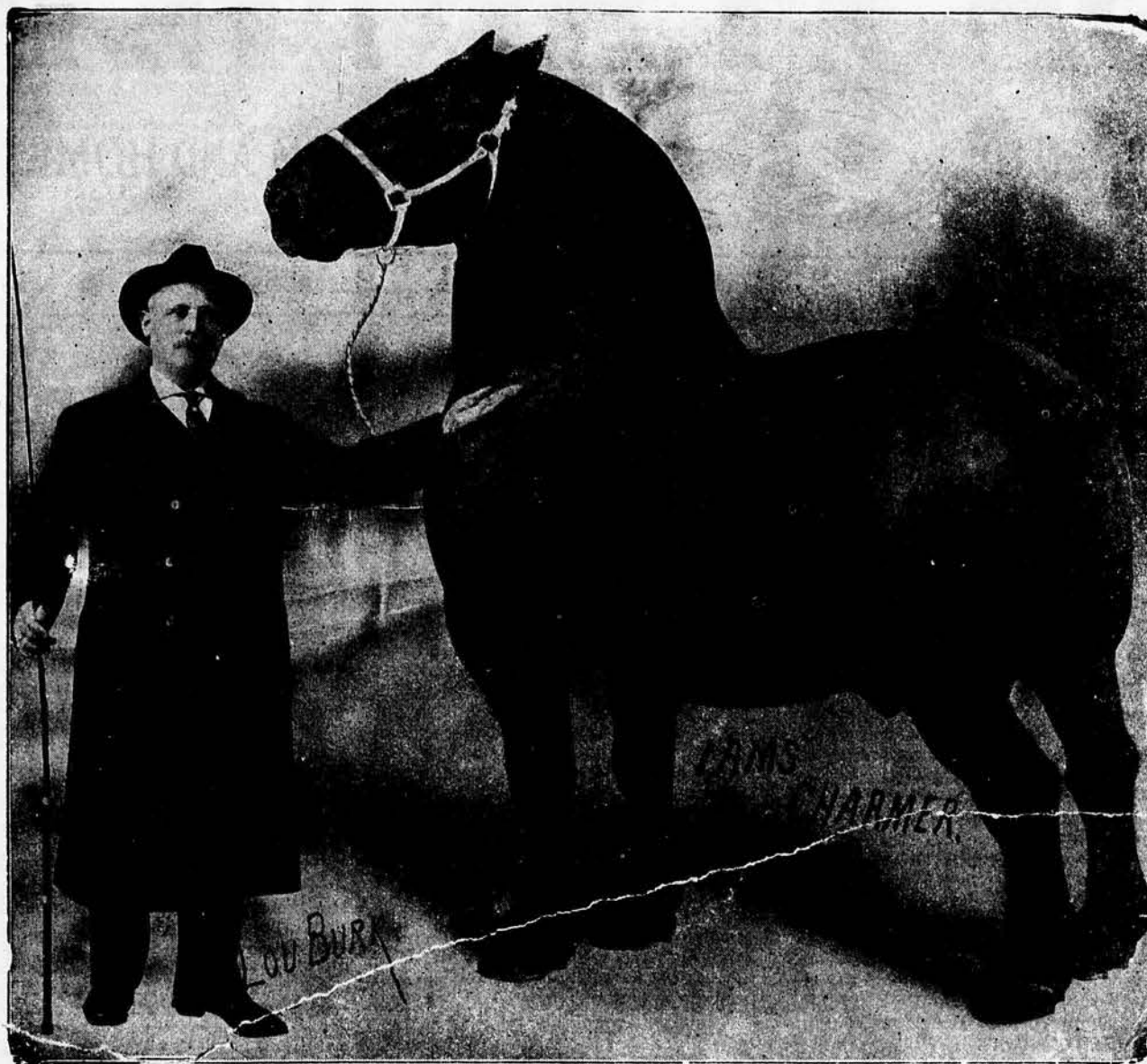
Considerable feeding of beet pulp is in the hands of the sugar companies themselves, some of the factories feeding as much as half of the output of pulp to both cattle and sheep owned directly or indirectly by the sugar companies. The absolute values of beet pulp as a feed have been subjected to a great deal of discussion, both among practical farmers and among the experiment station people. The chemical analysis shows only a very small percentage of digestible nutrients present, the greater amount of dry material being cellulose or woody fiber, which is indigestible and without feeding value. As remarked before 80 per cent is water, therefore, the chemists have said that the feeding value is very small. However, experiments both by the experiment stations and by the practical farmers have proved that larger and cheaper gains are made by using pulp in connection with corn and alfalfa than without it. Both the chemists and the farmers are undoubtedly correct. Beet pulp in itself very likely has small feeding value in proportion to the bulk. Its value lies in its conditioning properties. It serves as a succulent feed for increasing the digestive capacity of the animals, for keeping them in a healthful and vigorous condition; and anything enabling cattle to make better use of the hay and grain they consume than they are able to do without it, is necessarily a good feed.



"Fall sales indicate that pigs are pigs of some proportions"

FRANK IAMS 1910 STALLIONS

Arrived October 23, 1910. They Are Winners and Sons of Winners. Iams Sells Better Horses Than Ever--These 1910 Stallions



"Peaches and cream" imported stallions and mares are "rosy ripe," in the "pink of condition," and all must positively be sold. Get on to "Iams' money-saving game." Buy stallions and mares today. Get stallions ready for "spring business," Ikey Boy. Be the "early bird;" they get the business and choice of Iams' "top-notchers." "Leave your happy home," visit the "peaches and cream" stallion man, and save \$1,000. Every day is "bargain day," a "horse show day," and a day of "profit and pleasure," at Frank Iams' "Stallion and Mare Emporium," and largest in the United States, at St. Paul, Neb. You will positively see here more imported stallions and mares—"top-notchers," "medal winners," "ribbon grabbers" and every-day "business" horses—than at any "horse plant" in the United States, and double all others in Nebraska. Iams backs up his "ads" and catalogue with a "\$500 bonus" (no others do this). He gives five of the best banks in Nebraska for reference. Iams'

160 Kings and Queens of Percherons and Belgians

are all "top-notchers." No International "tail-ends," no "auction stuff," no "pick-ups" or "peddlers' horses," but the best bunch of big-boned, big drafters of quality and finish in the United States, and in the "pink of condition." Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the "horse business." He "sets the pace" for all competitors. Iams leads the procession, "Ikey Boy." Buy an imported stallion and two mares of Iams, the horseman that "does things." Get into Iams' Band Wagon; don't be "side-tracked" by any "hammer knock-

ers." Ikey Boy, "waltz me around once again" and land me at Iams' "four importing barns" and box office," filled to the roof with big "black boys and girls" at bargain prices. Iams is the only horseman that really has "the goods" as advertised. 1910 promises to be the most prosperous year in history. Mr. "Stand Patter," "come on down town."

All the World Knows IAMS, the Big Horseman

He has a loving feeling for horse buyers. He sold 60 imported stallions and mares to "Iowa boys" in 1910 and 150 "top-notchers" to the boys with brains in other states. Iams sells \$4,000 imported stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (some higher); imported mares in foal 1,700 to 2,400 lbs. at \$700 to \$1,000; many medal winners. Iams sells the "wide-as-a-wagon" kind that don't need to be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to "catch suckers." Iams is a horseman in a class by himself; he is selling more horses yearly. Ikey Boy, don't be a lobster, "be the wise guy after all." Try Iams, the "peaches and cream" stallion man. He is the largest individual importer and breeder of Percherons and Belgians in the United States. Iams has a "warm spot" in his heart for all stallion buyers.

He Saved \$300,000 to Stallion Buyers

In 1910 by selling stallions direct to the people, saving all middleman's profits. Iams is an expert horseman. He knows the "top-notchers" and delights in selling first-class stallions at less money than any competitors. He is "pushin'-and-a-shovin'" high prices off the Christmas tree. He is "Johnny on the spot." He is selling more stallions than any ten men in the United States. He knows the "tricks" of the slick stallion salesmen that are "pulling the wool" over the eyes of the honest farmers and selling them a \$1,200 stallion for \$3,000 or \$4,000. "Son Ikey!" form your own "stallion company." Visit Iams' town of barns filled to the roof with big "black boys," the "best ever"—"Iams' kind." His stallions and mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses, are a horse-show better than the "International."

Iam's 1910 Horse Catalogue is an "Eye-Opener"

A "bunch of gold," the "book of books" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of truths, facts, "business propositions," and 100 illustrations of the best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life," the "wide-as-a-wagon drafters"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date book in the world. Iams' twenty-eight years of successful business, importing and selling stallions, makes him a safe man to do business with. He sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man and get a better horse of Iams, the "square-deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement or catalogue as represented, you can get the \$500 that he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you

Better Stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,400

(few higher) than are being sold to farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 to \$4,000; with 60 per cent breeding guarantee, with freight and fare paid by Iams. He can furnish buyers \$1,500 insurance. You say, "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half the price of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. He buys stallions by special trainload, 100 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He pays no "slick" salesman \$100 to \$1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot" advertising and having "the goods" to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions so good that they do not need a "slick peddler" or the "auction block" to sell them.

Iams Will Save You \$1,000 in Commissions

and middleman's profits. "Papa, dear," buy me a pair of imported mares of Iams. They will raise me colts at six months old that will sell for \$500, and be good for twenty years. Iams has the kind that lay these "golden eggs." Don't let one of these "auction men" "hand you a lemon" with one of these so-called American full bloods with questionable breeding. Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams' guarantee is backed by a half million dollars. Iams uses large space because it is cheaper and more reliable than flannel mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA



SMALL TOOLS ON THE FARM.

How much money do you have invested in the small tools about the farm? It is very doubtful if the average farmer can answer this question. He generally secures what he seems to need when the demand comes, and these gradually accumulate until he has a more or less complete equipment, but it is very doubtful if he can place their value in dollars and cents.

In talking with the owner of a fairly well equipped farm recently, the writer noticed that he not only had a good supply of the ordinary hand tools such as are necessary for farm operations, but that he had some repair tools as well. This suggested the question as to how much is really necessary for a satisfactory equipment of small tools on the farm. This particular farmer had taken occasion very recently to invoice his equipment and was surprised at the result. He found that the total of hand tools such as would be classed and such as are not operated either by horse or other power, amounted to \$700. Most farmers when asked as to the value of their equipment would either place the value of the hand hand tools very much too low or else not think of them when giving their answer. This seemed to be so important that the Ohio Experiment Station recently did some work in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture in which definite information was secured on thirty-three Ohio farms.

In practically every case the actual value of the small tools to be found upon the well-equipped farm exceeded the "guess" of the farmer very largely, being greater by about 500 per cent on the average than the estimate placed on them by the owners. It was found that the value of the equipment which was included under the term of "small tools" would cost from \$200 to \$300 on the average Ohio farm. An interesting phase of this investigation was the fact that upon farms where inventories are regularly taken these tools were generally bunched under the head of "other small tools" and given an estimated value far below their actual value, either from the standpoint of cost or their value in the operation of the farm.

In the result of this investigation there would seem to be a valuable lesson for the average reader. It seems to indicate that the average farmer has a very dim conception regarding the actual equipment of his farm in this regard. If this is as universally true as it appears to have been upon the Ohio farms investigated, it would certainly be a good thing for the average farmer to take stock of the "small tools" to be found upon his farm, and then to study the proposition carefully to determine whether his equipment in this line is adequate to his needs. Obviously it is good business sense to have a sufficient equipment of these small tools to enable the workmen employed to accomplish the work to be done with the greatest possible degree of despatch and efficiency. It is undoubtedly a matter of economy to have a sufficient supply of forks, shovels, spades, hoes, saws, axes, planters, and other small hand tools of a similar character to have the proper tool for the work always at hand, and thus avoid the necessity of borrowing from the neighbors or making trips to town in the busy season to supply the deficiency as the particular tool happens to be needed, or else handicap the workman by compelling him to use a tool not adapted to the purpose in hand. In like manner there should be at hand the more common of the small tools frequently needed in making repairs to these same tools or to implements, machinery or harness, in order that expensive delays may be avoided and valuable time saved.

The very considerable cost of the needed equipment of small tools on the farm should give to this item of overhead expense a significance which is too often not accorded it upon the average farm. Not only should the needed small tools be at hand, but they should be of a quality which will make them efficient and lasting in service. They should also receive a degree of good care which will keep them always in condition for the most effective work. Then they should be

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EDITORIAL

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systematically stored in convenient proximity to the places where they are most often needed, so as to avoid a waste of time in getting them and replacing them after they have been used. In fact, there is ample room for careful thought and study in this matter of the equipment of the farm with small tools in a suitable and economical manner. Something in this connection will depend on the line of farming followed, but most of us follow diversified farming, and the greater the diversity of our production the greater the need of considering this problem, for the greater will be our need of a proper assortment of small tools which go to make up the equipment of the well managed farm.

"There is hardly a railroad man in the country who would not live on the farm and raise hogs if he had the means to start with," said a brakeman on the "Pork Production Special" which ran over the lines of the Rock Island system in Kansas last week.

"The railroad man generally gets pretty fair pay but his expense account is a fright. He is compelled by his business to live at a division end and these are generally big towns where rentals and the cost of living is high. He must live in such localities as will make him readily accessible to any call to duty and this adds to his cost for rentals. His meals are purchased at railroad lunch counters which adds another considerable item of expense as he must provide for his home whether he is there or not. If I could live in a suburban place where I could keep a cow, some chickens and pigs and raise my own vegetables this life would not be so bad, but I must buy everything."

This expresses what amounts to a very general feeling among city wage earners of all classes who have felt the squeeze of the high cost of living. Prices of food stuffs and rentals have created discontent and the increased prices of farm products have seemed to show to these people a solution of their difficulties by moving to the farm. There can be no doubt that many such people would benefit in health and a moral atmosphere by moving to the country but it may well be doubted if financial success would follow. Farming is a complicated business a success in which means a special training and long experience.

Perhaps nothing has been exploited to a greater extent than the King road drag and perhaps there is no implement that is more generally neglected. Whether past experience shows that the road drag is not the useful and valuable implement its champions would have us believe or whether it is simply neglecting the use of a good thing is not apparent but the result is the same. The roads need attention and they need it more frequently than they get it. If the road drag is not the thing then something else should be used. But use something.

DAVID RANKIN.

David Rankin is dead. In his passing there has gone from among the empire builders of the middle west a man to whom it was given the privilege of carving out for himself an unique career. Quiet and modest in his manner, he did not seek to attract attention, and it was years after success was attained before the magnitude of his operations as the biggest corn farmer in the world was appreciated even by his neighbors. He was one of the men who achieved great things in agriculture. He began his work as a pioneer in a new country, and, like most pioneers, was compelled to start in a small way. Having selected one of the richest regions in the world as his home, and finding that corn was the most productive crop, he devoted his attention to this cereal. With each succeeding year came success and increased effort. With each increased effort came new additions to his great farm area, to his experience in the growing of our nation's greatest grain crop, and his knowledge of methods.

He dated back in the history of western agriculture so far that he found it profitable to drive his fed steers on foot from his home farm to Chicago for market. A combination of corn growing and steer feeding brought him success. He made it his rule in later years never to sell grain from his farm except on the hoof, and while his great land holdings were located in a wonderfully rich region, they could not have retained their quality and produced the results he secured except through live stock raising in combination with corn farming.

Mr. Rankin was a type of the bonanza farmer. Even his friends would not call his methods intensive, and he secured his results through his extensive operations. The necessity for planting large areas to corn set his inventive mind to work with the result that he developed a number of the best agricultural implements that have yet been devised for the caring of the corn crop. He found it cheaper to manufacture these implements than to have them made, and so established a factory at Tarkio, Mo., which was known as the Midland Manufacturing Company, and which grew to such an extent that branch houses in the wholesale distributing points became necessary, and it is now reckoned among the big interests of the corn belt. One rarely thinks of David Rankin without thinking of the two-row cultivator. His life history is an illustration of the old axiom that concentrated action backed by mental ability will bring success.

Because of the dry weather in the north and west the hay situation is a serious one. Alfalfa is selling now at \$30 per ton in Montana and the Colorado situation is said to be no better. This condition will mean a brisk demand for Kansas hay, of which there is plenty in most sections.

DRY LAND FARMING.

Experiments of later years, both by individuals and experiment stations, serve to emphasize the fact that was pointed out by KANSAS FARMER some thirty years ago that dry land farming is simply good sense farming. At that time dry land farming was more or less necessary in all sections of Kansas, and the writer called attention in an article which was widely quoted, to the fact that the subsoil of this country had been compacted by the trampling of the myriads of buffalo and range cattle, and protected by the closely growing buffalo grass, so that it would be impossible to expect a crop to grow until the subsoil was thoroughly wet and a moisture reservoir created below the surface.

The dry land farming of today is simply an elaboration of this idea, and one of the lecturers before the dry land congress calls attention to these facts and also states that land which is under thorough cultivation absorbs water much more freely than land which is not. Land under thorough cultivation uses very little water from below the first foot of surface through evaporation. A growing crop uses water from the land in proportion to the amount of dry matter contained in the crops. The moisture content on summer tilled land increases below the six foot area, and is apparent to a depth of at least ten feet. Water stored in the subsoil to a depth of at least six feet is available for use of farm crops, while alfalfa draws moisture from a much greater depth. Moisture in the surface soil favors the immediate growth of the plant, but is not a protection against prolonged drouth, while moisture in the subsoil does afford such protection in almost an exact proportion to the total available soil water within reach of the crop. Alfalfa and brome grass consume the subsoil moisture to such an extent that the first crop following these is almost wholly dependent on the season's rainfall for its supply.

An Iowa farmer blames the shortage of hogs, which exists over the entire country, entirely to the meat trusts and states that the farmer of the corn belt feels much safer with 10,000 bushels of corn in the crib which he can hold and sell when the price is right than to have the same money invested in hogs which are in a sense perishable property, which must be marketed when ripe and for just what the market offers. This may all be true and yet this same corn marketed on the hoof is worth more money and the enrichment of the land through live stock farming is a big thing "on the side."

The State Board of Health has suggested to the county commissioners of Atchison, Doniphan, Jefferson and Leavenworth counties that all dogs be muzzled because of the prevalence of rabies in those counties. When the amount of damage to persons and live stock each year by dogs and when the spread of contagious diseases like hog cholera that is due to them is considered, it might be real economy to adopt even more strenuous measures.

The "Breakfast Bacon" special train, conducted jointly by the Rock Island lines and the Iowa Agricultural College has just completed its itinerary in Iowa. The train covered in Iowa 1,415 miles and meetings were held in 136 towns. The total attendance was 26,553; men 10,673; women 7,727; children 8,153.

Cities always destroy, they never produce. The city sits like a parasite on the face of the country absorbing its best. The country always contributes to the city; the city never to the country. The cities could not exist but for the country. We have developed the city civilization beyond that of the country.—Prof. Bailey.

Cement cisterns coated with paraffine are now used for the storage of cider and vinegar. This might prove an inexpensive way to stop leaks in the ordinary kind.

Fewer dogs means less hog cholera and more sheep in most states, but in Kansas, if numbers count for aught, the hogs are the most valuable farm animals.

The More Common Diseases of Hogs

Good Care and Good Feed Are The Best Disease Preventives

By DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER

Diseases of hogs, as in other animals, are usually classed as infectious and noninfectious. The infectious diseases are those which may be transmitted from one animal to another. Under this head we place such diseases as hog cholera, tuberculosis, contagious abortion, rabies, etc. Under the head of noninfectious diseases would come such diseases as rheumatism, paralysis, pneumonia, etc. Nearly all the infectious diseases can be prevented by proper care, and many of the noninfectious diseases can be successfully treated.

Overcrowding during cold weather and in the sleeping quarters, especially where different sized animals are kept in the same pen, is objectionable. The smaller pigs become too hot and are more or less weakened, and then very easily catch cold or contract disease. Damp, filthy, dark pens where little fresh air or sunshine can reach should not be used. A pig requires twice the breathing space for every hundred pounds of his weight that is needed by either the horse or cow. Too much green corn; too close or inbreeding; the accumulation of vermin on the animal itself or in the pens; too exclusive a corn diet; the hog being frequently a scavenger, following cattle in all kinds of mud, filth and dust, is liable to breathe the germs or irritating dust and the lungs become infected with tuberculosis or other debilitating disease germs. In fact, anything that has a tendency to weaken the system of the animal renders him a fit subject for disease.

While disease has no respect for the age, size or breed of hogs when it once starts in a herd, it is usual for an outbreak to begin with the younger or weaker pigs and later to attack the more mature animals. But this is not always true.

If a pig is healthy and is kept free from infection and is kept growing, he should reach maturity. In order to do this he must have plenty of exercise, clean, pure water, plenty of green feed, a variety of food, any changes in which should be made very carefully and gradually in order not to interfere with his digestion. When there is no grass to be had, the last cutting of alfalfa or clover hay will be very acceptable to him.

In keeping the youngster growing, he should not be kept too fat. The extra fat only interferes with his circulation and will reduce the tendency to broaden out as he normally should. In the process of breeding for the broadening of the loins, swelling of the hams and shortening of the snout, a great deal of vitality is often lost. More attention should be given to broadening the chest to give room for greater heart and lung action, for after all the heart has the greatest work to do; if its work is interfered with by the deposit of fat along the course of the blood vessels, and around the heart itself, it will retard the circulation to a greater or less degree, allowing diseases of different kinds to get a foothold through lowering of the vitality of the animal.

The lungs are of equal importance, as they also need room for action, free from the deposit of all fat. Whenever the circulation or lung action becomes weak, the animal in the same proportion becomes less thrifty and more subject to attacks of disease.

A cough in a pig usually means something and is the result of some irritation of the throat or lungs, but may sometimes be caused indirectly through the digestive system. If this irritation is not removed some serious trouble may result. It may be congestion of the lungs, pneumonia, or even some contagious trouble. The irritation which causes the cough is usually either dust, cold, worms, or the beginning of some contagious disease, and by remedying these conditions, the trouble frequently subsides.

The loss of appetite may result from any of the above conditions or from indigestion, irregular or over-feeding. Moldy feeds may also be a cause. Soap or washing powder have at times quickly killed the animal when fed in garbage. Various weeds, notably the cocklebur when in the two leaf stage of development, act as a violent poison to the hog. An experienced breeder or feeder knows that if a hog won't eat or root there is something wrong.

In any of these digestive troubles and also in some of the contagious diseases the following remedy has been used very successfully: Take one pound of powdered blue vitriol (copper sulphate); dissolve this in two gallons of warm water; add one pint of this to each ten gallons of swill. This may be used once or twice daily for a week at a time if there is any trouble present. In the case of intestinal worms this can be made double the above strength if the animal will take it and given for a few days at a time. This is especially valuable in the case of partial paralysis, which is frequently caused by worms or an over-fat condition of the animal, or digestive troubles from irregularity of diet. Occasionally this paralytic condition is caused by tuberculosis, and in these cases it will do no good.

The most successful hog raisers dip their hogs and pigs regularly, either by running them through a chute into a tank filled with a preparation of some kind of dip and water, or they make a wallowing trough out of cement in which the medicated water is placed and the hogs allowed free access. In this case pouring a little crude oil upon the water occasionally will answer the purpose admirably. This process not only kills the disease germs and removes the vermin which causes the irritation to the animal, but also stimulates both the digestion and the circulation.

There are more hogs condemned for tuberculosis in the packing houses than most people realize. According to the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, over two per cent of all hogs of the United States are tuberculous. Many of these come from apparently well herds or herds in which there is no suspicion of disease. The source of the infection is usually from milk from tuberculous cows, from following diseased feeding cattle or from diseased persons. When this trouble once appears in a herd about all that can be done is to get rid of the source of the disease, and it may even be necessary to replace the entire herd with healthy animals. Thorough disinfection of the premises is absolutely necessary.

Hog cholera is very contagious but affects swine only, and shows itself in one of two forms, either acute or chronic. It is caused by a germ in the blood and tissues of the hog which up to the present time has been grown nowhere else. In favorable locations it seems to live for many months. The chronic form is more mild and runs a slower course, the hog continuing sick for a month or more before death or recovery takes place.

Cholera usually starts with a diarrhoea. The pigs quit feeding, many have a cough and are dumpy for several days, lose all energy, gradually become weaker, and die. The older hogs act in the same way, except that they do not usually become so thin before they die. Sometimes a constipation precedes the diarrhoea for a longer or shorter period. The discharges are usually very offensive.

There is frequently a discharge from the eyes which resembles pus, which may be sticky enough to gum the lids together. The following is the history of many outbreaks: One or two hogs may not feel well for several days, a few of the brood sows may abort and contagious abortion may be suspected, so that before the owner is aware of the fact the whole herd may be infected and a greater or less number may die. Some may show symptom of a severe illness, such as fever, weakness, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, redness of the skin of the abdomen or flanks and in patches around the snout or ears, while others may show but a few of these symptoms before death. After death in many cases some of the internal organs may show a spotted appearance; the kidneys more often than most other organs; it presents what is called a "turkey egg" kidney due to this appearance, though this is not always present.

This being a contagious disease, it follows that the germ of cholera must be carried to a herd before the hogs can contract the disease. It is distributed somewhat on the same plan as are those of typhoid fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria in the human race. The germs are present in the blood and tissues of the affected animals and are thrown off through every avenue of the body, especially through the urine and feces. In this way they infect the whole yard in which the hogs are kept, and also everything in the yard and pens. The smallest particle of dirt—so small that it cannot be seen—will carry enough germs to infect several herds of hogs. It is thus apparent that a stranger should not be allowed near the pens of sick hogs; neither should the attendant be allowed to leave the vicinity of the pens without first thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting his shoes or putting on others not infected. Dogs, cats, rats, crows—in fact every living thing—should so far as possible be kept away from the infected places.

It seems that we must consider all public stockyards infected with cholera. Persons walking from these public yards to the depot platforms naturally infect these places. It is in this way that a crated breeding hog, for instance, shipped by freight or express, becomes exposed to the disease and may infect the whole premises when released from the crate and turned in with other hogs. It is therefore not safe to take a hog upon the public highway even, especially if there has been cholera anywhere in the vicinity. In the fall of the year, during severe dust storms, the germs may be blown a considerable distance with infected straw or weeds.

The time required for a hog to become sick with cholera after being exposed to the disease varies usually from six to fourteen days, but sometimes runs much longer.

When we recall the conditions which favor the disease and the manner in which the infection takes place, it will be seen that the feeding and care of hogs have much to do with the prevention of cholera and

disease in general. After shipping a hog it should be dipped as soon as removed from the crate, and kept away from all others for several weeks, and then dipped again before being allowed to come in contact with the herd. If a hog shows signs of sickness it should be at once removed and kept by itself until well and the pens disinfected.

Sunshine is nature's best disinfectant, and the pens and houses cannot have too much of it. All dead animals should be burned as soon as possible after death and the premises thoroughly disinfected. All straw, cobs and litter should be removed and burned, and a strong solution of some good coal-tar dip or crude carbolic acid, about one part of the dip to twenty of water, used on all wood-work and floors of the pens; slaked lime scattered over the ground and floors of the pens every few days will help keep them clean. Thorough drainage is also essential. The above plan of disinfecting may profitably be followed in all diseased conditions of hogs and is also one of the best safeguards against the invasion of disease. Thorough disinfection as outlined above at regular intervals will prevent much trouble and repay the hog raiser a thousandfold.

The veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has produced enough serum to vaccinate several thousand head in the last few months. So far as we have any record of results, nearly all the herds vaccinated were infected and in the most of them a greater or less number of hogs had died with cholera. Over ninety per cent of these animals were saved, many of which were sick at the time of vaccination. The proportion saved seemed to be almost in proportion to the length of time the herd had been infected when vaccinated, together with the sanitary conditions of the herd and surroundings. The per cent saved in individual herds ranged from about forty-five to one hundred.

When there is no cholera in a neighborhood the department does not advocate vaccination, as immunity in cases where the "serum alone" method is used seems to last but from a few weeks to several months. In the case of an outbreak or exposure of a herd, prompt action is necessary, as a few hours' delay may mean the loss of a large per cent of the herd. To insure the best results, the vaccinating should be done by qualified veterinarians who have had special training in the work.

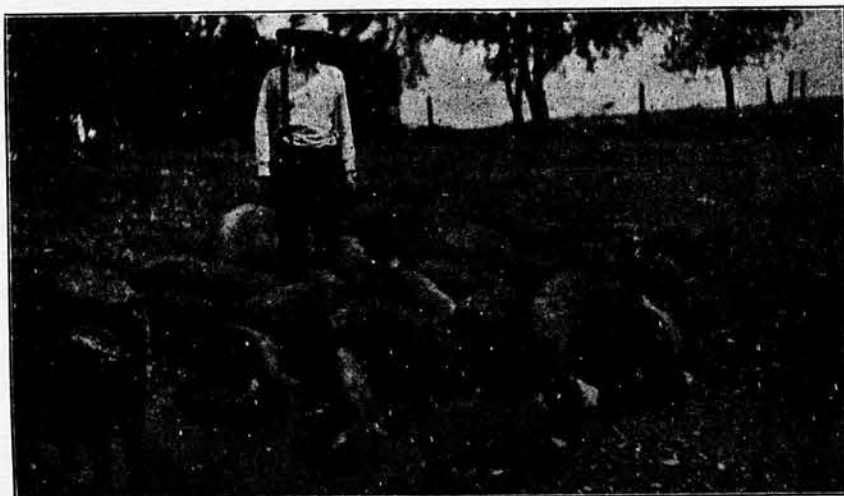
The County and Barnes-Law High Schools of Kansas.

An urgent educational need in Kansas is that our high schools be hitched up to the problems of the home and community—that they become in fact as well as name the people's colleges. Our high schools are serving the colleges rather than the people, by adopting college preparatory courses of study, handed down, ready-made from above.

The county high schools and those high schools receiving aid under the Barnes law are supported entirely or in part by a county tax. It is surely no more than a square deal to the farmer and his farm, to say that these schools should offer as major courses, home economics (including sewing, cooking, study of foods, home decorations, etc.) for the girls, and agriculture (including the study of farm crops, farm animals, farm management, soils, dairying, poultry, rural engineering and rural economics, etc.) for the boys. More and more we are coming to believe that a study of subjects which are vitally related to life, results in broader and deeper culture than does a study of subjects which have no relation to life and which have no excuse for being in the courses of study, other than their supposedly cultural value.

The advocates for the "education of the past" will say, "Do we want all of our boys to be farmers?" No. But we do want all boys who become farmers to be better farmers than their fathers; we do want all our boys to get an insight into the possibilities of the farm for a life work; we do want all the girls to have the training in home making. Which will be worth more to a boy who expects to become a banker, for example, a

(Continued on page 16.)



RURAL SOCIETY

Prof. L. J. BAILEY, Cornell University

The business side of farming has been so successful that the farmers have been able to move to town at 50 years of age, and so the country has been robbed of their influence in many ways, their farms have gone to tenants, and the social life has been broken up. Our state of civilization has not been successful in developing a type of country life that would wish to remain in its environment.

The easier questions have largely been settled, but we shall never develop a satisfactory system of country life until we settle the hard questions as well, the better schools, better roads, better church and social advantages. We shall even develop a better skill in farming than many of us have ever dreamed of.

I wish to ask you as well as myself, whether the American farmer will hold his own. Will he be able to so manage his resources and privileges that he shall be able to remain on the land and become a part, an enduring part, of its social civilization? These are some of the most important questions before us today.

Cities always destroy; they never produce. The city sits like a parasite on the face of the country absorbing the best from the country. The country always contributes to the city; the city never to the country. The cities could not exist but for the country. We have developed the city civilization beyond that of the country.

The first necessity is going to be to send broadly trained men and women to the country. The weak spot is back of its business conditions. We must seek further than that. Concentration of all the forces that make for social betterment is one of the prime needs. The educational propaganda will be more effective than any other. A large part of the unrest comes from the poor school privileges that are too common in the country.

Let city and country folk work together on every public question; each is necessary to the other. Country people do not have a chance to express themselves by ballot or otherwise on city matters, and the larger proportion of population in the cities dominates the country to a certain extent.

Financial interests are now dominant; we shall pass that stage and have a better social condition. It will take 25 years to balance up our society. Out of the movement will come presidents and country statesmen and a few governors. I hope it will not become a political movement. I will use all my influence to prevent the country life movement from having anything to do with partisan politics, because the movement is founded on

facts and not partisanship. I fear the conservation movement is to suffer by political flavor. It is almost impossible to discuss in a sane and unprejudiced and scientific way any public question into which politics has entered. The tariff has been a conspicuous example. It has been impossible to discuss that sensibly for fifty years.

We must develop the ideals in this industrial civilization. There must be something in every business beyond financial gain if it is to make any final contribution to civilization. Developing agriculture is only a part of industrialism. A new social order must be developed in the open country, a new civilization, and every farmer must lend a strong hand.

We have been training our young men to be better farmers but in that we have trained only one hand, the hand of individualism; we must now train the hand of social brotherhood. The open country must be made over, because civilization must be made over. The next generation must set themselves definitely to this work. In the consolidated school the children of the farm may be given the education suitable to their surroundings, and it may be made a rallying place for the community. The rural library is a fact, and I would not forget the country church as a great factor in what is to be a newer and better social state in the country.

We must develop the fighting edge. When a man ceases to be a conqueror he loses virility. Militarism must pass out, but this does not mean that mankind must cease to contend. Being compelled to strive makes us strong. The Panama canal is the greatest humanizing experiment of the age. It is worth more in developing the fighting edge than ten times its size of armies. We must develop the fighting edge in agricultural combat, offset the effect of climate, insect enemies and fungus diseases. We may have made a mistake in teaching that farming was an easy occupation, when it is not, and never will be, because nature is its antagonist. It is a constant contest. We are now digging into our young folks the courage of science.

Agriculture is going to attract the hardy and rugged in the future as it has in the past who like to steel themselves against a worthy antagonist. I want every farmer to have in him the spirit of challenge, the fighting view. You can never develop a strong civilization until we do it. The open country must solve its own problems. It must have help from everybody and every source, but after all the country man must prepare himself consciously for it. This means we must have leaders.

FOR BETTER HORSES

Nearly all the states in the northwest have taken a positive stand on the proposition of aiding in the improvement of horse flesh. We refer to the fact that these states have enacted rigid stallion registration laws, laws that, if enforced, will show to every stallion patron the status of the sire in question both as to breeding and to health and constitution. It remains with the mare owner whether he will make the most of his opportunities and work toward constant improvement of his horse stock. Dr. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Station, gives the following sound advice to mare owners:

1. Commence grading up the farm horse stock by mating carefully selected, sound, suitable mares with sound, prepotent, muscular, pure-bred registered stallions.
2. Continue year after year to use the best obtainable pure-bred stallions of the character and breed first chosen and never out-cross to any other breed.
3. Do not use any stallion that is unsound, unsuitable, partially impotent, unlicensed or not registered in a stud book recognized by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
4. Do not breed from any mare that is deformed, sick, diseased, vicious, unsound, unsuitable, a poor milker, or a cross mother.
5. Breed horses with the object of

steadily improving the stock on the farm and advancing the horse breeding industry of the state.

6. Do not retain for breeding purposes any colt that is not pure-bred and eligible to registry in a stud book recognized by the Department of Agriculture.

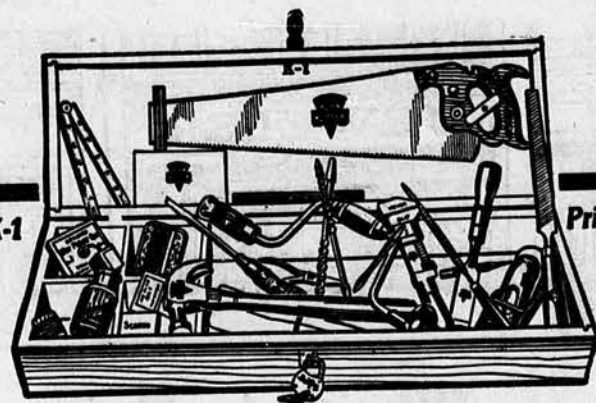
7. Properly feed, shelter and care for pregnant and nursing mares and from birth until ready for market nourish their offspring in such a way as to prevent stunting and insure perfect development.

8. Encourage the working of pure-bred stallions sufficient to keep them healthy, muscular, prepotent and prevent pampering, weakness, partial impotence and actual sterility and so tend to insure vigor, strong constitution and health in their offspring at birth and throughout life.

9. Encourage the home production of pure-bred stallions to take the place of the host of undesirable grade, mongrel or scrub stallions at present retarding progress in horse breeding and with this object in view buy and breed from some pure-bred registered mares in every county in the state.

10. As soon as possible stop working scrub horses on the farm and in their place use grade horses of good quality and character, well fed, properly groomed, furnished with attractive, nicely kept harness and hitched

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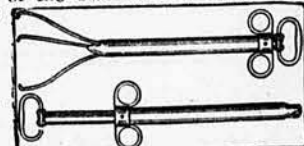
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Some day, when we get enough of the lard type, we may conclude to raise more bacon type of hogs. To the average corn belt farmer who has handled nothing else than the lard type of hogs the bacon hogs are not prepossessing in appearance but they sure do make money.

In saving seed of any sort don't try to fool yourself into the belief that small, immature or ill-shaped seeds will grow and produce as well as large, plump and mature ones will. There is not a whole lot of fun in fooling yourself.

THE FARM



Did you feel entirely satisfied with the fair this year? If not, did it ever occur to you that you had any responsibility in the matter? Fairs are cooperative in their very nature and their success can only be assured by the help of all. If the fair was not satisfactory it may have been because it did not get the cooperation of people who could have made exhibits but did not. No fair can succeed without exhibits and these cannot be secured except from exhibitors. Arrange to be an exhibitor next year.

Good Work In Wheat.

Baking tests and analyses of flours, investigations into the methods of harvesting, handling and storing wheat, and many other interesting activities were carried on last summer by the Kansas State Agricultural College in its milling industry department. To aid the experiment station in this work, the millers in Kansas subscribed nearly \$2,500. The result was a large increase in the number of acres seeded to good wheat, an increase in the average yield by the acre, an organization of a system to continue the distribution of the best varieties of Turkey wheat, and the education of wheat growers in caring for and handling crops to get the greatest returns and check the damage by insects that attack stored grain and mill products. The seed wheat problem was taken up first. About 175 fields shown from introduced and college wheat were located and 135 of these fields were investigated before harvest. Of these, 14,000 acres would pass inspection for impurities and obnoxious weeds. A list of farmers having seed wheat for sale was printed and sent to every mill owner in the state, grain dealers and newspapers. An increase in orders for seed wheat came not only from all over Kansas, but from other states. This kind of work is receiving particular attention just now from the college.

Soil Blowing and Methods of Prevention.

We are told that the soils of semi-arid regions like our own will stand more erosion without losing their fertility than will the eastern soils. If four or five inches of the surface soil should be removed from an eastern Kansas field the fertility of the field would be very seriously impaired, but here a field may blow out and still be capable of producing good crops the following season. This has led some to think that blowing does not injure the land; I think this is a wrong conclusion. I cannot help thinking that this blowing is in itself actually a damage to our soil. At any rate, no one will deny that it is a damage to the farmer to have his crop blown out, even though the land might be capable of producing another crop the following season.

New ground, the "sod" and "second sod" will not blow. As long as the grass roots remain in the soil the wind will do little damage. The soil does not blow when it is wet. If our soil were always new or wet we should have little to fear from the wind. But our soil is not always damp and the sod will be all gone some of these days. We must learn to so farm old ground as to conserve moisture and at the same time protect the soil from the wind.

Nature protects the soil by growing grass and weeds upon it. Don't burn the trash unless it should be so heavy as to seriously interfere with cultivation. Plow it under or disk it and mix it with the soil. It will not only protect the soil but add humus to it and increase the fertility.

If your field grows up to thistles after harvest don't burn them off—leave them as a cover for the soil. This does not necessarily mean to let them go to seed and become a pest to your neighbors; run the mower over them before they go to seed and let them lie on the ground.

But it is quite possible to plow the ground and bury the trash out of sight and at the same time protect

the soil from the wind. This can be done by means of a soil mulch. Right here I want to say that I don't mean a "dust" mulch. There is a very important difference between a soil mulch and a dust mulch.

For the best illustration of a dust mulch look at our country roads. Here the surface is always worn to a dust in dry weather and the wind is always blowing deep ruts in them even on level ground. The dust mulch fanatic advises our western Kansas farmers to harrow their ground after every rain, thus putting it into a condition similar to our country roads in the best possible shape to blow away! In my judgment these dust mulch theorists are the greatest foe we have to good farming on these western Kansas plains.

If we wish the soil to resist the wind we should leave the surface loose and somewhat rough and cloddy. Plow deep enough to bring up a little new soil and make a good clean furrow slice. It may or may not be advisable to use the harrow right after the plow; I would not use the harrow if the ground is dry.

There does come a time, however, when I would advise a free use of the harrow. If your wheat field begins to blow when the spring winds come I know of no better way to stop it right then and there than by using the harrow. Freshly stirred ground will not blow. Get on the windward side of the field with a three section harrow, and harrow as fast as you can. No need to harrow it all, skip a strip or two occasionally. In this way you can get over a big field in a surprisingly short time and in most cases the blowing will be entirely stopped.

When a field begins to blow the loose soil particles flying along the ground act as a sort of a rasp and the field "peels off" more and more as the storm continues. A prompt use of the harrow at this time will stop the peeling off process. If the field which is blowing is not in wheat (for instance a field which is to be listed to corn later) run over it with the disk.

To summarize: First, leave a cover of some sort—stubble, trash or a good soil mulch.

Second, in preparing ground for wheat use the harrow sparingly and with judgment, but

Third, harrow or disk the ground early in the spring.

It is hard to lay down rules which will serve equally well for all soils and all conditions but the system I have outlined will be effective in most cases and will at least be a good system to follow until some newer and better way is discovered.—W. P. Harrington at Gove City Farmers' Institute.

The Raising of Township Road Funds.

The State Statute in regard to levying township road taxes reads as follows:

"To provide a township road fund the township commissioners of roads and highways shall recommend to the county commissioners of each county in this state on or before the first day of August of each year a levy of not more than three-quarters of a mill on the dollar on all the property in such township.

For a highway improvement fund, the said township board of each township on the last Saturday in July in each year shall levy a tax in an amount not to exceed three-quarters of a mill on the dollar on the taxable property for the purpose of creating a fund with which to improve the roads and highways."

From this it is seen that a maximum levy of one and a half mills on the one dollar's valuation can be made on all the taxable property in the township for the construction and maintenance of all roads and the culverts and bridges costing less than \$200. If the maximum levy is made it may or may not be a sufficient amount to maintain the roads

and culverts in good condition in the western part of the state but in the eastern half of the state it is not enough in a normal year and when a number of heavy floods occur to destroy the culverts and several prolonged wet spells occur and leave the road badly cut up in the same year, as has been the case for several years past, the maximum levy when properly spent will not meet the demands. It is costing one-half of the total township tax levied for the construction and maintenance of the bridges and culverts under ten-foot spans and in many cases much more than this amount to maintain them in the miserable condition they are now kept up.

If the road is to be used at all the bridges and culverts must be made at least passable and when this is done there is no money left for road construction and maintenance. This is largely due to the use of the most perishable materials such as wood and tin, commonly known as galvanized corrugated metal which must be renewed constantly making a heavy yearly drain on the township funds.

Since the bridges must be kept up the township officials should be strongly urged to build permanent structures, constructing a number each year, and if a sufficient amount of money was available to build a large number of them at one time they could be built very much cheaper and it would only be a short time until all of the bridges in the township or county would be completed and if built of good concrete or first-class stone there would be no maintenance charge whatever for painting and renewals and at least one-half of the taxes now levied for road and bridge purposes could be saved. If it was necessary the township and the county would be justified in issuing bonds to do this work. The future generations will get as much benefit or more from these permanent structures as we and they may if such a course is followed have to pay for the construction of some bridges, but would not have to build any. Townships will not usually issue bonds for such purposes even though they do feel justified so that money must be provided by other means. Many townships could make a sufficient levy without objection from the tax payers if the limit was removed. It is not for the best interests of the township to be limited by statute in this matter. The limit for road and bridge purposes should not be less than 5 mills but better it should be taken off altogether. The argument presented against raising the limit or taking it off made by the legislature is that too much money is now wasted. I do not believe this argument is good for many of the townships in western Kansas do not levy the maximum and many of them do not levy any road tax whatever and it would seem that the local people would be more able to judge how much money they should spend on the construction and maintenance of their roads and bridges than any one else. It requires a reasonable amount of funds intelligently directed to build and maintain good roads. Wise legislation will provide the necessary funds and a system under which it is possible to get a dollar's worth of good roads for every dollar's worth of taxes but the local people must employ intelligent and practical road builders. We cannot legislate brains into men. From my observation of the conditions I would strongly urge that the limit of the tax levy for township road purposes be raised to five mills on the dollar or be taken off altogether and a system of road management adopted such as I will describe later.—W. S. Gearhart, Highway Engineer.

Does It Pay to Summer Fallow or Summer Till the Soil?

PROF. W. M. JARDINE, AGRONOMIST, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAN.

In Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and parts of Montana, districts of very low rainfall, usually less than 15 inches annually, 75 per cent of which falls during late autumn, winter and early spring months, and a large per cent of which is snow, the importance of the summer fallow is no longer debatable. It is known to be an absolute necessity to profitable wheat farming, and undoubtedly will continue to be as long as wheat growing remains the basic dry farm crop, or until drouth-resistant

ant and early-maturing strains of inter-tilled crops, such as corn, alfalfa, Canada peas, Mexican beans, potatoes, sorghums, etc., can be discovered or developed to take the place of the fallow.

The great concern of every farmer operating in the extreme western counties of Kansas is moisture. In years of abundance of rainfall, crops are usually good, no matter what system has been followed. Profitable crops are produced in such years, even when wheat has been stubbled in after wheat, but in dry years such a practice results in failure and the country is condemned because it is too dry to produce crops, when in reality the fault is not with the country, but with the man.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated through experiment that the summer fallow, when properly prepared and cared for, enables the farmer to store in his soil a large amount of the moisture of two years' precipitation for the production of one crop; and through its use profitable crops can usually be grown, even in years of the most extreme drouth. Though the summer fallow enables the farmer to produce bigger yields during favorable years than is possible by any other system of farming its real merits are only brought out in dry years.

Summer fallow or summer tillage consists in plowing the land thoroughly to a good depth, seven inches or even deeper, either in the fall or in the spring, as weather conditions, soil moisture conditions and the disposition of the farmer's time will permit, and leaving it lie over during the summer in a cultivated condition and free from vegetation of any kind until planting time. The deep plowing facilitates the storing of summer rains and the surface cultivation checks its evaporation from the soil until it can be utilized by the growing crop. Weeds, volunteer grain or any form of vegetation must not be allowed to grow on the fallow, because they drink from the land as much moisture as a crop of wheat.

Farming in the extreme western counties of Kansas is very exacting if profitable crops are produced. The country is all right if the natural advantages are intelligently utilized. In a very large measure the farmer can control these by proper methods of farming, and the summer fallow belongs in this category because it is the best known way of utilizing the scanty supply of precipitation.

There is one possible way in which farmers operating under a low annual precipitation can produce profitable crops of wheat every other year without the use of the fallow, and that is by the substitution of inter-tilled crops for the fallow. By the growing of such crops as corn, sorghum, potatoes, Canada peas, Mexican beans, etc., the land can often be made to produce profitable tilled crops and at the same time put the soil in fair condition for wheat. The main drawback to such a system at this time lies in the fact that most of the inter-tilled crops now available are not very drouth-resistant and are late maturing—too late for the short growing season common to the semi-arid lands. Usually, too, such crops cannot be removed from the land in time to plant winter wheat at the proper time.

In order to insure profit by utilization of inter-tilled crops in rotation with wheat, it will be necessary to discover or develop more hardy, drouth-resistant, early-maturing varieties. Special efforts are being directed along these lines by practically every scientific investigator dealing with plants and operating within the semi-arid districts of the west. Until such discoveries are made and their practicability demonstrated farmers would do well in western Kansas to summer fallow or summer till their land at least once in three years. There would be absolutely no doubt, if such a system were practiced, that more farmers would be producing larger quantities of grain from one-half their land each year than they are now producing from their whole farm.

In a recent trip through northwestern Kansas our observations through the car window seemed to show that very much of the winter wheat is too rank. The weather conditions after sowing were such as to favor rapid growth and now there is real danger of the wheat jointing before freezing weather. All this shows that there

(Continued on page 10.)



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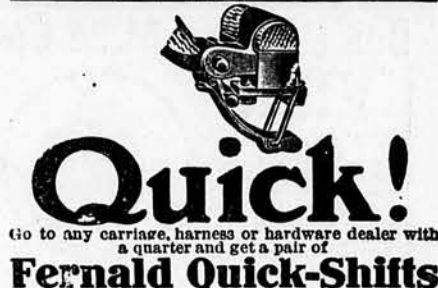
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DE LAVAL BUTTER Triumphs As Usual At National Dairy Show

At the fifth great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW held at the Coliseum in Chicago October 20th-29th, butter produced through the use of DE LAVAL Cream Separators made the usual clean sweep of all the higher awards, just as at all previous National Dairy Shows as well as all the contests of the National Buttermakers' Association since its organization in 1892.

The highest award at the great Dairy Show this year went to Albert Camp, of Owatonna, Minn., with a score of 97, and the second highest award to B. A. Hass, of McFarland, Wis., with a score of 96.66, both DE LAVAL users.

In the seven great State Contests for Silver Cups, five of the Cup winners were DE LAVAL users and one was an exhibit made from cream gathered from farm separators largely DE LAVAL.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all awards at every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

The explanation is to be found in the ideal design and construction of the DE LAVAL separating bowls and their comparatively low necessary speed, which enables the production of cream of even texture in perfect condition for superior buttermaking, an advantage which is never possible in the use of any gravity creaming system and seldom in that of any other centrifugal separator.

Hence the indisputable fact, established by twenty years of world's records, that DE LAVAL Cream Separators produce not only the MOST but the BEST cream and butter.

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173-177 William Street 14 & 16 Princess Street MONTREAL 1016 Western Avenue SEATTLE WINNIPEG

DAIRY



"Dairy Special" Train.

The farmers' institute on special train is no longer an experiment as an educator or as a means of reaching the largest number of people in the shortest time, at the least expense and with a minimum of effort. The train speeds from point to point, from one end of a railroad line to the other, all the way or half the way across the state, on a well arranged schedule, meeting at every point the waiting audience, and for 40 minutes the lecturers present boiled down speeches full of facts and figures for the farmer to digest at his leisure.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, jointly with several lines of Kansas railroads, have been running several institute trains each year since 1905. The popularity of these trains has been growing until now farmers are anxiously waiting for such trains to come their way. From them they get the latest and best information regarding their business and pertaining to every phase of agriculture and animal husbandry. The farmers' institute train brings to their very door the State Agricultural College. The importance of getting the Agricultural College to the farmers' door is pressing itself upon the college to the extent that now Kansas has a farmers' institute system reaching to every county of the state, employing a large, but still too small, force of practical experts to preach the gospel of better farming. In the "institute special" operated one or two a year, a most excellent vehicle is provided for reaching the people quicker and in greater numbers.

K. S. A. C.-SANTA FE DAIRY SPECIAL.

The dairy special operated by the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Santa Fe, jointly, completed a week's trip on the southwestern and western lines of the Santa Fe at Marion on Saturday at 3 p. m. Seventy-one meetings were held and the total attendance was nearly 5,000 farmers. The hamlet had the same attention as the larger points and the trip included much of the most sparsely settled sections of Kansas. The attendance figures in detail below show a gratifying result:

DAILY ATTENDANCE OF DAIRY SPECIAL.	Stops.	Attendance.
October 31.	16	978
November 1.	11	791
November 2.	12	820
November 3.	10	966
November 4.	11	582
November 5.	11	476
	71	4673

SPEAKERS ON DAIRY SPECIAL.

I. H. Miller, superintendent of Kansas State Agricultural College extension work; E. H. Webster, director Kansas State Experiment Station; O. E. Reed, professor of dairying Kansas State Agricultural College; J. A. Conover, field agent U. S. Department of Agriculture; C. G. Hine, Kansas farmers' institute force; Dr. A. S. Townsend, Garden City, through the sugar beet country; T. A. Borman, editor KANSAS FARMER.

The subjects presented pertained to silos and ensilage, soil fertility maintenance as applied to dairying, alfalfa, better feeds, better cows, selection of cows and grading up of dairy herds. These subjects as presented by the several speakers will be printed in KANSAS FARMER next week.

The best and most profitable market for grain, hay and coarse forage that a farmer can find is a good cow. Not only is the return, when transformed into cow products, the highest but the reflex effect on the producing power of the farm is very great. The man who keeps cows and sells grain and fodder unless he has a surplus is a short-sighted man.—Gov. Hoard.

Before disposing of the presumably poor cow it is well to know that your feeding and care is not at fault. It is our judgment that cows in general are not as poor as our feeding methods. In other words, many good cows do not have a chance to show themselves.

The Silo Business.

Although the silo has been in use for a great many years, its value has been appreciated more highly by dairymen and milk farmers than any other classes. Even these have not appreciated it to its full value until recently. Of late there seems to have been a revival of interest in the silo, and many dairymen are finding that they are a necessary part of the equipment of their farms, while experiments have shown that they are profitable for the beef farmer as well. That ensilage has a value for all kinds of domestic animals goes without saying, although it is necessary that some knowledge of how to use it to the best advantage should be gained by those who are inexperienced or by those who are feeding classes of stock other than milk cows. The popularity of the silo seems to have been boomed in the last year to such an extent that factories are working overtime in order to fill the demand. Information now comes to the effect that a certain noted firm of working over time in order to fill the breeders is planning to abandon its breeding operations and devote its entire time and energy to the manufacture of silos.

In all the experience so far gained there seems to be no question that the wooden silo is the best, and of all the wooden silos the stave silo is unquestionably the most efficient, the cheapest and the most lasting when properly cared for. The question of the use of ensilage and of the building of silos must be a matter of some considerable and widespread interest when one can hear it discussed on the railroad trains as the writer did recently on a trip through a portion of the corn belt.

Ensilage is not a complete feed for even milk cattle. It is simply a succulent ration which serves to render the food elements of other feeds more available in the production of milk or beef. By its use one can have the conditions afforded by June grass during the dry spells of summer, when the pastures are short, as well as during the winter season when succulence is of the highest value. Moreover, he can save the entire value of the corn crop instead of wasting a large share of it as is now done by husking the ears and allowing the fodder to bleach out in the weather. The silo is a good thing, but, like other tools on the farm, must be taken care of.

The silo is usually thought of as an accessory of the dairy, but it is equally valuable for beef cattle. The cow brute has been trained to produce either beef or milk, but her digestive apparatus has not been changed. The beef cow eats the same feed as does the dairy cow but she turns it into beef instead of milk. If succulent feed is good for the dairy cow when producing milk it is certainly good for her sister who produces beef. Besides, the silo saves all the corn crop and furnishes green feed in dry spells and in winter.

If there is no farmers' institute in your neighborhood there should be and will be if the right man will act as a leader. These are social centers as well as valuable business meetings, and are worth many times their cost.

Is the water supply just as you want it? A wind or power pump and tank will save a mighty lot of labor and make things much more convenient. Convenience is just as important as labor saving and is, in fact, a part of it.

Mistakes in breeding are perhaps more frequently made in the purchase of a cheap sire than in any other way. Pick out the animal which the owner does not wish to sell and go after him. A cheap sire is a herd wrecker.

The straw stack is worth a pot of money if used for bedding. Nothing is so comfortable for the animals and nothing will absorb and retain so much liquid manure as straw.

Easy For The Boy

A LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER changes barn drudgery into child's play. With wonderful worm gear (an exclusive Loudens feature) 1 pound pull on chain lifts 40 pounds in box—boy can hoist half a ton. Raises and lowers any distance up to 25 feet. Stands where put; can't fall. Fill the box, raise it and give it a shove. It carries the load out of the barn to manure spreader or litter heap, wherever you want it; dumps load automatically and returns to you.

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Ever watch a colt that follows its dam about all day and think how many useless miles it has to travel? Exercise and plenty of it is necessary to the colt but following its dam all day is work and the weanling is too young to work.

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An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

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Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

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LIVE STOCK



Australia leads the world in sheep farming with 87,000,000 head. Argentina has 75,000,000; Russia 58,500,000; United States, 54,700,000; United Kingdom, 30,100,000.

The draft horse futurity prizes will be awarded at the Iowa State Fair of 1911. In addition to the \$500 granted by the Iowa State Board of Agriculture the amounts already on hand for each breed are as follows: Percherons \$956, Belgians \$412, Clydesdales \$293, Shires, \$265. Final payments for entries will probably bring the total up to \$3,000.

There has been an impression that a show animal is rarely such for more than one season. Symboleer, the Angus champion steer shown by the Kansas Agricultural College, is an exception. He was champion calf at the International of 1908, champion yearling and reserve grand champion in 1909 and will show there again this year after having won everything in sight at Hutchinson, St. Joseph and the American Royal. He was bred by the college and has been fed and fitted by its students. He has the honor of being the only animal who ever won two successive championships at the International.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I recently spoke of the shortage of hogs when a farmer spoke up and said "lots of hogs." I inquired as to who had many hogs and two farmers were named whom I afterwards found had 36 and 40 head respectively. These are of all sizes and the numbers were so noticeable as to deserve mention. It looks to me like every quarter section ought to have from 40 to 60 head at this season of the year. You can find farm after farm with from none to 6 head while a bunch of 10 or 15 attracts attention. Two-thirds of the farmers keep from 2 to 4 brood sows and they bring from 3 to 7 pigs each on account of being too fat or because they are all corn fed. Then the farmers lose down to in the fall that if they have enough to kill for their own use they are lucky.

The cattle and horse interests should not receive all the attention as they are well established and as a rule bring more value in a calf or a thoroughbred colt if it gets attention while a pig is not much at farrowing time and any old place does for the sow and pigs.—F. A. Smith, Lincolnville, Kan.

A Stockman's Opinion of the Kansas Farmer.

Why the KANSAS FARMER is the most valuable means of information to the farmer and stock raiser of this state is easily explained for two reasons. First, it is a journal devoted absolutely to agriculture, technically applied and yet within the grasp of every farmer. The most pleasing way for a farmer to receive information concerning agriculture is to find it in plain every day talk and right to the point. The average farmer is a tired man when evening comes and as a consequence he wants his reading material condensed and yet in such a form that it may be fully understood.

Secondly, the KANSAS FARMER is closely associated with the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, where the source of information is always reliable, the college in turn being in close touch with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The farmers of this state have long since learned to consult the KANSAS FARMER if they desire reliable information. In all questionable decisions regarding agriculture, the KANSAS FARMER is always the judge.

The paper has lived for almost half a century, and it has gradually guided the farmers of this state from good to better farming. Its circulation is large and touches every community in the state. Farmers of the central and western portions of the state are just as closely in touch with the very latest improved methods of agriculture as are those near the college, and it is safe to say the KANSAS

FARMER is responsible for this fact. It can be found in almost every farmer's weekly mail.

The average Kansas farmer's young son soon learns of what great value the "FARMER" is. He learns that his father has confidence in the paper as a text book of facts concerning agriculture. He finds in almost every issue some item about the Agricultural College, that great institution designed for the farmer's boys and girls. He cultivates a desire to attend the institution and when the time in his life comes to broaden his knowledge, he is found at the college, earnestly toiling away toward that high stage of perfection, an agricultural education; a training that raises the standing of the farmers to the level with any profession or occupation practiced among civilized peoples.

In taking a glance back to the starting point, we find that the KANSAS FARMER has been the fundamental center around which and by whose careful statements, all of this has come about. It brings the farming class in close touch with the college and if there is any desire for a farmer's lad to get an agricultural education, he surely will take the opportunity; if not, he is still reaping a great benefit by putting into practice the very latest methods laid down by the FARMER.—E. F. K., McPherson, Kan.

Sire Not "Half" the Herd.

This is one of those old chestnutty sayings that has been with us so persistently that we have come to believe it, notwithstanding the fact that it is not true, says Pacific Dairy Review. The fact is that when we speak of herds the sire is the whole herd. As the sire is, so must the future herd be. There is no halfway business about it. The man who breeds to poor sires will have a poor bred herd just as sure as the man who breeds to good sires is sure to have a good herd. The sire may be half of the first generation of his descendants, depending upon his prepotency, but a dairy herd is not a matter of a single generation of cows. It is pretty much a matter of keeping everlastingly at it and sooner or later the whole herd must be like the sire, either all good or all bad.

VETERINARY.

I have a fine Poland China sow, 18 months old, and which weighs a little over 200 pounds. She has had alfalfa and sorghum pasture, with some corn and plenty of water. She looks well and eats well but seems to be paralyzed in her hind legs. She can not get up and down.—Subscriber, Barnard, Kan.

Ans.—Take tincture of Nux Vomica and Fowler's Solution, each two ounces. Mix and start in with a small teaspoonful three times a day, about 40 to 50 drops. Increase a little each day as much as she will stand, from one and one-half teaspoonfuls to two teaspoonfuls according to size of hog. If you notice any muscular twitching give smaller doses for a while. If she does not improve with this treatment she should be well punctured fired over the kidneys.

Keratetis contagiosa.—We have a cow which has been having trouble with one of her eyes. We first noticed that it watered considerably and then formed a pus pocket. The eye ball has turned white and looks as though it might have been injured. She seems to be well otherwise, although she slobbers a good deal.—Mrs. John Rudder, R. 2, Cortland, Neb.

Ans.—This is a contagious disease of cattle and will go through the herd. Separate them if you can. Take mild Chlor. Hyd. and Boric acid, each one ounce. Mix and divide into 10 powders. Blow one powder into each eye, and repeat in three days.

I have a Scotch Collie which is troubled with a tapeworm. Can you

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Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stores or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 189.

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Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner—Over 16,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.



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DYNAMITE IN THE ORCHARD

When dynamite is used to excavate the holes in which fruit trees are planted it loosens up the lower soils and destroys all harmful grubs and beetles in the surface soil. We know of an orchard planted several years ago where the holes for some of the trees were dug by hand and those for the rest of the trees were blasted out with dynamite.

The trees which were planted in the blasted holes have borne more fruit and better fruit than the others.

Use Red Cross Dynamite for Tree-Planting

Write for Particulars

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For the large farmer the Hart-Parr Kerosene Engine is a necessary economy. Depending somewhat upon the class of work, it will save the labor of five men and twenty horses. For the farmer with a large acreage in oats, wheat or corn, it means dollars in pocket. It is also ideal for plowing, threshing, discing, seeding, harrowing, road-grading, feed-grinding, and shelling or shredding corn. Its OIL COOLED features enable it to operate just as well in summer as in winter. Write us today for illustrated catalogue and testimonials from scores of actual users.

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Its Economy and Power Startle the World!

The Engine Runs on COAL OIL at a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline. Thousands of these marvelous engines—in actual use today—prove beyond question that kerosene is the engine fuel of the future. The success of the "Detroit" Engine is absolutely unparalleled.

Demand is overwhelming. Kerosene (common coal oil) runs it with wonderful economy. Kerosene generally costs 6 to 10 cents per gallon than gasoline—and gasoline is still going up. Runs on any engine fuel. Only three moving parts. Light and portable. Does work of engines weighing four times as much. Runs everything.

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Any engine you want, from 2 to 30 H.P., sent on 15 days' free trial—tested immediately before shipping and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded. Prices lowest ever known for high-grade, guaranteed engines. The New Book is Ready—WRITE! Tells all about these new wonders that mark a new era in engine history. Special introductory price on first "Detroit" engine sold in each community. Quick action gets it. Address: Detroit Engine Works, 304 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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This engine is built for those who want the best. We furnish any size or style; hopper jacket or water tank type. We ship promptly. Everything is complete. Our prices are right. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write for catalog, stating size wanted.

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(Continued from page 7.)
will be some mighty good pasture for cattle on Kansas wheat fields.

There is nothing like milk for making hogs out of pigs. It is their natural feed and when used with a grain ration will develop pork more rapidly than any other feed. It pays to keep cows just for the pigs.

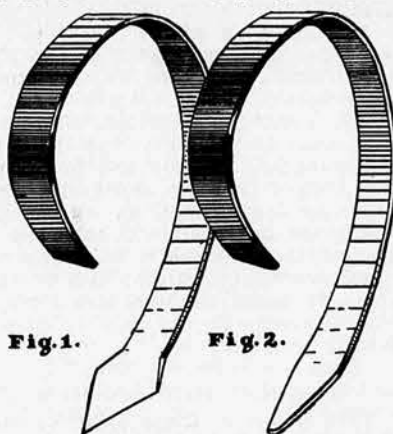
The selling value of the colt which is its working value on the farm as well, will depend upon the way he has been wintered in his weanling form. This first winter is really the most important period in the life of the colt. If he is stunted in growth it is almost sure to occur at this time and a stunted colt never fully recovers.

Wean gradually by giving the colt a little grain ration while it is yet suckling; give it plenty of exercise and good muscle forming feeds later and it will make a horse.

Grooming the horse every day not only cleans the skin but prevents parasitic diseases as well. The modern horse is an artificial product living under artificial conditions. In order to do his best he needs the care of man.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I enclose a photograph of two teeth of a spring tooth harrow, one showing the broad point as sent out from factories, the other showing the point as I have had it changed to cultivate alfalfa.

I have this season used a harrow with the teeth made over, as shown, in my alfalfa. I believe it is superior to all other implements so far put out for this purpose. It will destroy the surface rooted grasses, that is, blue grass and crab grass, that are such enemies to alfalfa. If alfalfa is taken at one year old and cultivated after each cutting, if so often is necessary, it can be kept clean. And this without noticeable injury to the alfalfa roots. It is very seldom that a crown will be cut off. The spring tooth har-



row has been used at the Ohio and Illinois Stations with the teeth as sent out from the factories. But so far as I know have not been changed as I use them.

Without changing they will not cut so well in hard ground, and throw too much soil over the young sprouts, although this covering of the young plants does not seem to make much difference. The harrow as I use it can be worked in the alfalfa till it is six inches high without injury to it. It is certainly superior to any of the disk or cutaway harrows used in your state.—John M. Jamison, Roxabell, Ohio.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

H. A. Osborne, Deputy Co. Clerk, Lyon Co. TAKEN UP—One mare, white, some white spots on hip, weight 850 lbs.; valued at \$20. Was taken up Oct. 22, 1910, by Ruffin Fowler of Emporia, Emporia twp.

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

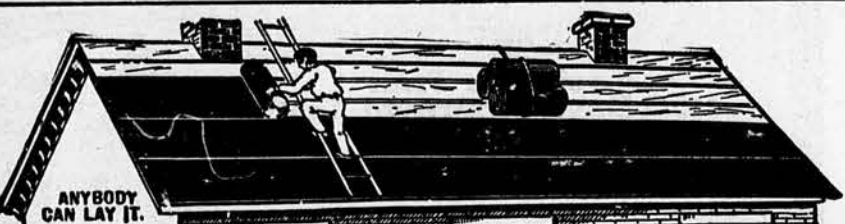
12—VOTER HERD BOARS—12 A spring yearling by Voter and out of Queen Wonder; good individual; price \$75. 12 top spring boars by Voter, \$25 to \$40. 20 Voter gilts cheap if sold in bunches. Dams in herd represent best families. A. & F. SCHMITZ, Alma, Kansas.

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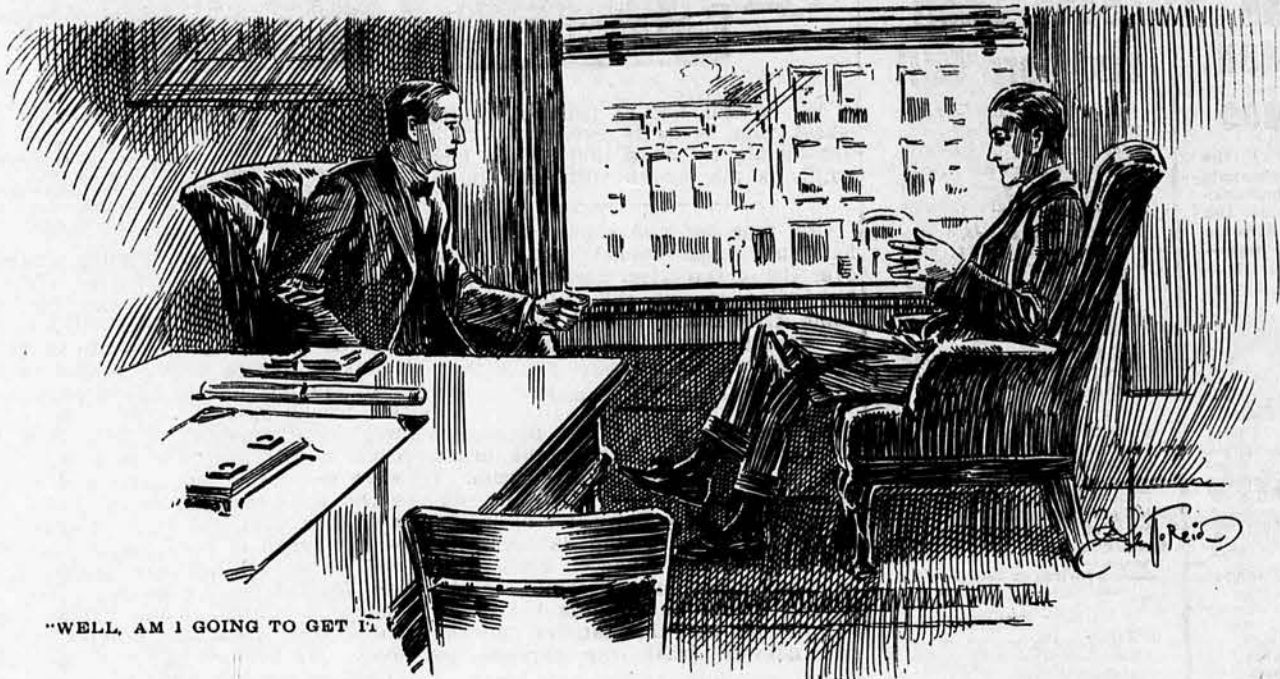
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EMPIRE BUILDERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE



"WELL, AM I GOING TO GET IT

V. WANTED: THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

THE offices of McVeigh and Mackie, brokers and financial agents, are in Broad Street, and the windows of the room used for board meetings look down upon the angle where beats the money pulse of the nation.

Ford had successfully resisted the temptation to lobby for his scheme during the one-day interval between his conference with Mr. Colbrith and the date of the called meeting of the directors. It was not in any mistaken sense of loyalty to the president that restrained him; on the contrary, he decided that Mr. Colbrith's declaration of war let him free to fight as he would. But upon due consideration he concluded to set the advantage of an assault en masse over against the dubious gain of an advanced skirmish line, and when he turned out of Broadway into Wall Street on the morning of destiny the men whom he was to meet and convince were still not more to him than a list of names in the Poor's Manual, consulted within the hour for the purpose.

He was early on the battle-ground; much too early, he thought, when a clerk ushered him into the board room in the rear of the brokers' offices. As yet there was only one person present—a young man who was lounging in the easiest of the leather-covered chairs and yawning dismally. At the first glance the face seemed oddly and strikingly familiar; but when the young man marked the new-comer's entrance, the small hand-bag in which the amateur promoter carried his papers, and got up to shake hands, Ford found the suggestive gropings baffled.

"My name is Adair," said the loungeer genially; "and I suppose you are the Mr. Ford Uncle Sidney has been telling us about. Pull up a chair and sit by the window. It's the only amusement you'll have until the clan gathers."

Ford looked at his watch.

"I seem to be ahead of time," he remarked. "I understood Mr. Colbrith to say that the meeting would be called for ten o'clock."

"Oh, that's all right; and so he did," rejoined the other cheerfully. "But that means anything up to noon for a directors' meeting in New York." Then, after a pause: "Do you know any of us personally, Mr. Ford?"

Ford was rummaging in his memory again. "I ought to know you, Mr. Adair. It isn't very decent to drag in resemblances, but—"

"The resemblance is the real thing, this time," said Adair. "You saw me day before yesterday, driving out of the Overlook grounds as you were going in."

Ford shook his head.

"No; it goes back of that; sometime I'll remember how and where. But to answer your question: I know Mr. Colbrith slightly, but I've never met any of the directors."

"Well, you are meeting one at this moment," laughed the young man, crossing his legs comfortably. "But I am the easiest mark of the lot," he added. "I inherited my holdings in Pacific Southwestern."

Ford was crucially anxious to find out how the battle was likely to go, and his companion seemed amiably communicative.

"Since you call Mr. Colbrith 'Uncle Sidney,' I infer that you know what I am here for, Mr. Adair. How do you think my proposition is likely to strike the board?"

Again the young man laughed. "Fancy you asking me!" he said. "I haven't talked with any one but Uncle Sidney; and the most I could get out of him was that you wanted thirty-five million dollars to spend."

"Well," said the Westerner anxiously, "am I going to get it?" "You can search me," was the good-natured rejoinder. "But from my knowledge of the men you are going presently to wrestle with, I should say 'no,' and italicize it."

"Perhaps it might help me a little if I could know in advance the particular reason for the italics," Ford suggested.

"Oh, sure. The principal reason is that your name isn't Hill or Harriman or Morgan or Gates. Money is ridiculously sheepish. It will follow a known leader blindly, idiotically. But if it doesn't hear the familiar tinkle of the leader's bell, it is mighty apt to huddle and run back."

Ford's smile was grim. "I don't mind saying to you, Mr. Adair, that this is one of the times when it will be much safer to huddle and run forward. Have you seen the half-yearly report?"

"If Heaven forbid! I have never seen anything out of the Pacific Southwestern—not even a dividend."

Ford would very willingly have tried to share his enthusiasm with the care-free young man, whose face was still vaguely but persistently reminding of some impression antedating the automobile passing; but now the other members of the board were dropping in by twos and threes, and privacy was at an end.

Just before President Colbrith took his place at the head of the long table to call the meeting to order, Adair leaned forward to say in low tones: "I couldn't give you the tip you wanted, Mr. Ford, but I can give you another which may serve as well. If your good word doesn't win out, scare 'em—scare 'em stiff! I don't know but you could frighten half a million or so out of me if you should try."

"Thank you," said Ford. "I may take you at your word"—and just then Mr. Colbrith rose in his place, fingering his thin white beard rather nervously, Ford thought, and rapping on the table for silence.

It was admitted on all hands that the president of the Pacific Southwestern was a careful man and a thrifty. It was these qualities which had first determined his election. There were many small stock-holders in the company, and it is the folio of small stock-holders to believe that rigid economy counts for more than adventurous out-reachings in the larger field.

"Gentlemen," he began, his high, raucous voice rasping the silence like the filing of a saw, "this meeting is called, as you have probably been informed, for the purpose of considering a plan for betterments submitted by Mr. Stuart Ford, who is at the present time superintendent of our Plug Mountain Division."

"In making this unusual innovation, and in introducing Mr. Ford, I desire to say that I have been actuated by that motive of prudence which, while it stands firmly upon its own feet, is willing to consider suggestions from without, even when these suggestions appear to be totally at variance with a policy of careful and judicious financing."

"In presenting Mr. Ford as the son of an old friend, long since gone to his reward, I wish it distinctly understood that I am in no sense committed to his plan. The policy of this company under the present administration has been uniformly cautious and prudent: Mr. Ford would throw caution and prudence to the winds. Our best efforts have been directed toward the saving of the ultimate dollar of expense: Mr. Ford urges us to spend millions. We have been trying to dispose of some of our non-paying branches: Mr. Ford would have us acquire others and build new lines."

While Mr. Colbrith was speaking, Adair was rapidly characterizing the members for Ford, checking them off upon his fingers.

"The little man at Uncle Sidney's right is Mackie, and the miserly looking one next to him is McVeigh," he whispered. "One of them will furnish your coffin, and the other will drive the nails into it. The big man with the beard is Brewster—a multimillionaire; and the one who looks like Senator Bailey is Mangus, president of the Mo-hican National. Connolly, the fat Irishman, is a politician—wads of money, but not much interest in the game. The other three—"

But now the president had made an end and was beckoning to Ford.

The young engineer arose, feeling much as if a bucket of ice-water had been suddenly emptied down the back of his neck. But one of his saving qualities was the spring-like resilience which responds instantly to a shock. Spreading his papers on the table, he began with a little apology.

"I didn't come here this morning prepared to make a promoter's speech; and perhaps it is just as well, since my gift, if I have one, lies in doing things rather than in talking about them. But I can lay a few facts before you which you may deem worthy of consideration."

From this as a beginning he went on swiftly and incisively. The Pacific Southwestern, in its present condition, was a failure. It was an incomplete line, trying vainly to hold its own against great and powerful systems overlapping it at either end. The remedy lay in extension. The acquisition of a controlling interest in three short roads, which pieced together, would bridge the gap between the Missouri River and Chicago, would place the Pacific Southwestern upon an equal footing with its competitors as a grain carrier. By standardizing the Plug Mountain narrow gauge and extending it to Salt Lake and beyond, the line would secure a western outlet, and would be in a position to demand its share of transcontinental business.

To finance these two extensions a capital of thirty-five million dollars would be needed; five million dollars for the purchase of the majority stock in the three short roads, and the remainder for the western outlet. These assertions were not guesses; by referring to exhibits marked "a," "b," and "c," his hearers would find accurate estimates of cost, not only of construction, but also of stock purchases.

As to the manner of providing the capital, he had only a suggestion to offer. The five million dollars necessary for the acquirement of a controlling interest in the three short roads would be a fair investment. It could be covered immediately by a reissue—share for share—of the reorganization stock of the P. S-W., which would amply secure the investors, since the stock of the most prosperous of the three local roads was listed at twenty-eight, ten points lower than the present market quotation of P. S-W.

The thirty million dollar extension fund might be raised by issuing second mortgage bonds upon the entire system, or the new line itself could be bonded mile for mile under a separate charter. Ford modestly disclaimed any intention of dictating the financial policy; this was not in his line. But again he would submit facts. The grain crop in the West was phenomenally large in prospect. With its eastern terminal in Chicago, the Pacific Southwestern could control the grain shipments in its own territory. With the moving of the grain, the depressed P. S-W stock would inevitably recover, and on a rising market the new issue of bonds could doubtless be floated.

The enthusiast closed his argument with a hasty summing-up of the benefits which must, in the nature of things, accrue. From being an alien link in the great transcontinental chain, the Pacific Southwestern would rise at a bound to the dignity of a great railway system; a power to be reckoned with among the great systems grid-ironing the West. Its earnings would be enhanced at every point; cross lines which now fed its competitors would become its allies; the local lines to be welded into the eastern end of the system would share at once in the prosperity of a strong through line.

For the western extension he could speak from personal knowledge of the region to be penetrated. Apart from the new line's prime object—that of providing an outlet for the system—there was a goodly heritage of local business awaiting the first railroad to reach the untapped territory. Mines, valueless now for the lack of transportation facilities, would become abundant producers; and there were

(Continued on page 17.)

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Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

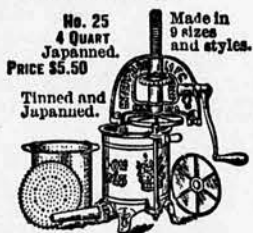
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HOME CIRCLE



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

An article which I find of use in several ways is a small scrub brush such as can be had for five cents. I have one for cleaning vegetables, another for cleaning the water filter and another I keep in the laundry for brushing out the fringe on towels and napkins. Some use a comb for the latter purpose, but I think the brush straightens out the tangles quicker and doesn't break the threads so badly.

As we all know, a carpet sweeper is bound to become clogged with the threads and lint which it gathers up. It is something of a task to clean out the brush and so I think this suggestion is a good one. Have a pair of scissors and a coarse toothed comb in a convenient place and when the brush needs cleaning first clip the threads and hair in several places and then use the comb. This will leave the bristles free of all foreign substance, and like the proverbial new broom, your carpet sweeper will sweep clean again.

8792. Ladies' Apron.

A well fitting, easily adjusted apron is ever welcome to the busy worker. The model here shown is well adapted for office workers, sales women, as it is neat in appearance and provided with a capacious pocket, for holding necessary work materials. The fulness of the darts may be gathered. The ruffle and



pocket may be omitted. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material for the Medium size and is suitable for sateen, alpaca, gingham, lawn or cambric.

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

Doing the English Channel.

Following are some extracts from a private letter by Mrs. J. W. Going, of Topeka, who spent a number of months in Europe during the past summer. Her descriptions of her experiences are so vivid that we feel sure they will be enjoyed by our readers.—Editor.

Well, we did the English Channel and it did us too. It surely lived up to its reputation, and the day we crossed the captain said it was as bad as it ever gets. I saw a great many whitecaps before we got to the boat landing, and it looked as though we would have a lively day. The wind was blowing so hard that we could hardly keep our hats on. There were several in our party and we secured seats together on the deck, and after the boat got fairly started the waves began to come up on the deck and as we all had new millinery on we decided to go below. We no sooner got down to our cabins when we became dreadfully seasick, but as every one seemed to be in the same condition we did not feel so conspicuous. I laid down on a sofa and my hands and feet went to sleep. I would not have moved for anything. I have never seen such sights. I thought of the pictures I used to see in our old family Bible of the sick people when Moses lifted the serpent in the wilderness. I have been seasick several times, but never like that.

Well, we all got scattered and no one of us knew where the others were until the boat stopped. Mrs. McArthur could not get down stairs so she leaned over the railing. A man held her umbrella over her to keep the waves off a little, but not enough to keep her new-bought millinery from becoming wet. The colors ran over everything else she had on almost. Dale said when he looked over at her she was lying across a man's arm busy with the sportive waves. When he joked her about the man's arm, she said: "I don't believe that man even knew he had an arm."

Well, we finally got to land, when the boat stopped. Our party came from all directions and we were a sight. One of our party was as green as olives and the rest of us looked as though we had been through a good deal. We stopped off at Canterbury to visit the Cathedral. I was so upset that whenever I looked up at the ceiling or down at the crypt I immediately turned sick. We were only on the boat an hour, but I don't know what we would have done had it been longer.

We have been very busy seeing sights. I thought Paris was great, and the stores were interesting, but they do not compare with the stores in America. The renowned Bon Marche is not as large and beautiful as the big stores in Kansas City. Of course, there are other fine big stores too. We took a ride over the city of London in a trolley and visited the different places of interest. We saw King Edward's coronation robe, and also that of the Queen at the Tower. One interesting place here is the Madame Tussaud wax figures. The Madame departed this life a century or so ago, but her good work goes on. We saw all the notables of England there, including a very life-like figure of the late King, also of Queen Alexandra and the present King and Queen. There were babies in their mothers' arms and in cradles, and one figure was that of a woman lying on a couch breathing. In the room for children were the Babes in the Woods, Cinderella, Jack the Giant Killer, and many others, and from there we went to the chamber of horrors. I was surprised to see Bismarck standing between Harry Thaw and a famous horse jockey. Saw all of the old kings in royal robes, Henry VIII with his several wives, among which was a death mask of Marie Antoinette, which is said to have been done by Madame Tussaud herself.

We visited the Tate gallery where we saw many original paintings, copies of which are owned by people (Continued on page 17.)

MAPLEINE

A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not, send 35c for 2 oz bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.

ELBURN H-2 THE MOST POPULAR PIANO IN THE SOUTHWEST



\$225 Buys the ELBURN H-2—the Best Piano in the world at the price, 16 monthly payments for it.

IN THE WORLD FOR OUR PRICE OF \$225. It is made after our own plans and specifications. We know that the quality of the material that goes into it is superior. We want you to see the Elburn H-2, to test it and to realize that all we say of it is true. Therefore we will send the Elburn to you, freight prepaid. Try it carefully; have all your friends try it, and if it is not all we represent it to be, return it at our expense. You run no risk. The trial will cost you nothing.

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

We are also factory distributors for STEINWAY, VOSE, WEBER, KURTZ-MANN, ETC.

Write for catalogue.
Address Piano Dept. 2.

J. W. JENKINS SONS MUSIC CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Christmas Post Cards Free

Send me two 3c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.
S. T. MEREDITH, 105 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.



Careful Upbringing.

While having dinner at a friend's home one evening, little George refused, with self-conscious dignity, several unwholesome dishes which William, his tiny host, devoured with relish.

Finally, when William began to eat a huge slice of fruit-cake, George eyed him wistfully for a long time. Then, leaning his head on his hand with a sigh, he said:

"Oh, dear! I wish my stomach wasn't being brungd up c'rrectly."
—Woman's Home Companion.

It is said that a good way to remove ink spots from woolen goods is to rub it thoroughly with cider vinegar. After the ink stain has entirely disappeared use warm water.

GET A PEEP at my Christmas POST CARDS and you'll think others are trash. Exclusive, copyrighted, 12 colors, gold or silver decorations, embossed, supercard-board. I really can't describe them. Everybody surprised. Be the first of all your friends. **FREE** full set for 2c postage.
J. A. EVERITT, Dept. 13, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' Watches, Cameras, Clocks, Magic Lanterns, Fountain Pens, Rings, etc., given absolutely free for selling 20 packs of our Beautiful Artistic Post Cards at 10 cents each. We trust you; send for cards today. McConkie Co., P. O. Box 1569-S, Pittsburg, Pa.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE? If so, surely some of our 50,000 subscribers would be interested in buying it. No difference whether you want to sell a highly improved farm or unimproved land, a Classified Advertisement in KANSAS FARMER should put you in touch with a buyer. The rate for Classified Advertising is only three cents per word. Send us a description of your farm or raw land and let us prepare an advertisement for you. Address, Advertising Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY



Corn, wheat and oats are all good for poultry, but neither of them will be profitable to feed exclusively.

Keep the scratching shed supplied with plenty of scratching material and have the floor of the poultry house composed of loose, dry dirt.

A good market for your surplus poultry will be available a few days before Thanksgiving. Feed them a little extra these days and you will get extra prices.

Don't carry any culls into the winter, but dispose of them at once, for the space and feed are needed for the better birds.

Give fresh and clean water to the fowls several times a day and especially let the first drink in the morning be clean water. Water standing over night or for part of a day is liable to be full of dust, poison and parasites. These are not good for chickens.

One of the main reasons for the success of the Philo system is that the hens must scratch for all they get to eat. The feed is buried in the ground several inches and the hens are kept busy scratching to get enough to eat. The exercise prevents them from becoming too fat and also keeps them out of mischief, such as feather pulling or egg eating.

When rabbits are plentiful it will pay to buy them for the chickens. Skin them and hang them up in the poultry house and the hens will soon pick off all the meat. If you can shoot the rabbits yourself, all the better. You will be destroying a nuisance on your farm and supplying a delicacy to your chickens.

Preparing Birds for Exhibition.

If you would win the leading prizes, or reach a score that would show your birds to be worthy of a place in our leading exhibitions, you should prepare your stock for strong competition. In many of our winter shows, a fowl may score within one-fourth of a point of the first prize winner and yet fail to win even a third or fourth place.

There are very few birds shown that could not have had their score increased at least one-fourth of a point if the owner had given them the proper care and attention a few weeks before the show.

In conditioning a fowl for a show, the first requirement is perfect health, as ill-health or even a slight indisposition will seriously affect the condition of comb and plumage. Next, the birds should be frequently handled so that they will become tame and quiet when brought before the judge. Give the birds some training. Get them accustomed to the coop in which they are to show themselves. This is especially important if they are inclined to be wild. The handling will have a taming effect, if done gently, and the frequent presence of the owner in the vicinity of the coop will soon cause them to lose all fear of him. Birds treated in this way will

not have that affrighted look which so seriously makes against a fine appearance at the show room.

At least six weeks before the show, all broken feathers, or feathers of an off-color should be removed, in order that new feathers may have time to grow. The feet, legs, comb and wattles should be cleaned just before the fowl is cooped for the show. White birds should be washed, but do it thoroughly or not at all. A badly washed fowl is worse than one not washed at all. Plenty of clean, bright straw to scratch in is a good help in brightening the legs and toes. If the fowl is not quite up in weight, feed a good, warm mash once a day, with a little sweetening in it and give a small quantity of lean beef scraps. Do not feed much meat as it has a tendency to enlarge the comb. Sweet milk to drink is also a help in increasing the weight of the bird. Have plenty of crushed charcoal and grit where the fowls have access to it at all times. These both are necessary to prevent indigestion and keep the fowls in good health. Don't feed condition powders or stimulants of any kind as the reaction weakens the fowl and leaves it in bad condition for the breeding season.

A New Poultry Venture.

In one of the suburbs of Topeka is a tract of about thirty acres of land that was once equipped by a somewhat visionary business man with an elaborate set of buildings and pens for the purpose of raising poultry. His ideas were as large as his expenditures, but a lack of practical knowledge stood in the way of his success as a poultry raiser and the place deteriorated and was finally sold to another business man of ample means but more conservative ideas. The place is now owned by J. W. Going of Topeka, who has placed a successful poultry culturist in charge and is gradually stocking it up with a few breeds of pure bred chickens and making the place pay its way until these are available for sale purposes by the production and sale of market poultry. No better equipment exists in the vicinity and perhaps none better in the state. In addition to the large buildings and yards, each one of which is provided for separate breeds, there is considerable fruit on the place. About 1,300 cherry trees occupy a gentle slope of ground, on which are also planted strawberries and other small fruits between the rows of cherry trees.

There are perhaps more disappointments to be met with in poultry raising, particularly if it is attempted on a large scale, than in any other branch of live stock. This has been due in most cases to the enthusiasm of the owner which makes him believe that all that is necessary to success is a large equipment, when the dollars will begin to roll in. The present owner of this place is undertaking the business of poultry raising from a different standpoint. There is never a time in the year when poultry and eggs are not in demand for table purposes. With the equipment of pens that now exists on this place, it is very easily possible to raise market stock and at the same time produce a high quality of breeding stock in separate pens. Just what breeds of chickens will be raised here is not yet determined, although several pure bred varieties are now on hand as foundation stock. In addition to these there are a breeding pen of bronze turkeys, two breeds of geese, several of ducks, a pair of pheasants, and a pair of swans. An artificial pond of considerable dimensions has been built which has its source of water supply from a windmill, and which affords a play and feeding grounds for the water fowls. As this is being written the fish car of the State Fish and Game Warden is delivering a supply of croppies for stock in this pond, and it will contain water lilies and other aquatic plants. The result of the whole will be that there will be a profitable return from this small farm almost immediately and it will be one of Topeka's beauty spots.

Selling Your Surplus Poultry

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

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

KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA, KAN.

Our SIX MONTHS' Guarantee Revolutionizes the Shoe Business



500 Big Shoe Men Are Fighting Our Plan

We have aroused the whole world with our Six Months' Guarantee offer on shoes. We have blasted the scheme of 500 big shoe men to make the public pay *Five Million Dollars* a year selling expenses—\$5,000,000 for high-salaried traveling men and their big hotel bills, railroad fares, etc.—\$5,000,000 for which your shoe buyers never get one penny's worth of benefits.

We are going to do away with traveling men and their enormous expenses. We are going to make letters do the work of salesmen. We are going to sell direct to the dealer by letter. Two-cent stamps for selling expenses mean hundreds of thousands of dollars saved for better material and better workmanship—hundreds of thousands of dollars that make it possible for us to make the *first and only* shoe good enough to guarantee.

\$4 ANY STYLE FOR MEN

Dress-Business-Work

Desnoyers "SIX MONTHS" Shoes

Guaranteed for Full Six Months' Wear

Our great saving on selling expenses enables us to use leathers that others can't afford. Our Swiss soles are from Swiss hides. The uppers from Paris Veals—the toughest and best raw materials procurable. We add wonderful wearing qualities to the leather.

LIGHT, NEAT, STYLISH—Our "Six Months" Shoes not only have wearing qualities that will surprise and finish that will delight the most particular dresser.

HERE IS OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE If either the soles or uppers wear out within four months, we agree to furnish a new pair of shoes entirely free of charge. If either the soles or uppers wear out during the fifth month we agree to refund \$2.00 in cash. If either the soles or uppers wear out during the sixth month we agree to refund \$1.00 in cash. In other words, if these shoes should not give full six months' wear we refund more than the proportion they fall short. Your dealer will make any redemption according to our guarantee. You don't have to send to the factory or deal with strangers.

Send for Dealer's Name and Style Book No matter whether you want a dress shoe, business shoe or "Six Months" Shoe. Send postal for style book and name of dealer near you who handles "Six Months" Shoes. **DESNOYERS SHOE COMPANY, 2204 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

White Plymouth Rocks

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

For 12 years I have bred White Rocks, the best of all purpose fowls, and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at a reasonable price, \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any point in the United States.

STATION B.

THOMAS OWEN,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Cow-pea hay has a feeding value about equal to wheat bran. They are easily grown and a feeding value of \$30 per ton is certainly an inducement.

There is such a thing as chicken sense, but it is not possessed by the chicken. Chicken sense is a most valuable asset in raising poultry for profit but you must have it, not the hen.

The Silo.

A writer in an eastern paper says: "Strange as it may seem, the only men who object to the silo are those who never used one. No stock feeder who depends on corn for the principal feed can afford to be without a silo. The most successful stock feeders are almost unanimously agreed that silage is a cheaper and better feed than pasture. The silo presents so many advantages over the system of soiling as adopted by some feeders that it is bound to eventually do away with the use of these crops.

"The verdict is practically unanimous among dairymen, who have fed good silage that it is the best winter feed as a substitute for hay or fodder. It is only within comparatively recent time that the absolute necessity for some form of fresh vegetable food or fruit in our diet has been learned and the methods of canning fruits and vegetables to be used on our tables in winter have rendered an immense service to our people in maintaining our health. The silo is a cheap method of canning corn and fodder for our domestic animals for winter feed when it could not be otherwise obtained, and because corn silage can be produced cheaper, kept longer and fed more expeditiously, it must largely take the place of roots, wherever large amounts must be stored. All acknowledge that in the corn belt corn and fodder must be our principal cheap feed. The autumn rains to spoil it in the shock, the winter snows to cover it, hence the best of all places to store this cheap feed is in the silo.

"From six to fifteen tons of silage can be produced per acre, at a cost of from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton. Corn cut too early is liable to be too watery and make sour silage. Care should be taken not to cut it too green, neither should it be too ripe for it will not

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus. 2-room house, cellar, eastern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in country. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price \$4,000, half on time is desired. No trades. **POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.**

pack in the silo so as to keep properly.

"The kind of silo to build depends on circumstances. The stave silo is probably the cheapest and will last for years if properly built and cared for. Concrete silos are durable if properly put up but are expensive, and if poorly made are worthless. In conclusion would say if you are a feeder or a dairyman build one of some kind, most any kind if properly put up. They will soon pay for themselves and be a profitable investment."

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

Sam Thompson's Poultry Book FREE

To introduce my Fairfield Incubator and Brooders shipped freight prepaid and sold under a 24-hour trial guaranty, I will send you free of cost my big 160-try Book. This book is worth money to any poultry raiser. Any book-seller would charge you at least \$1 for a work containing the information my book does. But to introduce my incubator, the world's best hatchery, I am sending it to you free. Write for it today.

90% Hatches Guaranteed with this Incubator.

My Fairfield is the World's Best Hatchery. In material and construction it's the best money can buy—yet costs no more than an ordinary machine and is guaranteed to hatch 90 per cent, or better, of all fertile eggs or your money back.

2 Hatch Trial Offer Get my Fairfield and try it—make two hatches—if it fails to make good—falls to satisfy—if you don't find it the easiest operating, best hatching machine in your neighborhood—ship it back—I will stand the expense. Write for full particulars and Free Poultry Book. **SAM THOMPSON, Pres. Neb. Incubator Co., 175 Main St., Fairfield Neb.**



READERS MARKET PLACE

HELP WANTED.

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

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

REAL ESTATE.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES NICE LAND. Price \$2,500. Send for circular. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS IN SHAWNEE AND Jefferson counties. J. F. True, 1820 Boswell, Topeka, Ind. 2043 black.

CATHOLIC FARMERS WANTED FOR new settlement; rich lands, cheap; splendid climate; healthy. Address Father Gallagher, Meha, Polk Co., Ark.

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

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

IN THE OZARKS, WHERE LIFE IS worth living. We have farm lands ranging from \$5 up. Fruit, stock and general farming. Authentic information given. Fayetteville Land Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

FARMS WANTED—DON'T PAY COMMISSIONS. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, 43 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW COUNTRY OPENED BY RAILROADS—Best general farm and live stock country in central Texas. Frisco and Santa Fe railroads building through our lands. Write for full particulars. Richey-DeFreest Land Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

CHASE COUNTY RANCH—1400 A., 150 A. under cultivation, well watered, small improvements, 3/4 miles R. R. town. Price \$23 per acre. Other bargains. Write for list. What have you for trade? A. J. Klotz & Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

182 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, 1 1/4 MILES of Larned, Kan.; all in wheat and corn; would be excellent for trucking, fruit or sweet potatoes; good home market; am non-resident and will sell cheap. Price \$60 per acre. A. L. Stockwell, Fortis, Kan.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY. Sell or exchange a good second hand automobile, address at once 115, care KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES.

J. E. Park of Cameron, Mo., a leading breeder and dealer in registered stallions and jacks, is a new advertiser in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Park is offering two registered Percheron stallions and one Belgian stallion which is well broken to harness and saddle and is a fine combination horse. Mr. Park also offers at this time five black Mammoth jacks of Missouri and Kentucky blood, all registered and all very fine individuals. All stock sold by Mr. Park is sold on a guarantee, and he is recognized as one of the reliable breeders and dealers of Missouri.

The attention of our readers is called to the ad in this issue of The National Hide and Fur Company. Here is opportunity to get a fine fur coat and a free pair of knit lined horsehide palm mittens, and to make an excellent profit on your hide. We suggest that our readers write today for the free catalogue mentioned. See how small the cost is for fine fur coats for every member of your family. You, of course, want the most you can get for your hides. You don't want to pay freight or express charges, either. So write today to The National Hide and Fur Co., 1915 South Thirteenth street, Omaha, Neb.

Expansion Spring Boar for Sale. Mr. N. T. Williams of Valley Falls, Kan., has for sale a very choice boar of last March farrow sired by Expansive and out of the fine sow, Big M., litter sister to Mastery, the good boar now heading R. A. Tripp's herd at Meriden, Kan. She was the best gilt raised by L. B. Walter last year. This boar is a good one and will be priced reasonably.

The advertisement of M. E. Moore & Company of Cameron, Mo., proprietors of Shadybrook Farm and the oldest breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Missouri, appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This noted herd is headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Payne 42146, dam Johanna Colantha, with a butter record of 26.5 pounds in seven days, a milk record of 16,571.9 pounds in one year and a butter record of 789.5 pounds in one year. Her dam Johanna 5th Clothilde's milk record in one year was 16,456.1 pounds. Eighteen cows in his pedigree average over 24.6 pounds of butter in seven days. A famous cow of this herd was Shadybrook Gerben 43753, the cow that made the most milk and most butter in the demonstration at the World's Fair at St. Louis. She has been in more public tests for butter than any cow of any breed and never was beaten in a single contest.

Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. The "ads" are easy to find and easy to read. Your advertisement here reaches a quarter of a million readers for 3 cents per word, for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions, the rate is 2 1/2 cents per word. No "ad" taken for less than 30 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. Use these classified columns for paying results.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US. SEND FOR list. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kansas.

WALLA WALLA, THE HOME OF AGRICULTURE. Destined to be the hub of the Great Northwest, climate is equable, no extremes, is exceptionally healthy, excellent school facilities, abundance of pure water. Thousands of fertile acres easier for development, prices reasonable, ten acres means independence. Write for free, illustrated booklet N. Commercial Club, Walla Walla, Wash.

OKLAHOMA FARM FOR SALE—160 acres 3/4 miles east of Coopersburg, Kiowa county. Well fenced, 25 acres in cultivation; 5 acres alfalfa; 3 acres in orchard; house and stables. Balance of land fine grass, \$2500. One-half mile to school. Twenty-seven head of cattle and horses and colts and some feed on place. Prefer to sell all to same party. Immediate possession. A. G. Russell, Owner, Pine Bluff, Ark.

CATTLE.

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

WANT TWO TO SIX REGISTERED Jersey cows of good milk strain; give breeding and lowest price. S. J. Molby, Agricola, Kan.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FOR SALE—1 BLACK PERCHERON stallion coming 8 years old; 2 black mammoth jacks 6 years old. For further particulars and description, write J. E. Davis, McCune, Kan.

SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS for sale. J. L. Carman, Neosho Falls, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1 each; 6 for \$5. Mrs. Anna Lamoignon, Wakeeney, Kan.

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

100 BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—Will exchange 20 for White Orpingtons. P. D. Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale at \$1 each if taken soon. Clarence Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. WRITE your wants. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, Argonia, Kan.

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

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS for next 30 days 75c each. Robt. Hanson, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—SEVENTY-THREE premiums; choice cockerels \$2. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—FROM HIGH-scoring stock. Write me for prices. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

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

MY ROSE COMB R. I. REDS ARE THE best in the West. Send for price list of cockerels. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS; also S. C. Buff Orpingtons; Maxwell strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. M. Jamison, Sterling, Kan.

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

THOROUGHBRED ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets bred from best trapped layers and first premium males. D. J. Bliss, Carthage, Mo.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Jennie Martin, Route 5, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lynden, Kan.

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

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

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

record of 22.9 pounds of butter, and a record for 11 months of 766 pounds of butter from 16.12 pounds of milk. She has three A. R. O. daughters and five sons that have 20 or more A. R. O. daughters. The present herd bull, Colantha Korndyke 47877, dam Colantha 4th Sarcastic, sister of Colantha 4th Johanna, who made the world's record, 35 1/2 pounds of butter in seven days, 1,248 pounds of butter in one year from 27,740 pounds of milk, has 15 A. R. O. daughters and 13 sons of A. R. O. daughters. Mr. Bean is now offering for sale a few young cows and heifers of this excellent herd; also a number of choice young bulls. All are choice individuals.

A New Farm Grinder.

A farm grinder, made of alctride, the new abrasive which has entirely displaced the emery wheel in all large manufacturing plants, is now being offered for the first time. At experiment stations where this grinder has been tried out, it has given the utmost satisfaction, and in a very short time it has sprung into pronounced popularity. The story of the invention of this compound is of great interest. The very same substances which go to make up sapphire and the ruby were subjected to intense heat in electrical furnaces, and the result was not precious stones, but alctride. Instantly it was found that alctride was the hardest substance in the world excepting the diamond, and alctride will even scratch the diamond. The inventor saw that even though he had not produced diamonds, he had produced a substance which would be of greater benefit to the world—an abrasive so far ahead of emery wheels, grindstones, etc., that there was simply no comparison. In the manufacture of alctride, electric furnaces are employed. When the current of over 2,000 volts is turned on, the almost inconceivable heat of 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit is obtained. This heat is so intense that nickel and platinum, the most refractory metals, burn like beeswax, and bricks are consumed as if made of pine. For thirty-six hours this heat is maintained. When the furnace cools, the alctride is found within in huge irregular blocks. These are reduced in crushers to a size that allows them to be formed into grinding wheels. As such they are not only replacing the old-fashioned grind stones, but emery and corundum as well. Alctride is about 25 times as hard as the ordinary grind stone, and about eight times as hard as emery or corundum. It sharpens the hardest metal with almost no effort, and no matter how long it is used, alctride never becomes smooth or has to be dressed, as the emery wheel must. An Alctride grinder especially,

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

DOGS.

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

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

HOGS.

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

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

HIDES AND FURS.

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

PATENTS.

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

TYPEWRITERS.

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

HEDGE POSTS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR POST cards. Beautiful New Designs. Fifteen for 25 cents by mail. Mercantile Supply Company, Page and Taylor Aves., St. Louis.

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

ACETYLENE LIGHT.

WANTED—CAPABLE RELIABLE MEN to act as factory representative, taking charge of specialty salesmen and local dealers in different sections of the U. S. We do not sell territory, but have a few states and districts that will net a good hustler an independent fortune. Wichita Acetylene Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.

designed for farm use is now being manufactured by the Harman Supply Company of Chicago. Mower sickles, plow shares, cultivator blades, scythes, axes, corn knives, kitchen cutlery, chisels, hatchets, pocket knives—in fact, as a customer said, "everything from a razor to a plow point"—can be sharpened quickly and easily on the Harman Grinder. The Harman Grinder will also remove rust from all farm tools, and will polish silverware, being provided with two polishing wheels especially for this purpose. The distributing house which is putting this machine out has announced that it will send out a limited number on free trial, merely to secure universal introduction as quickly as possible. One of the announcements of this house, the Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison street, Chicago, Ill., appears in this issue.

Smith & Sons' Sale.

The sale of Messrs. Albert Smith & Sons of Superior, Neb., on Nov. 2, was a success from every point of view. The day was ideal; the Cadams band boys furnished good music. The hogs were good and in fine condition, and with Col. Brennan at his best he sold the 51 head in two hours and 20 minutes, which was a credit to him and to Messrs. Smith and their hogs. The offering received hearty support from neighbors and with a large attendance of breeders a good sale was evident. Fifty-one head sold for \$2,612.50; average, \$51.20; with a \$100 top for lot 51, sow and 10 pigs going to W. E. Epley of Diller, Neb.

Willifong Has Hogs to Sell.

J. D. Willifong, Poland China breeder of Zeandale, Riley county, Kansas, has hogs for everybody. He raises them by the hundred and has them of all ages and at prices that are very attractive. His advertisement in this issue reads: "Ten choice fall yearling gilts sired by On and On 2d, weighing about 80 pounds and excellent individuals, will be sold open or bred and held until safe, to the great boar Fillbuster by Meddler 2d, a very heavy hammed, big boned kind of boar, with short, stout legs and 8 1/2 inch bone." Mr. Willifong also has for sale in lots to suit 40 choice spring gilts which he will sell open or with breeding service to a good, long-bodied son of Mogul's Monarch, or to a son of Dawson's Defender. Also a choice lot of top spring boars sired by Fillbuster and Defender. Mr. Willifong can suit all kinds of customers and is prepared to meet any and all conditions. He has the stuff and wants to sell it at "live and let live" prices. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer. (Continued on page 18.)

Kansas Land

WICHITA COUNTY

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

ALBERT E. KING

McPHERSON, KAN

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM

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

BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, Kansas

COME TO FORD COUNTY AND GET RICH

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

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

A GOOD GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.

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

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

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.

160 acres 1 1/2 miles from Oage City, Kan., 45 acres under cultivation, 5 acres good orchard and grove, balance native grass pasture and meadow, 4 room house in good repair, barn 50x60 with hay loft, corn cribs, hen houses, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, R. F. D. and phone. This is a bargain and won't last long. Act quick. Price \$6,000. For full particulars write

J. G. RAPP & CO., Oage City, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY BARGAINS.

Wheat and alfalfa lands in Central Kansas. Improved and unimproved farms at from \$20 to \$40 an acre. Cheap western lands \$6 to \$10 an acre. Write

SAS. H. LITTLE, THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN, La Crosse, Kansas.

FARMS, Ranches, Mdse., Trades. Would you build an agency? Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.

ANDERSON COUNTY BARGAINS.

160 acres, good improvements, 4 1/2 miles good town, 445 acres. Improved 160, 8 miles Garnett, \$6,400. Improved 80, \$3,000. Write for free list.

J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY FARMS for sale and exchange, at \$40 per acre and up. Expansion list free to buyers.

SIMON LAND CO., Garnett, Kansas.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CENTRAL KANSAS, WESTERN KANSAS OR COLORADO LANDS FOR A HOME OR INVESTMENT, STATE YOUR CHOICE TO C. C. WALLACE, BROOKVILLE, KANSAS

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

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

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

LOPP BROS. & WOLF, Dodge City, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS.

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

RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kansas.

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

COME TO LIBERAL.

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

KAN. & OKLA. LAND CO., Liberal, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS.

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

IMPROVED Anderson county corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa farms at \$40 to \$60 per acre. Write for our free list. Also good exchange propositions. Rice-Daniel Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

FORD, Clark, Meade and Gray county corn and wheat land \$15 to \$50 per acre, on good terms. Write for new list, mailed free.

H. E. McCUE LAND CO., Bucklin, Kansas.

SEVERAL good farms to trade for stocks of merchandise and land to exchange for city property. Land in the fertile Gulf Coast of Texas, \$20 per acre, on payments; fine climate and farmers get rich in a few years. We go down twice a month. Write me for particulars, Henry G. Parsons, Lawrence, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advancement, 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, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS

In any size tracts, on liberal terms. How is this: 80 acres good land, well located, small improvements, \$2,500. Send for free list.

THE BOWMAN REALTY CO., Coffeyville, Kansas.

NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS.

One 80, \$2800; two 80s, \$3000 each. 160 a., most in cultivation, lot creek bottom, fair improvements on all, well located, close to school, church, R. R. station. Come and see these bargains.

BYRD H. OLARK, Erie, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 10 miles from Delphos, 40 a. pasture, 160 in cultivation, 475 can be cultivated, creek, plenty of fruit for family use. Good house, barn and outbuildings. One of the best corn and alfalfa farms; can be bought for \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash, balance 6 per cent.

Box 114, Minneapolis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—193 a., 6 mi. Garnett, 3 mi. Haskell, on Mo. Pac. R. R., 120 a. valley and slope land in cult., balance rough pasture with limestone rock on 1-3 of it, well fenced and cross fenced, new 6 r. house; splendid barn, 32x42; 2 good wells; family orchard. A snap at \$5,600. New list free.

SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

DON'T RENT, YOU CAN OWN THIS FARM. Nice smooth quarter, sandy loam, twenty miles from Liberal, in Stevens county, forty acres under the plow. This is a bargain. Price \$1,500, \$1,000 down will handle it. On R. F. D. and in good neighborhood. Write for list.

THAYER LAND CO., Liberal, Kan.

1120 ACRE COMBINATION RANCH. 25 head horses and colts above average and one registered Percheron stallion. Write for particulars. 80 acres first-class alfalfa land in famous Artesian Valley at a great bargain. W. W. MILLER, Meade, Kansas.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LAND IN ELK COUNTY.

60 acres, improved, close to town, \$2400
40 acres, improved, close to town, 1600
80 acres, improved, close to town, 2800
120 acres, improved, close to town, 3600
140 acres, improved, close to town, 6200
160 acres, improved, close to town, 7000
180 acres, improved, close to town, 8000
Just a few of our many bargains. Write for list. D. M. Watkins Realty Company, Moline, Kan.

A FORTUNE IN 40 ACRES

An irrigated forty acres in the Lower Pecos River Valley of Texas will provide a fortune for any family as well as a model home, in an ideal, all the year around climate. It will pay 100 per cent annually on present cost of land, including water rights. If interested, write at once to

THE HEATH COMPANY, GENERAL AGENTS, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

O. U. BARGAIN HUNTER.

Three fine quarters at \$47 per a., 4 mi. out; 3 choice half sections, \$40, \$45, \$50 per a., 3 and 4 mi. out. Snap. Two elegantly improved, highly cult. farms joining city, \$100 per a. Many choice trading propositions.

O. E. LOWER, Herington, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

COLE & HEDRICK, Hartford, Kan.

DO YOU KNOW

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

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

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

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

A BARGAIN.

160 acres of fine creek bottom land, 50 acres in cultivation, 8 miles from good town and in good neighborhood. It won't last long. Answer quick. A snap at \$1,500.

MACKEY & EVANS, Liberal, Kansas.

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

CENTRAL AND WEST KANSAS LANDS

Bargains in corn, wheat and alfalfa lands in Central and Western Kansas. If you have a bargain for sale, list it with us. If you want to buy, write us for list.

RILEY & REMBERT, Geneseo, Kan.

OSAGE COUNTY BARGAIN.

160 acres, five miles from Overbrook; well watered, spring and creek; land lays well; no wash land; 100 acres in cultivation; 15 acres mow land, balance blue, mostly grass pasture, new 8 room house, barn 42x44, new double crib in granary 28x36, cow barn, chicken house, corn crib, hog house, clatsen and other small improvements; \$3,500 worth of new buildings on place. One mile to school, R. F. D. and phone. Only \$9,000 for quick sale.

H. T. CRAIG, Overbrook, Osage County, Kansas.

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

TRADES.

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

CONYERS & PIPPENGER, Garden City, Kansas.

160 ACRES 2 1/2 MILES FROM HARTFORD, extra well improved, all kinds of fruit, half in cultivation, half in grass, 25 sown to alfalfa, good stand, quick sale \$65 per acre, leave \$3,500 on farm at 5 per cent. 30 page list of bargains free.

HARTFORD REALTY & LOAN CO., Hartford, Kansas.

435 ACRE FARM—DIRT CHEAP.

435 acres, 2 to 3 mi. from 5 towns, Linn Co., Kan. Rich soil, small grain, corn and tame grass farm. Improvements worth \$5,000; good repair. All fenced; part hog-tight. A genuine bargain for \$27,500 per a. Large list and detailed description free.

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

FINNEY COUNTY LANDS.

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

CHARLES D. GORHAM, Garden City, Kansas.

FARM SNAPS

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

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

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

P. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kansas.

BOURBON COUNTY LAND.

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

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

Others all sizes.

GEORGE N. BAINUM, Fort Scott, Kansas.

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

ANDERSON COUNTY.

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

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

YOUR EIGHTY CHEAP.

Level 80 a., improved, orchard, close in. \$80 per acre; gas and oil rental, \$3,500. 20 a., all first bottom, fertile, improved. Big new barn, orchard, free gas. \$3,200. These are snaps.

40 a. improved, close in. A snap at \$1.60 cash.

B. H. DUNBAR, Tyro, Kansas.

FORCED SALE

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

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Longton, Kansas.

SEWARD AND STEVENS

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

CHARLES MOLTER, Liberal, Kansas.

320 ACRES, unimproved, 8 miles from Dodge City, about 100 acres rough, all well grassed near school, \$3,500.

640 acres, 9 miles Dodge, 5 miles station, fenced, cross-fenced, 320 acres in cultivation, school on land, running water, fine acres proposition, \$19 an acre. Other lands. New list free.

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

Wheat, Corn, Alfalfa

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

Clark County Farm

520 acres, small set improvements, 200 a. cultivation, 10 miles R. R. town, \$25 per a. Lands for sale in any size tracts to suit purchaser at low prices.

HALL & CLARK LAND CO., Minneola, Kansas.

Miami County Land,

For free information about eastern Kansas land, where corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass and all tame grasses grow at \$40 to \$75 per acre, write or see the

PAOLA LAND & LOAN CO., Paola, Kansas.

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

KORN AND CLOVER.

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

HALEY-McMULLEN CO., Mound City, Kansas.

TREGO COUNTY LAND.

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

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

SOLOMON VALLEY FARMS—Bargains in corn, wheat and alfalfa lands in Solomon Valley, Kansas. Write Thos. Lockhart, Niles, Kan.

FOR SALE.

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

GARRISON & STUDEBAKER, McPherson, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN.

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

GEORGE P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kansas.

FORD COUNTY LANDS.

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

WATKINS & STANSBURG, Dodge City, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY LANDS

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

160 ACRES

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

O. L. HOLLAND, Goff, Kansas.

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

LOW-PRICED NORTHEASTERN KANSAS LAND

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

NORTHEASTERN KANSAS.

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

E. L. HORTH, Centralia, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES

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

WICKER & MARSHALL, Madison, Kansas.

We Buy, Sell and Arrange Trades. What Have You? Write A. D. Teasley & Son, Concordia, Kansas

Kansas Land

MY 320 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Lying in the beautiful valley of the Arkansas River, 6 miles from Winfield, county seat of Cowley county; every foot suitable for alfalfa; 20 acres in alfalfa; balance all in cultivation; suited to corn, oats, wheat—anything that grows in Kansas.

House, Barn and Implements on Each Quarter

Price \$105 per acre if sold quick and direct to purchaser without commission. Land in this valley is selling at \$110 per acre. Want to sell quick to go into other business. Will sell one or both quarters and make terms. Address Box 128, Winfield, Kan.

CHEAP 160 ACRES.

4 1/2 miles to Waverly, new 3 room house, stable, 30 a. of it in cultivation, balance in pasture and mow land. This is good new land. Can be handled with \$2,000. Price \$35 an acre. Write for new list. RILEY & GOUDY, Waverly, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM, on the line of survey; 40 acres in cultivation and sown to wheat; 1/2 goes to buyer. Land all tillable and of dark sandy loam, surface rolling. This farm must sell in the next 30 days and is priced to sell at \$7 per acre. Write for particulars. The Fidelity Land & Trust Co., Meade, Kansas.

WESTERN LANDS

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

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

EXTRA SPECIAL IN FORD COUNTY LANDS.

Seven sections fine wheat land, in a solid body, close to Spearville, for sale for from \$25 to \$35 per acre. Write quick. SMITH & BARTZ, Sole Agents, Spearville, Kansas.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Buy, sell or exchange all kinds of property. Send for list of good farms, at low prices.

SPOHN BROTHERS.

Garnett, Kansas.

640 ACRES

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

PLAIN S T O N T S

PRICES \$10 TO \$50. Terms: 1-10 down, balance 1-10 monthly. Good level, well located lots, in rapidly growing town. Best lot proposition ever offered. Sure profits. To get choicest locations, write today. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS for sale or exchange. For particulars write The W. H. Dayton Land Co., Abilene, Kan.

WE SELL FINE FARMS where the sun shines all winter long: In Texas and Oklahoma, In Missouri and Arkansas, In Louisiana and Mississippi, And in 15 other states, east and west. Send for our free list if you want to buy a farm anywhere. No trades. Ask McBURNIE, STOCKING & CO., 624 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

APIARY

Straws from Dodge City.
J. C. FRANK.

For making sections, basswood is used to a greater extent than any other wood.

As a rule, a man already has some bees when he decides to become a bee-keeper.

Have a label of your own, with some unique and individual design, which, when placed on your honey, will render it attractive.

I have not yet forgotten the first apiary I saw, where I learned to love the bees. It was some time ago when but a mere boy.

If you wish for nice, soft, pliable wax, that is so much in demand in the markets, don't ever allow your wax to boil in any process of rendering.

After-swarming is a nuisance to any bee-keeper. The swarms are generally small and valueless, and the parent colony is ruined for the production of honey, so after-swarming should be prevented if possible.

That small foundation has been a boon to beekeepers, no one doubts; but money expended in its purchase is often returned many fold in equally true, but such is not always

80 ACRES IN GERMAN SETTLEMENT. Well imp., barn 46x64, house 24x28, 8 rms., 1/4 mi. to school, close to church, 10 a. alfalfa, 30 a. wheat, 20 a. pasture. Price \$6500; good terms. BREMER & BRUBAKER, McPherson, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

160-acre level prairie farm, \$15 per acre. Another 160 acres, \$2000. Terms. Come look at these and buy direct. Its costs you \$2 an acre to come with an agent.

LANDER.

Deerfield, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS.

If you want wheat land, if you want alfalfa land, if you want pasture land, if you want improved land, I've got it. If you will write me just what you want, I will find it for you at prices that can't be discounted. J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kansas.

WHEAT AND ALFALFA—640 acres creek bottom land, don't overflow, timber, living water, 400 acres of first class alfalfa land, all can be farmed, 200 acres in cultivation, balance in good grass; 2 story frame house, stable, etc.; good well at door; 8 miles of Spearville. \$28 per acre; good terms. Stinson & Sheldon, Spearville, Kan.

WE HAVE for sale for a few days a beautiful 5 acre tract, one mile from center of this city, with nice improvements, 5 or 6 room house and good outbuildings, fenced in good shape, a dandy home, just the place for chickens, cow and pigs and garden truck. Price \$8500; will take \$1000 in trade. C. W. Hinssen Realty Co., Holton, Kan.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

In your locality, to assist us in selling your people corn, wheat and alfalfa land, in the best agricultural district in the United States. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write us for a proposition on our own farms. Pawnee county, with a population of only 8,000, annually produces 4,000,000 bushels of wheat. One acre of alfalfa yields from six to eight tons each year, worth from \$12 to \$18 per ton. FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—REAL BARGAIN. Here is best bargain in Kansas. A quarter sold today \$63 per acre. We offer adjoining 152 acres for \$6400. Will carry \$3000 or more at 6 per cent; is rich, dark loam, corn soil, all tillable, lays well, five room house, orchard and shade, large barn, 3 1/2 miles to town, 1/4 mile to shipping station. This place if put in shape will sell for as much as land adjoining. Write for particulars. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kansas.

EXCEPTIONAL PROPOSITION.

Good smooth half section, sandy loam, 19 miles from Liberal, 15 miles from Tyrone, Okla., 6 miles from Gulf and Northwestern Survey; one mile from church; mile and a half from school. Telephone line. Price \$5000. Carry \$2000 3 years at 7 per cent interest. Take \$2000 in trade and \$1000 cash. This place has 6 room house and large barn, well and other improvements. Don't sleep on this. Land-Thayer Land Co., Liberal, Kansas.

the case. All through the working season wax is being secreted to a greater or less extent. If not utilized it is lost. Of course, bees that fill themselves full of honey and hang in clustering festoons secrete wax to a much greater extent than those engaged in bringing in honey. The bees of a swarm will nearly always, if not always, be found with large wax scales in the wax pockets. Having found that foundation is used at a profit in some places and at some times, the bee-keeping world seems to have decided, with almost no experiments, that bees ought never to be allowed to build comb naturally.

I saw your advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER about the second edition of "Beekeepers' Legal Rights" and would be much pleased if you would send it to the address given below. As father has been a subscriber to the paper for several years, I would like you to send it, as he has been in the bee business for about nine years.—B. F. J., Abilene, Kan.

Answer.—The above was referred to the editor of this department. In looking over our "Straws" we find that some mistake has been made, as we should have said that it was mailed free to all paid up members of the National Beekeepers' Association. However, if you wish to get a copy of "Beekeepers' Legal Rights" you can do so by sending \$1 to Secretary C. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan., when you will become a member of both the Kansas State Beekeepers' Association and the National Beekeepers' Association. This will en-

title you to a copy of "Beekeepers' Legal Rights," also a copy of the last annual report. These two books are worth money to the beekeepers.

HORTICULTURE

A grafting wax may be made as follows: Resin, 4 parts by weight; beeswax, 2 parts, and tallow 1 part, melted together. Melt the resin first.

England imported 71,000 barrels and 5,000 boxes of apples from Nova Scotia last year, which was the largest quantity ever shipped out of New Scotland.

Ever use a pick to loosen up the hard earth about the roots of fruit trees? You can get closer to the roots and not damage them or the limbs as you might with a plow.

Last year Holland exported about \$5,000,000 worth of bulbs, mostly to the United States. Bulb raising is one of the fixed industries of that country and America is its best customer.

France is the greatest producer of chestnuts in the world and the annual crop is largely made into candied nuts by peeling the nuts, boiling them and immersing them for three days in vanilla syrup.

The African Soudan is becoming a great cotton producing country and the government plans a distribution of free seeds to encourage its growth. This increase in cotton area is due largely to the advent of the railroad.

Children receive 10 cents a quart for the cocoons of the Tussock moth which they collect in the streets and public parks of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. This moth does an immense amount of damage to the shade trees of the city and this method has been found to be effective in reducing their numbers.

A very large area of Kansas reports a bountiful fruit crop this year while other sections have small crops. It would seem that with big crops and the prevailing prices farmers would be induced to replace their old orchards and plant new ones but the alfalfa crop and other profitable matters seem to stand in the way. Apparently Kansas is gradually going out of the fruit business.

Four thousand plantations, scattered over nearly 158 square miles in Kansas, have been found infested with San Jose scale. Four thousand owners or tenants have been visited by "bug" experts of the Kansas State Agricultural College. For the most part, the hopelessly infested trees have been cut and burned, and the others properly treated. Funds appropriated by the commission for this work proving inadequate, the college supplied the needed amount. Agents are now in the field completing arrangements for winter treatment of infested plantings.

In every part of Kansas every year, and probably in every part of every other state where apples are grown, some of the people are surfeited and some have never an apple. To overcome this condition this year the Kansas State Agricultural College has obtained the names of large numbers of farmers that have apples to sell, and also the names of merchants and others in the western part and other parts of the state where apples are scarce. By giving the names of one to the other the college has brought the two together, the demand and the supply.

It is commonly supposed that if trees are given a sufficiently moist soil during their growing period that their winter condition in this respect is a matter of little importance.

As a matter of fact trees are giving off moisture at all seasons of the year though to a much less extent, of course, in cold weather. During the warm sunny days in winter there is a considerable loss of moisture through the twigs and except in very severe weather the roots are able to furnish this loss though the soil about them be frozen. The ability to do this is naturally less if the soil be dry or frozen very hard. In that case the loss of moisture results in a more or

less complete drying up of the tissues of the plant and this often results in the death of the tree.

What is known as root killing may in some instances be due to the immature or unripe condition of the plant when winter begins, but in most cases root-killing follows dry seasons.

If the soil has been kept moist by cultivation or mulching the trees are safe but if the soil is dry it should be thoroughly wet before freezing and then mulched with old straw, chaff or stable manure to prevent drying out.

The mulch delays freezing and this in itself is an important item, as it is the long continued frozen state of woody plants that injures them to a fatal degree.

A moist soil when kept in an unfrozen condition as long as possible is the surest means to prevent winter killing of trees. In a season like this root-killing is very likely to occur.

To prevent rabbits from gnawing trees make a wash composed of 1/2 gallon carbolic acid, 4 pounds sulphur, 2 gallons soft soap and 32 pounds lime. Mix the soap with enough water to slake the lime, and then, while the mixture is still hot stir in the acid and sulphur. This wash is said to be effective against borers when applied in the spring, say about April 1. A Pennsylvania professor says that pure white lard and linseed oil will protect against borers and rodents without injury to the tree.

The County and Barnes High School Law.

(Continued from page 4.)

Latin course, or the same time given to a scientific study of agriculture? Which will be worth more to a girl who expects to be a teacher, for example, the Latin or the home economics? Let us cut loose from our deep seated prejudices and use common sense in answering these questions. There are no facts upon which to base the claim that the study of Latin results in greater mental power than does the study of the sciences and vocational subjects. Even those who are "buried with their idols" will admit that the science and vocational courses are better for the worker in the shop, the farmer and the home maker.

These high schools should offer four-year courses in agriculture and home economics. They should also offer one and two year courses in these subjects for those boys and girls who are compelled to drop out of school before they complete the longer courses. They should offer short courses during the winter months for the farmers and housekeepers, and the teachers of these vocational subjects should do extension work which would reach every farm and home in the county or community in which the school is located. The school boards should give the same care and attention in selecting the teachers of agriculture and home economics that they do in the selection of the teachers of any of the other subjects.

The attitude of the principal and faculty, together with the general spirit of the school, will have much to do with the success of these vocational courses. The course in home economics is always a popular one. Many schools claim that the course in agriculture is not a popular one with the boys. Under the leadership of a strong teacher and a principal who has a vision of the possibilities in country life for virile men, the course will be as popular for the boys as the home economics course is for the girls.

These schools have a great opportunity, not only to render efficient service to the community, but to do some much-needed, pioneer, educational work for Kansas. We are coming to believe that education which does not lift the community and home life to a higher level—an education which does not express itself in higher health, vocation, civic, social and moral ideals for the community, is not the kind of education to be supported by public taxation.—Edwin L. Holton, Professor Rural Education, K. S. A. C.

Do not pasture fall sown alfalfa and do not pasture that sown in the spring too closely. The temptation to do this is great if the alfalfa has made a good growth but the other way will pay better.

EMPIRE BUILDERS

many fertile valleys and mesas to attract the ranchman, who would find on the western slopes of the mountains an unfailing water supply for his reservoirs and ditches. Ford did not hesitate to predict that within a short time the extension would earn more, mile for mile, than the grain-belt portion of the system.

When he sat down he felt that his cause was lost. There was no enthusiasm, no approval, in the faces of his auditors. After a short and informal discussion, in which the engineer was called on to explain his plans and estimates in detail to one and another of the members, Mangus, the bank president, sufficiently summed up the sense of the meeting when he said:

"There is no question about the ingenuity of your plan, Mr. Ford. You must have given a great deal of time and thought to it. But it is rather too large for us, I'm afraid, and there are too many contingencies. Your province, I understand, is the building and operating of railroads, and it is nothing to your discredit that you are unfamiliar with the difficulties of financing an undertaking as vast as this proposal of yours."

"I don't deny the difficulties," said Ford. "But they wouldn't seem to be insuperable."

"Not from your point of view," rejoined the banker suavely. "But you will admit that they are very considerable. The opposition on the part of the competing systems would be something tremendous. No stone would be left unturned in the effort to dismount us. To go no further into the matter than the proposed purchase of the majority stocks in the three short roads: at the first signal in that field you would find those stocks flying skyward in ten-point advances, and your five millions wouldn't be a drop in the bucket. In view of the difficulties, I think I voice the conviction of the board when I say that the plan is too hazardous."

The nods of assent were too numerous to leave Ford any hope of turning the tide in his favor. He rose, gathered up his papers, and reached for his hat.

"It is very pointedly your own funeral, gentlemen," he said curtly. "Nothing venture, nothing have is an old proverb, but it is as true now as it was when it was coined. With P. S-W. stock at thirty-eight and steadily declining; with another dividend about to be passed; and with the certainty that the July interest on the bonds will have to be defaulted unless some compromise can be effected with the bondholders—"

"What's that you're saying?" broke in Mackie, whose P. S-W. holdings were large.

Ford drew a folded paper from his pocket and laid it on the table. "I was merely quoting from the auditor's semiannual report, of which that is a summary," he said, indicating the folded paper. "The report itself will doubtless reach you in a day or two. It would seem to an unprejudiced observer that the present condition spells something like a receivership, unless you have the bondholders with you."

"One moment, Mr. Ford," interposed the banker member; but Ford was working up his climax and refused to be side-tracked.

"Of course, as an officer of the company, I have felt in duty bound to bring my grist first to the company's mill. But if you gentlemen don't wish to grind it, it will be ground, notwithstanding. I could very easily have found a market for my proposal without coming to New York."

With which parting shot, and a word of apology for having taken the time of the board to no good purpose, he bowed himself out, closing the door upon a second attempt on the part of the banker member to renew the argument.

VI. THE AWAKENING OF CHARLES EDWARD.

Ford went directly to his hotel from the meeting in the Broad Street board room, paid his bill, and had himself shot up to the fifth floor to prepare for a swift retreat from the scene of his humiliating defeat. It was hardly in keeping with his boast of persistence that he should suffer himself to be thus routed by a single reverse, however crushing. But in a world where every problem contains its human factor, red wrath accounts for much that is otherwise unaccountable.

Ford was thoroughly and unreasonably angry and disgusted when he began to fling his belongings into the small steamer trunk, and it was only natural that he should turn with a little brow-wrinkling of resentment when, a little later, Mr. Charles Edward Adair, following his card up to the fifth floor, lounged good-naturedly into the room.

"Beg pardon, I'm sure," said the intruder easily. "Didn't know you were busy. I thought maybe you'd like to know the effect of your little double-headed bombshell, and I couldn't be sure Uncle Sidney would take the trouble to tell you."

Ford made no effort to conceal his contempt for the financial gods. "I don't imagine it will take you very long to tell it," he retorted. "Nothing short of a combined earthquake and volcanic eruption would have any effect upon that crowd."

"Oh, but you're wrong!" protested Adair. "That shot of yours with the semiannual summary for a projectile stirred 'em up good. It seems that Uncle Sidney and Hertford and Morelock—they're the executive committee, you know—have had the auditor's figures for some days, but they hadn't thought it necessary to harrow the feelings of the other members of the board with the cataclysmic details. So there was a jolly row. Magnus wanted to know, top-lottily, why a small official from the farther end of the system should be the first to bring the news; and Mackie was so wrathful that he inadvertently put the last end of his cigar

in his mouth. Even Connolly woke up enough to say that it was blanked bad politics."

"But nothing came of it?" said Ford, hope rising in spite of the negative query.

"No; nothing but a general hand-out of pretty sharp talk. What was needed then was a unifier—somebody who could take command and coax or bully the scrapping factions into line. Magnus tried it, but he's too smooth. Brewster was the man, but he has too many other and bigger irons in the fire to care much about P. S-W. Connolly could have done it if the scrap had been a political split, but he was out of his element."

"Humph!" growled Ford. "It didn't occur to me that there were any differences of opinion to be reconciled. The entire band sat on my proposition—as a unit."

Adair laughed with imperturbable good-humor.

"The factions were there, just the same. You see, it's like this: Brewster and Mangus and two or three more are pretty well-to-do, and their holdings in P. S-W. don't cut much of a figure with them, one way or another. The other members have more stock in the company, and fewer millions. When the jangle came, Brewster and the heavy men said, 'Oh, let it go; it isn't worth bothering with.' Naturally, the little fellows, with more to lose and less money-nerve said, 'No.'"

"It spells the same word for me, in any event," Ford commented, and went on pitching things into his steamer trunk.

Adair got upon his feet and strolled away to the window.

When he turned again to face the beaten one he said:

"If I wasn't so infernally lazy, Mr. Ford, I more than half believe that I could pull this thing off for you, myself. But that is the curse of being born with too much money. I can take a plunge into business now and then—I've done it. But my best friend couldn't bet on me two days in succession."

Ford looked up quickly.

"Then don't put your hand to this plow, Mr. Adair. I'll be frank with you. I can fit the mechanical parts of this scheme of mine together, so that they will run true and do business. But I, or any man in my place, would have to have solid backing here in New York; a board that would be as aggressive as a handful of rebels fighting for life, and every man of it determined to win out or smash something. Mr. Mangus spoke of the opposition we should encounter from our competitors. He might have said more. What the Transcontinental, for example, wouldn't do to obliterate us needn't be catalogued. How do you suppose the present P. S-W. board would fare in such a fight?"

The youngest member of the flouted board laughed again.

"You mustn't say in your wrath that all men are liars—or cowards. There is plenty of fight in our crowd; and plenty of money, too, if you could only get it sufficiently scared."

"I've done my best," said Ford, slamming the lid of the trunk and buckling the straps vigorously. "The next time I'll find my market first and build my scheme afterward."

"Well, if I can say it without offense, I'm honestly sorry for you, Mr. Ford; you've been butchered to make a Broad Street holiday," said Adair, lounging toward the door. "You are going back to the West, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What line?"

"Pennsylvania; five-ten this afternoon."

"That is a long time between drinks. Suppose you come up to the club and have luncheon with me?"

Ford hesitated, watch in hand.

"I was about to lie to you, Mr. Adair, and plead business; but I shan't. I'll tell you the plain truth. I'm too sore just now to be any good fellow's good company."

"Which is precisely the reason why I asked you," laughed the golden youth. "Come on; let's go now. You can take it out on me as much as you like, you know. I shan't mind."

But the club luncheon ignored the business affair completely, as Adair intended it should. Ford came out of the shell of disappointment with the salad course, and by way of reparation for his former attitude talked rather more freely of himself than he was wont to do on such short acquaintance with any one. The young millionaire met him quite half-way on this road to a better understanding, contrasting with mild envy Ford's well-filled, busy life with his own erratic efforts at time-killing.

"You make me sorry for myself," he said, when they went to the smoking-room to light their cigars. "It's no less than a piteous misfortune when a fellow's father has beaten all the covers of accomplishment for him."

Ford could laugh now without being bitter.

"The game isn't all corralled, even for you, Mr. Adair. There was excellent good shooting for you in that directors' meeting this morning, but you wouldn't take the trouble."

"That's the fact," was the easy-going rejoinder. "That is just what my sister is always telling me—that I won't take the trouble. And yet I do take the trouble to begin a lot of things; only they never seem worth while after a few days' dip into them."

"Pick out bigger ones," suggested Ford. "My trouble is just the other way about; I am always tackling things that are worlds too big for me—just as I have this time."

"It isn't too big for you, Mr. Ford. It was too big for Colbrith, Magnus, et al. And, besides, you're not going to give it up. You'll drop off in Chicago, hunt up some meat-packer or other Croesus, and land your new railroad independently of the P. S-W."

It was a measure of the sincerity of Ford's liking for his host when he said: "That little shot of mine at your colleagues was merely a long blink. If my

scheme can't be worked with the P. S-W., it can't well be worked without it. We are lacking the two end-links in the chain—which I could forge. But my two end-links without the middle one wouldn't attract anybody."

It was quite late in the afternoon when they left the club, and Ford had no more than time to check his luggage and get to his train. He wondered a little when Adair went with him to the ferry, and was not ungrateful for the hospitality which seemed to be directed toward a lightening of the burden of failure. But Adair's word of leave-taking, flung across the barrier when the chains of the landing-stage were rattling to their rise, was singularly irrelevant.

"By the way, Mr. Ford; what time did you say your train would reach Chicago?"

"At eight forty-five tomorrow evening," replied the beaten one; and then the boat swung out of its slip and the retreat without honor was begun.

(Continued Next Week.)

Doing the English Channel.

(Continued from page 12.)

at home. They were all very beautiful. We also visited Westminster Abbey. We thought we had seen wonderful cathedrals, but this is the most interesting of all. It is so impressive. The Canterbury was very interesting to us and we were shown where Cardinal Becket's shrine stood and the old stairs in which were worn deep holes by the pilgrims.

You know every English King must be crowned by a Bishop or Cardinal from Canterbury, consequently we saw the tomb of those who crowned Queen Victoria and King Edward. Canterbury itself is a beautiful little English town, so quiet and peaceful and quite a contrast to my feelings while I was there.

I hear they have the plague over here and that the Lusitania has been quarantined. I hope we did not run into anything like that as we start for Scotland on Monday, going through the college towns and the lake regions of England. We went to the Japanese exposition here the other night and I believe it was far prettier than that at Brussels. The buildings are pagoda shaped, and all white, and when they are illuminated at night they are "simply grand" as the girls say. Tomorrow we visit the Houses of Parliament among other places. Have had a good deal of rain since we came here but the weather is lovely today. I have that awful packing to do, and must draw this to a close.

WHAT TO DO BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES.

Foreign Bodies in the Ears, Eyes, Nose and Throat.

The head has several openings into it: The ears, which conduct the sound waves to the inside of the brain and so produce hearing; the eyes, which conduct the sensations of light to the brain and so produce seeing; the nose, which is used as the beginning of the respiratory tract and also conducts the sensations of the different odors to the brain, and so produces smelling; and the mouth, which is the beginning of the digestive tract, but can be used as part of the respiratory tract if the nostrils are stopped up.

These openings, although somewhat protected by their shape, position or special coverings, are liable to have foreign bodies, as dust, insects, etc., lodged in them. Sometimes, as in the throat where food is normally passing, a foreign body does harm only if it becomes lodged, or has sharp edges and cuts the tissues.

If the foreign body, as a cinder in the eye, or a bean in the ear, remains for a short time, there is usually no harm resulting from it; but if it should remain for some time and the skin be broken, or inflammation (infection) set in, the results are often serious. Sometimes the inflammation extends into the skull, causing disease of the brain and often death. The danger of foreign bodies in the throat, besides the inflammation that they may set up, is their entering the wind-pipe and so shutting off the supply of air. The nose and the mouth being connected at their back parts, there is no danger from suffocation by having the nostrils stopped up if the mouth can be opened.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.

The most common foreign bodies found in the ears are beans, kernels of corn, etc., that children often playfully put there; and insects. In case it is a bug, and it is still alive it may crawl out of its own accord if aroused by jarring the head or blowing in the ear. Sometimes a small feather can be twisted into the ear and the insect's claws catching in the feather, it can be gently pulled

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- 1—Highest Quality.
- 2—Lowest Price.
- 3—Long Free Trial.
- 4—Freight Prepaid On Manure Spreaders and Cream Separators.
- 5—Money-Back Guarantee.
- 6—Save Middlemen's Profits by Dealing Direct.
- 7—Tens of Thousands of Satisfied Customers.
- 8—Safest Selling Plan.

NOW I'm back again for 1911 with Bigger, Better Propositions than ever. Five years ago manufacturers of "priced-high" machines took Galloway for a "joke." Today they are wondering how I could build up such an enormous business direct with the Farmers of America. In such a short time, too. And today I have thousands upon tens of thousands of satisfied customers among the Farmers of America—everywhere. Will you join us? Why can't you and I deal together—direct—without a lot of middlemen getting a chunk of your money? My success is not a secret.

I was raised on an Iowa farm. My people bought farm implements the same as other farmers. They paid the long prices the same as other farmers paid.

While using these implements I got to wondering what they actually cost to make, and when I left the farm I started work for an Implement Manufacturer who sold through agents and dealers.

I found out their tremendous manufacturing profits, and the expenses of brokers—jobbers, traveling salesmen, etc., which they put into their high prices—all paid out of the Farmers' Pockets.

Then I went into the manufacturing business myself. They didn't see how I could do it—with my small means and a family to take care of.

But I knew that the Farmers would be with me if I gave them high quality and square deal—solid direct, and gave them the savings on my wholesale factory prices.

And you never saw me starting to make any machine except what the Dealers and Manufacturers get the long price for.

And you never will.

Here's my Galloway Line, and you'll find that my prices save you from \$25 to \$500 on any Galloway machine, according to what you want, from the smallest capacity to the largest: Manure Spreaders—Gasoline Engines—Cream Separators, etc.—(and watch out for my Automobile Announcement before long.)

I want YOU YOURSELF to know my "See It Work" Plan.

I'll give you every chance—with NO RISK TO YOU. Whose pocket shall the money jingle in—yours or the dealer's?

I want to hear from you and it won't cost you anything to make this independent investigation.

Will YOU write me this time?

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2. Galloway's Most Practical Gasoline Engine Catalog Ever Published.

3. Galloway's "Oil Bath" Cream Separator Catalog.

4. Galloway's Divide the Profit-Melon General Line Catalog.

Which One of these Four Big Books Do You Want—Or You Can Have them ALL? Write Me To-night—

William Galloway, President

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out. Another plan which is nearly always successful, is to turn the ear upward and drop water into it, when the insect will be floated out. In cases of seeds of any kind do not try to float them out as the water causes them to swell and to lodge more firmly. Turn the ear downward and try to jar the seed out. Making a little roll of paper, blowing through it into the ear will sometimes dislodge the body. Sometimes a fine wire can be bent into a loop and carefully pushed behind the object, then by turning it a little, it may be drawn out slowly.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EYE.

Little particles of dust, cinders or an eyelash are the most frequent foreign bodies to get into the eyes. To remove an object from under the upper lid, catch the eyelashes in one hand and pull down. Then with a pencil or match in the other placed on or about the middle of the lid have the patient look down and at the same time roll the lid back up over the pencil. If done properly, the lid can very easily be held inside out by one finger on the eyelashes. To get it turned back again, simply pull down gently on the eyelashes. The lower lid can be pulled down by the lashes, and if the patient looks up at the same time, most of the two surfaces can be seen. To remove the object after it has been discovered, wrap a little cotton or soft cloth on a match and brush over the surface very gently. In any case, where a piece of steel splinter or bullet has lodged in the eye, never attempt to remove it, but put a bandage over the eye and take the patient to a physician at once.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSE.

The list of foreign bodies that gain access to the nose is very similar to that for the ear, and the same methods should be used in removing them. First of all we should close the opposite nostril and have the patient try to blow the body out by blowing his nose. Sometimes it may happen

that the body has gone back so far that it will be easier to have the patient draw it back into the throat, or even push it there with a probe.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE THROAT.

Objects caught in the throat may be anything from pieces of food, as meat or fish bones, to the large variety of articles that children put in their mouths. The person usually chokes and coughs, but this may be increased by striking him rather forcibly on the back or lowering the head. Sometimes the object can be hooked out with a finger or piece of bent wire, or caught with a pair of bent forceps. In the case of small bodies, as fish bones that cannot be removed, they can sometimes be carried down into the stomach by swallowing rather large mouthfuls of soft bread or potatoes.—William H. Bailey, A. B. M. D., Kansas University School of Medicine.

Sweet Potato Recipes.

Baked Creamed Sweet Potatoes: Peel and cut into halves lengthwise. Put a big tablespoonful of butter into a baking dish and add the potatoes. Sprinkle over them evenly, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon flour and 1 teaspoon salt. Cover and bake until done. When done add a cup of cream or milk, let remain in the oven a few minutes to thicken, serve hot.

Creamed Sweet Potatoes: Peel and cut into medium slices, boil in a little water until nearly done. Grease a pudding dish, put in the potatoes, seasoning each layer with a pinch of salt and a sprinkle of sugar. Pour over all a cup of sweet cream. Cover and bake in a moderate oven, remove cover and let brown.—F. Lincoln Fields.

Sweet Potatoes With Pork Chops: Peel and slice the potatoes into a deep baking dish, season with salt and a little butter. Place pork chops on top of the potatoes, season and pour over all one pint of water. Cover and bake until nearly done. Remove cover and let brown.—F. Lincoln Fields.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

For sale now, 100 head of stallions, mares and colts, of all ages. All stock recorded in Percheron Society of America.

ADDRESS BOX C,
J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

Percherons Shires & Belgians

75-HEAD MARES AND STALLIONS—75

We won more prizes at Kansas State Fair than any one exhibitor, which proves the quality of our horses. Just one word with you, Mr. Buyer: If you will come and inspect our horses and if you don't say that we have as good a bunch as you ever inspected, and our prices the lowest, considering quality, we will be glad to pay your expenses. Write or come and see us before buying elsewhere, for we will save you money.

L. R. WILEY & SONS
ELMDALE, CHASE CO., KANSAS.

EIGHTEEN REGISTERED KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS

We are going to ship eighteen of the biggest and best Jacks to Kansas that we have ever shipped in the past seven years, about December 1. We will locate in Wichita or some other good town within a hundred miles. All of these Jacks but four were bred and grown on our Lincoln county farm. They are from 15 to 18 hands, 1 to 5 years old. Nobody has ever seen as good a load of workers. Write for circular or come to see them when they arrive.

J. F. COOK & CO.,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Fourth importation for 1910 arrived August 4th. Our present lot, we believe, equals or surpasses any we have heretofore collected. More horses of bone, size and first-class quality than ever. Numerous important prize winners. Write for catalogue.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM, Wayne, Illinois.

W. H. RICHARDS, Importer



A car load of extra good two and three-year-old Belgian and Percheron Stallions just arrived, August 17th. Attractive prices will be given on them now to buyers as they can make a fall season.

Barns only four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS



LAFAYETTE COUNTY JACK FARM

ONE MILE FROM TOWN.

50 JACKS

65 JENNETS

Two to five years old, my own breeding, for sale at private treaty. Safe in foal to Dr. McGord. My prices will move them.

In my March sale Jacks sold up to \$1,625. In my present offering are many that are better. I cordially invite Jack buyers to come and see this offering or write me for further particulars and prices.

W. J. FINLEY, Higginsville, Mo.

LANT BROS. Sixth Annual Sale

46 HEAD ROYALLY BRED 46
DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Cherryvale, Kan. - Wed., Nov. 16th
17 Spring Boars 29 Spring Gilts

The sale includes the richest breeding with the height of quality. It is a great chance to buy herd builders.

Ohio Kant Be Beat is richly bred and a king among sires. He is a 1,000 pounds boar by Kant Be Beat, and out of an Ohio Chief dam.

Ladore Wonder by Double Wonder of the noted Crimson Wonder family is a young boar of great promise. His dam is Model Queen by Model Chief.

Breeders who have attended our sales know the quality of the offering. If you want a spring mal to head your herd or a gilt to put in your winter sale, this is the time and place to get them.

Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine of the Kansas Farmer.

For catalog address,

LANT BROS. - CHERRYVALE, KAN.
AUCTIONEER—Jas. W. Sparks.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

November 26th to December 3rd

International Horse Show of Chicago
November 22nd to November 26th

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

MANY NEW FEATURES NUMEROUS NEW ATTRACTIONS
GREATER AND BETTER THAN EVER

THIRTY NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION CONVENTIONS.

A SEASON OF ENTERTAINMENT AND A TRIP TO CHICAGO
DAILY AUCTION SALES OF PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 10 A. M.

100 choice Shetland ponies. For catalog write sale committee: Chas. E. Bunn, chairman, Peoria, Ill.; A. C. Lupton, Hartford City, Ind., or T. S. Simpson, Aurora, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1 P. M.

50 choice Aberdeen-Angus. For catalog, write Chas. Gray, Sec'y, American Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1 P. M., RAMBOUILLET SHEEP SALE

For catalog, write Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Milford Center, Ohio.

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1 P. M.

50 carefully selected Shorthorns. For catalog, write B. O. Cowan, Sec'y, American Shorthorn Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1 P. M.

50 high class Herefords. For catalog, write C. R. Thomas, Sec'y, American Hereford Ass'n, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



Limestone Valley Farm

—Headquarters for high class Jacks and Jennets. No public sale 1911, but have a barn full of good Jacks and a pasture full of good Jennets at private sale. Every animal a good one, fully guaranteed and well worth the price.

COME AND SEE US.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS,
Smithton, Mo., Pettis Co.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO.

At the four best shows in the West we won:
12 times champion stallion any age,
29 times first in stallion classes,
6 times champion group of five stallions,
Champion Percheron stallion at Inter-State and Missouri State Fair,
Champion Shire Kansas and Missouri State Fairs,
Champion Belgian Kansas, Missouri and American Royal.
All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered.
Our guarantee and insurance are the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

Colorado Land Kansas Land

EASTERN KANSAS LANDS

Our specialty is subdividing large farms and ranches in Eastern Kansas. Over 10,000 acres now for sale from \$22 up in tracts of 40 acres or more.

BALDWIN & CATE,

Manhattan, Kansas.

Over State Bank.

120 Acres

\$1,000.00 Cash.

Balance long time at 6 per cent. All bottom land, good 4 room house, barn 30x36, 4 a. orchard, 10 a. alfalfa, balance in high state of cultivation, 10 miles from Topeka, 2 1/2 miles from main line of Rock Island.

THE FOX-COOK AGENCY.

164 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

E. C. Fox. S. A. Cook. O. C. Black.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE and EXCHANGE COLUMN

SECOND HAND AUTOMOBILE.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange a good second hand automobile, address at once 116, care KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

STOCK MERCHANDISE FOR SALE

Good, clean stock merchandise in north-eastern Kansas town. Will invoice about \$10,000. Want land. Eastern Kansas farm preferred. Other snaps. Write me your wants.

O. C. PAXSON, Meriden, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For good improved or partly improved farm worth \$12,000. Good profitable business; over 20,000 sq. ft. ground, buildings, paved street, switch tracks, etc. Rare chance to get long established and profitable business combined with an ever increasing real estate investment. Address

RESIDENCE, 2052 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Kansas.

McPHERSON CO.—160 a. farm for sale to settle estate; 120 a. in cult., 6-rm. house, barn 36x40, room for 2000 bu. grain, 50 tons hay, fine chicken house, cellar, windmill, well, etc. Price \$10,500; \$3,700 incumbrance. BREMYER & BRUBAKER, McPherson, Kansas.

LEON CARTER'S POSTPONED SALE OF

Golden Rule DUROCS

MONDAY, NOV. 21

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

40 Head Selected From His Crop of 140 Spring Pigs.

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

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

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

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

LEON CARTER, Prop.
Asherville, Kansas

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

"Who Runs May Read."

There will be something doing at Larned, Kan., on Nov. 19, when G. W. Roberts will present one of the best offerings of Poland China hogs that has ever been seen in a sale ring in Kansas, and we doubt if there has ever been sold at auction as many prize winners as will be offered to the public on this date. Mr. Roberts has bought the very best he could buy and has proven his ability as a breeder and a feeder. No one is more highly esteemed than is Mr. Roberts in his home county. His neighbors are all good bidders and have learned to know the real value of this herd. We wish to say to every breeder that you can attend this sale with the assurance that you will get a square deal, and if you buy from the "Short Grass Herd" you will get a good one. Remember the date, Nov. 19, and come to the banquet on night of Nov. 18 at Larned, Kan.

Pilcher's Blue Ribbon Poland China Sale. One of the best offerings of Poland China to be sold this season will be offered by C. H. Pilcher at Glasco, Kan., Nov. 23. Twenty spring boars, 15 spring gilts, five fall sows, 10 tried sows will make up the lot. The champion sow, Silver Tip, is included also; the good sow, Top Chiefess by Top Chief and safe in pig to Conqueror. Some of the other sows will be bred for March litters. This will be about your last chance to buy the get of Glasco Chief. The offering has great size and finish and you will find here that will please you both in scale and quality. It will be your loss if you do not attend this sale or be represented there. Send for catalog. They give full particulars, and if unable to attend send your bids to R. G. Sollenbarger of the Kansas Farmer.

(Continued on page 20.)

DO YOU OWN YOUR OWN HOME?
If not, why not? We can get you a good home cheap. Eastern Colorado offers great opportunities to you. We have many choice tracts of land, in rain belt, at from \$10 to \$80 per acre, some improved. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and potatoes make large yields. Write us for descriptions and price lists.

VANDERHOFF & McDONALD,
Ottawa, Colorado.

CHUQUA unimproved 100 acres 2 1/2 mi. out to S. E. R. Amth. Sheridan Lake, Colo.

YUMA COUNTY, COLORADO.
lands that raise big crops of all staples, \$10 to \$15 per acre. Good opportunities for homeseekers and investors. I own a few quarters which I will sell cheap.
A. L. KISSENER, U. S. Commissioner,
Yuma, Colorado.

3,000 acres choice land at \$1,200 per q. 1 or all. 100 acres improved good house and fenced, 120 a. broke. Price \$20 per a.; will take \$2,000 in trade and carry \$4,000 back on farm. We have cheap relinquishments. Write us. The Akron Land Co. (Inc.), Akron, Colo.

LA PLATA COUNTY
Irrigated lands \$25 an acre and upward, in new country, about to be tapped by another railroad—the C. & S. Fruit, vegetables and all staples produce big crops. Price lists and large pamphlet free.

BOYLE REALTY CO., Durango, Colo.

KIOWA COUNTY, COLORADO.
corn, wheat and alfalfa lands \$8 to \$15. Homestead relinquishments \$250 up. Folder and copy of the Homestead Laws sent free. A few 160-acre homestead tracts under prospective irrigation yet. THE WESTERN REALTY CO., Eads, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO LANDS.
Rich, fertile land, \$15 to \$20 per acre, on good terms. Irrigated lands that produce mammoth crops of sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat and oats, \$65 and up. New list and descriptive literature free. Thomas B. Ashlin, The Arkansas Valley Real Estate Man, Granada, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO

Farm lands near the new and rapidly growing town of Brandon, \$10 to \$15 per acre. Great opportunities for home seeker and investor. Write for full information.
C. D. BLANCHARD, Brandon, Colorado.

TEXAS LAND

SHALLOW WATER BELT
Of the famous South Plains of Texas, where we can sell you good land, near schools, churches, markets and railroads for \$14 an acre and up. Write for our free descriptive circular. JONES-MURPHY LAND CO., Plainview, Texas.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS.
Metropolis of the famous Shallow Water Belt of the South Plains of Texas, where corn, wheat, alfalfa, milo, maize and all staples grow to perfection. Write for handsomely illustrated literature and map, mailed free. RISING LAND CO., First National Bank Bldg., Plainview, Texas.

FOR FREE INFORMATION about Panhandle of Texas and western Oklahoma lands at \$8 to \$20 an acre, write to or call on J. A. WILLIS & CO., Higgins, Texas.

Dalhart, Texas and we have some land in the heart of the country, where we are located for the buyer. Write for our free, handsomely illustrated book, or come to Dalhart and let us show you a country without a fault.

J. N. JOHNSON LAND COMPANY,
Dalhart, Texas.

A TEXAS BARGAIN

Three section ranch, all tillable; 300 a. in cultivation, 500 a. alfalfa land; no draw; 5 room house, good barn, well and mill; 7 mi. county seat; \$19; 1-3 cash, bal. 1 to 6 years 6 per cent.

F. B. GOULDY,
Plainview, Texas.

OKLAHOMA LAND

IF YOU want to buy Texas Panhandle or Western Oklahoma lands at lowest prices on best terms, write or see
ALLISON-CROSBY CO.,
Tulsa, Texas, Okla.

CORN, OATS, WHEAT
and alfalfa and all staple crops grow to perfection here in the garden of Oklahoma. Prices reasonable. Write for list and descriptive literature.
C. E. POCHET, Newkirk, Okla.

A FEW BARGAINS NEAR WAGONER, OKLAHOMA.
200 acres, 5 miles from town, good new 5-room house and barn 60x20, all tillable. Price \$35 per acre. 40 acres, 1/2 mile from Wagoner. All smooth, fine land, every acre tillable. Price \$27.50 per acre. Write
W. H. LAWRENCE, The Land Man,
Wagoner, Okla.

POCKET MAP OF OKLAHOMA FREE to anyone sending us the address of five farmers who expect to change their location. Caddo County Farm Bargains.
BALDWIN & GIBBS CO.,

Anadarko, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE.

A well improved bottom farm of 544 acres on Grand River, six miles of railroad town. This is one of the best farms in Oklahoma. No overflow. No trade. Price \$50 per acre. Write

J. T. RAGAN & CO., Vinita, Okla.

125 ACRES IN WHEAT.

Fine half section, 7 miles of Medford, 5 miles of railroad town, 250 acres in cultivation, 35 a. pasture, fenced hog tight, 30 a. stock pasture all fenced, 2 sets buildings, good water, orchards, 2 miles to school, good land. Price \$15,000 for immediate possession. Terms to suit.

BATTEN REALTY CO.,
Medford, Oha.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA CORN LANDS.
Write for our illustrated booklet, state map and price list of our fine river bottom and prairie farms. Big crops of corn, oats, alfalfa, wheat, cotton, etc., every year.

R. B. BEARD & CO.,

American Nat. Bank Bldg., Muskogee, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

Improved farm, 160 acres, good, new house, half section of unimproved land. Very fine. Several other good bargains. Write me if you want to know about Eastern Oklahoma. T. C. BOWLING, Owner, Pryor Creek, Okla.

INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE.

300 choice farms in N. E. Oklahoma. Low prices and easy terms. Write for map and price list.

LEAVITT LAND COMPANY,

Vinita, Oklahoma.

Agents Wanted.

MISSOURI LAND

IMPROVED corn, clover and bluegrass farms 40 miles south Kansas City. \$50 to \$75 per acre. Jot M. Wilson & Son, Harrisville, Mo.

MISSOURI FARMS.

For sale or exchange in Morgan county, where corn, clover and bluegrass grow to perfection. Prices from \$10 to \$65 per acre, on liberal terms. Write for county map and list, both free.

CREWSON & HARRISON, Versailles, Mo.

FOR SALE

Good corn, wheat and clover farms in Bates Co., Mo.

C. W. HESS, Butler, Mo.

BATES COUNTY wheat, corn, bluegrass and clover farms, \$50 an acre and up. All well improved, money makers from the start. Write or see CANTERBURY & CO., Butler, Mo.

CORN, CLOVER, BLUEGRASS—BEST IMPROVED FARMS IN MISSOURI.

640	.....	\$55.00
340	.....	45.00
260	.....	40.00
320	.....	45.00
320	.....	45.00
320	.....	45.00
120	.....	45.00
160	.....	45.00
80	.....	45.00
210	.....	45.00

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

MISSOURI FARMS.

Well improved farms in best farming section of Missouri, \$50 up. Ranches \$10 to \$25. Natural home of corn, clover and bluegrass. Abundance of pure spring water. Descriptive price list free.

J. H. FREDERICK,

Cole Camp, Benton Co., Missouri.

120 ACRE FARM

Of deep black loam soil, surface gently rolling, 3 room house, 40x40 barn, good outbuildings, 3 wells, windmill, near church, school and market, buildings valued at \$4000, good neighborhood and all well located. Price \$85 per acre. See or write Minter & Winn, Kirksville, Mo.

Also 356 acres of unimproved land except that there is good fencing and about 160 to 175 acres in cultivation in corn and clover this year. Growing 60 bu. to acre. Bargain at \$37.50 per acre. In Adair county, Mo., 8 miles from Kirksville, Mo.

FIELD NOTES.

Chester Thomas Sells Forty Glits.

Chester Thomas, breeder of the right kind of gilts to Morgan & Kaump, Blue Rapids, Kan. This closes out Mr. Thomas' gilts, but he has for sale a choice lot of boars. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

Crimson Herd of Durocs.

The Lant Brothers of Cherryvale, Kan., are setting a pace with their Crimson herd of Durocs. Lant Bros. have always been known as breeders of high class and up-to-date hogs. They grow them large and at the same time maintain the quality. In this issue will be found their sale ad, announcing a public sale at the farm on Wednesday, Nov. 16. This will be the best lot of Durocs to be sold that we have had the pleasure of seeing this year. They are bred right and well grown out. The 20 spring boars are good enough to head many herds and a few of them are extra good. The 25 spring gilts are large and growthy. They look like the good, broody kind that will grow out and make 600 pound sows. The catalogs are ready to mail out. Don't fail to send your name in early for one. It will be remembered by many Duroc breeders that Lant Bros. address was Parsons, Kan., and while their address has been changed to Cherryvale, Kan., they still keep the Crimson herd of Durocs up to the same standard of quality, and they are selling this year one of the very best lots to be sold anywhere in Kansas. If you cannot attend the sale, send a mail bid either to the auctioneers or fieldmen. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Large, Smooth Poland Chinas.

With this issue George M. Hull of Garnett, Kan., starts a card in Kansas Farmer. On Oct. 26 Mr. Hull made one of the most successful sales that has been made this year, selling over half of the entire offering to breeders in three or four states. Mr. Hull is as honest as a summer day is long. When he catalogs a lot of pigs for a sale they are going to sell at some price. In his last sale 50 head were cataloged and 50 head were sold at an average of \$32.08. Just recently Mr. Hull and Col. C. E. Bean bought a very promising yearling boar sired by Logan Ex. and out of Madam Shopley. This young hog was a mate to the big litter Roy Johnston sold last fall a year ago, when one pig in the litter weighed at 7 months and 11 days old 320 pounds. Madam Shopley was the top sow in the brood sow sale and now is owned in one of the best herds in Missouri. There will be a number of good sows sold in Mr. Hull's brood sow sale Feb. 10 bred to this great young hog. Watch the Kansas Farmer for further mention of this sale, and write Mr. Hull about his herd.

BOAR and BRED GILT SALE

AT
SMITH CENTER, KAN.
SATURDAY, NOV. 19

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

WALDO 71763 AND A. LINCOLN TOP \$1109.

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

PHILLIP ALBRECHT
Smith Center, - Kansas

FERNDALE JERSEYS

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

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

PUBLIC SALE
NOVEMBER 15, 1910

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

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

Mrs. S. B. Thomas
R. R. No. 1. St. Joseph, Mo.

Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in my care.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. James A. Quinn, Duroc Jersey breeder at Waterville, Kan., held his first public sale at the farm, Oct. 31. The offering was a good one and well grown out. The entire offering averaged \$26.25, just a trifle low, considering the quality of the stock sold. Following is a list of representative sales:

No.		
1.	E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan.	\$25.00
2.	John Woodward, Waterville	23.00
3.	Chas. Miller, Waterville	23.00
4.	John Woodward	24.00
5.	John Kitchell, Waterville	27.00
6.	Geo. Layton, Blue Rapids	28.00
7.	John Wickman, Greenleaf	27.00
8.	S. Goff, Randolph	27.00
9.	John Quinn, Waterville	45.00
10.	Frank Donnelly, Waterville	42.00
11.	Henry Traxler, Waverly	29.00
12.	Henry Traxler	23.00
13.	D. O. Paracke, Waterville	33.00
14.	A. G. Fronska, Waterville	26.00

20.	E. R. Morgan	23.00
21.	Henry Traxler	25.00
22.	Ira Hubbard, Waterville	33.00
23.	John Hanke, Waterville	34.00
24.	John Green, Waterville	30.00
25.	Ben Pugh, Waterville	27.00
26.	E. C. Fallet, Waterville	27.00
27.	John Sosco, Waterville	23.00
28.	C. G. Steel, Waterville	25.00
29.	Chas. Mills, Waterville	26.00
30.	Henry Winters, Waterville	33.00
31.	John Habberger, Waterville	27.00
32.	Extra—Henry Traxler	59.00

Last Call.
The sale of H. B. Vanhooser at Eldon, Mo., on Nov. 15, is one no breeder can afford to miss. The offering is one of the best bred lots to be sold this year, and there will be an excellent opportunity for breeders to add some valuable new blood to their herds. If you cannot attend, mail or wire a bid on some good sow or gilt to the auctioneers or fieldmen.

(Continued on page 22.)

PREWITT TYPE POLANDS

AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Nov. 16

ASHERVILLE, KANSAS

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

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

W. A. PREWITT

ASHERVILLE, KANAS

Col. J. Brennen, Auctioneer

Short Grass Herd OF Poland China Hogs

THE BIG TYPE HOT BLOODS

Will Sell 100 Head on

NOVEMBER 19, 1910

There are 20 prize winners included
in this sale

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

G. W. ROBERTS, Larned, Kansas

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

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer. Bids sent to him will be carefully handled.

HORSES AND MULES

Percheron Stallions

I have as fine a bunch of stallions as you will find. I have the ton size, and 1,700 to 1,800 pound two year olds, with worlds of bone and great action. My prices are right and my horses are right.

Yours for home grown Percherons,

J. W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.

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

CLARKE BROS., Auburn, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

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

H. N. HOLDERMAN, Meade, Kansas.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000 each. Home-bred, registered, draft stallions, \$250 to \$450 at my stable doors. Address A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

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

One of the largest number of large bone and smooth Jacks in the West; 14 to over 16 bands high; prices reasonable. 40 miles west of K. C. on U. P. and Santa Fe R.R. AL. E. SMITH, Box A, Lawrence, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.

25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



JACKS AND STALLIONS.

To close out breeding stock, will offer 2 registered Percheron stallions, 1 registered saddle stallion and 5 black mammoth jacks of Mo. and Kentucky blood, from 2 to 6 years old; from 15 to 16.5; standard; registered. J. E. PARK, Cameron, Mo.

ANGUS CATTLE

PARKER PARRISH & CO.

HUDSON, KAN.

Pure Blood Angus Cattle

Herd bulls: Japan Ito, Envoy 3d, Evener 2d, Jelts Hale Lad, 400 in herd, Violet's best blood; can ship on Mo. Pac., Santa Fe or Rock Island. Stock for sale at all times.

80 Angus Bulls

OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

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

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence Kan.

500 HEAD IN HERD.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1685 150345 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSKOTT JERSEYS

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

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Jerseydale Stock Farm

Imported and American Bred Jerseys.

Carthage, Mo.

PHIL HANNUM, JR., Owner.

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

Grade Jerseys bought on commission.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR WINTER I WILL SELL

20 HEAD REGISTERED COWS

Forty head to select from; also a few bull calves.

J. B. SMITH, Beatrice, Nebraska.

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

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GOLDEN MULE JERSEYS.

Headed by Omer's Eminent \$5500. For sale—Bull calf 6 months old, sired by Beatrice Stockwell and out of dam by Silverline's Lad. Recorded and tuberculin tested. Splendid individual.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

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

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SHORTHORNS

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

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GOLDEN KNIGHT.

by olden Prince by Gallant Knight, at head of herd; a few choice heifers for sale, excellent breeding; also Percheron stallion colts. Prices reasonable.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

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FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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The best blood lines represented in this herd. When in need of quality write.

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

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

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

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

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by Meddler 2d, grand champion Kansas State Fair, 1910, and On the Spot by Kansas On, head my herd of richly bred.

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Boars, gilts and sows bred to the best boars for sale.

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Large, smooth and good individually. Sired by my herd boars: Wilkes Agent and Grand Success, out of as fine a lot of big type sows as there is in the West. Inspection invited.

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

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Big boned Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Big Hadley, King Ex. 3d, Long John 2d and Missouri Wonder. Four of the best breeding boars of the breed; young stock for sale at all times; everything guaranteed.

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

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Public sale at farm Nov. 2. Write for catalog.
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12 - BOARS FOR SALE - 12 12 good, growthy Poland China boars for sale, from \$20 to \$30. Write me your wants.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

10 - BIG TYPE BOARS - 10 For quick sale at bed rock prices. Sired by the 1,000-lb. Guy Monarch. The blood of Expansion, Colossus, etc.
H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

40 - BOARS AND GILTS - 40 Herd boar, Forest Supreme by King Forster, dam by Lord Lee. For sale, 20 spring boars and 20 spring gilts, good ones. Price \$20 per choice. Write at once.
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SUCCESSFUL SWINE RAISING

R. Sparks, breeder of fancy Poland Chinas, has compiled a valuable book on "How to grow, breed, feed, judge and exhibit in strong competition." This is one of the best of its kind. Write at once and mention Kansas Farmer. Address
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100 POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS. Reeking orders to ship later. Get your order in early and get first choice. Mostly sired by Filbuster 150605, a heavy boned one of the great Meddler 2d. Pigs out of dams of the best breeding, 240 head in herd. Description guaranteed. J. D. Wilfong, Maudale, Kan.

THE HAWTHORNE POLAND CHINAS. Ten Strike, grand champion at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1908, heads the herd. Special prices on 10 strictly topky boars, sired by Ten Strike and out of richly bred sows. These boars are of December and January farrow, good enough to head any herd. 50 choice gilts at very low prices. All pedigrees furnished when hogs are delivered.
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PERFECT PERFECTION 2D. Grand Champion at American Royal, 1906, heads my herd of
HEAVY BRED POLAND CHINA SOWS. "Perfect Pigs" are always good sellers. I have a few choice boars and gilts by him, also sows bred to him for sale.
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BIG TYPE POLANDS. Toulon Prince 50559 heads herd Mated to 700-lb. sows. Choice pigs, either sex, for sale.
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CEDAR LAWN HERD. Twenty boars for sale by Long Wonder 21867 and Lincoln Chief 91913, a son of Chief Tatarax. Will also offer some spring gilts at reasonable prices by such dams as Josie Surprise, Bessie Advance, Proud Queen by Ohio Chief.
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Sow Sale—Ten tried sows by Chief Orion bred to W. H.'s Col. Come and see them.
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SAMUELSON BROS.' DUROCS. Fifty spring boars for sale, the pick of 300 head of spring pigs, sired by 10 different sires; good, growthy fellows; heavy bone; the best of color; good quality. We can suit you in blood lines and quality. Our price right. Come and see or write us. Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

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Some Choice Duroc Jerseys

Nebraska Wonder and King Col. blood. 25 males. Also one fine Jersey bull calf nearly old enough for service.
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Over 300 head of spring pigs now on the farm, the sires of which were sired by such boars as Ohio Chief, Billie K., Prince Wonder and from sows equally well bred. Fifty boars have been selected from a bunch of 200 and reserved for breeding purposes. Will quote you prices on single animals or in any size lots to suit. Address
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CHOICE DUROC BOARS FOR SALE. Good individual descendants of Orion, Valley Chief, Farmer Burns, etc. Reasonable prices.
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R. & S. FARM Public sale Oct. 29 of 25 choice Duroc-Jersey boars and 15 gilts. All early spring farrow, sired by Golden Ruler No. 80555 and King of Kant Be Beat No. 88333. Bred sow sale Feb. 2, 1911.

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CROW'S DUROC JERSEYS. Herd headed by Climax Wonder, he by Missouri Wonder, 100 head to select from. Prices reasonable. The electric car runs within three blocks of my farm. Come and see my herd at any time.
W. E. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

20 BIG, GROWTHY DUROC BOARS. Sired by King Dandelion and Kansas Model. Price \$20 and \$25. Also a few choice gilts for sale.
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ANDERSON'S HIGH CLASS DUROCS. Choice spring pigs sired by three great boars for sale at reasonable prices. For information write
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25—SPRING DUROC BOARS—25 Only the tops of the 1910 crop. All sired by Helen's Wonder (a son of Red Wonder and Helen Blazes 21st) and S. D.'s Inventor (a son of Inventor). Many of these boars are out of May Boy sows. All of this is rich breeding and is combined with excellent individuality, and they are priced to sell. Also have for sale Shorthorn bulls by Captain Archer.

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HILLWOOD STOCK FARM Breeders of Hampshire hogs. Twenty bred gilts for sale. Service boars, pairs and trios, no kin. The celebrated boar Eltinger No. 1059 heads this herd. Address
J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo., Route 2.

PILCHER'S BLUE RIBBON OFFERING Wednesday, Nov. 23

Consisting of 20 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 5 fall yearling sows and 5 tried sows. Spring boars and gilt by Conqueror, Winning Granite, Glasco Chief and Conformation; 5 fall sows by Conqueror. The 700 pound sow, Silver Tip, is offered as a special attraction; also the great sow, Top Chiefs, safe in pig to Conqueror. The last chance to buy the get of Glasco Chief. Size and quality to please the most exacting. Catalog ready.

C. H. Pilcher Glasco, Kansas

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J. B. Smith, owner of the Jersey Lawn Herd at Beatrice, Neb., makes a change in his card this week and announces that he will sell 20 head of registered cows in order to make room for the winter. This is the herd which won in the milk and butter tests over all breeds at the Nebraska and Missouri State fairs this fall. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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



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Percherons, Belgians and Shires.
No. 15-16-Lakewood Percherons, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Sioux City, Ia.
Jan. 10, 11, 12, 13, 1911-Breeders' Cate Co., Bloomington, Ill.
Jan. 18-Chas. D. Knight, Oketo, Kan.
Feb. 28 and March 1, 2, 3, 1911-Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 15-J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Dec. 8-Chris Wilson, Glasco, Kan.
Feb. 8-T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
June 6-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 2-American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association at International Live Stock Show, Chicago.

Holstein Cattle.

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

Jersey Cattle.

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

O. I. C. Swine.

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

Duroc-Jerseys.

Nov. 15-E. F. Lout, Cherryvale, Kan.
Nov. 16-J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Nov. 18-Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Jan. 23-E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Jan. 30-A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Jan. 31-Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Feb. 1-W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 2-G. P. Phillips, Esbon, Kan.
Feb. 2-Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 8-Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 4-W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 6-J. L. Williams, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 8-O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 9-Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 10-Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.
Feb. 13-T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 14-Chapin & Nordstrom, Green, Kan.
Feb. 15-Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 16-W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 17-L. E. Boyle, Lindsay, Kan.
Feb. 22-Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
March 15-E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 15-H. B. Vanhooser, Eldon, Mo.
Nov. 16-W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 18-O. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.
Nov. 22-W. D. McFarland, Chase, Kan.
Nov. 23-C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.
Jan. 4-J. M. Collins, Garnett, Kan.
Jan. 26-W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 7-J. M. Rose and W. E. Long, Valley Falls, Kan.
Feb. 8-H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 8-T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 9-Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9-H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 10-J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 10-J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 11-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 11-W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.
Feb. 14-A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
Bred sow sale.
Feb. 16-J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 16-J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Feb. 17-B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.
Bred sow sale.
Feb. 18-George W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 18-Miller & Manderschied, St. John, Kan.
Feb. 22-W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kan.
Bred sow sale.
Feb. 28-W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.
March 4-C. H. Filcher, Glasco, Kan.

Peckham's Good Sale.

One of the very best Poland China sales of the season was made by R. J. Peckham, of Pawnee City, Neb., at his farm, five miles out, Wednesday, Nov. 2. Mr. Peckham breeds strictly the big type and had presented to the crowd an exceptionally uniform and well grown out offering. There was a big crowd present, and good buyers from Kansas as well as Nebraska. M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan., topped the sale at \$50, buying the great boar No. 16, out of the \$250 sow Tecumseh Goldust and sired by Blain's Last Hadley. Following is a partial list of sales:

No. 1. J. T. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb. \$65.00
2. Boy McCracken, Pawnee City..... 56.00
3. J. B. Whipple, Falls City..... 46.00
4. D. Young, Pawnee City..... 60.00
5. Peter Dickson, Seneca, Kan..... 30.00
6. Frank Metake, Pawnee City..... 32.00
7. Thornton Thomas, Waterville, Kan..... 55.00
8. Frank Snyder, Pawnee City, Neb..... 40.00
9. R. E. Ely, Graff..... 36.00
10. John Humlich, Pawnee City..... 33.00
11. M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan..... 30.00
12. W. Keel, Pawnee City..... 41.00
13. M. T. Williams, Pawnee City..... 56.00
14. George Ruhl, Pawnee City..... 41.00
15. Wm. Droge, Dubois..... 37.00
16. Frank Hann, Irvin, Ia..... 37.00
17. Henry Mort, Berne, Kan..... 33.00
18. Wm. Koortter, Dubois, Neb..... 38.00

Chapin & Nordstrom's Duroc Sale.

A cold, raw wind, with rain indications, interfered somewhat with the attendance at Chapin & Nordstrom's sale, held at Clay Center, Kan., Nov. 4, but the offering was fairly well appreciated by the buyers present. The offering, nearly all of which was sired by the great breeding boar, G. C.'s Kansas Col., was good, and should have brought more money. The entire fifty head averaged a trifle over \$30. Following is a list of leading sales:

No. 1. B. N. Welch, Waterville.....\$56.00
2. Carl Burgin, Palmer..... 35.00
3. John Merten, Morganville..... 39.00
Extra-John Koehler, Green..... 32.00
4. C. W. Taylor, Enterprise..... 49.00
5. Chas. Franklin, Junction City..... 25.00
6. John Merten..... 32.00
7. James Quinn, Waterville..... 37.00
8. Carl Bergen..... 38.00
9. Leon Carter, Asherville..... 10.00
10. John Merten..... 39.00
11. J. C. Albright, Palmer..... 80.00
12. Frank Vrtiske, Pawnee City, Neb..... 29.00
13. Leon Carter..... 25.00
14. Morgan & Kaump, Blue Rapids..... 27.00

30. L. H. Hamly, Frederick, Okla..... \$1.00
31. Frank Elder, Green..... 25.00
32. James Quinn..... 40.00
33. Ott Bros., Concordia..... 25.00
34. Ed Schayer, Morganville..... 30.00
35. Frank Hunt, Miltonvale..... 21.00
36. Bert Green, Clifton..... 25.00
37. A. R. Dilley, Abilene..... 23.00
38. W. H. Ross, Palmer..... 23.00
39. George Stoneback, Clifton..... 26.00
40. Guy Owsa, Green..... 27.50
41. Fred Ford, Blain..... 30.00
42. Bert Vanclokie, Green..... 22.00
43. M. J. Watson, Vining..... 25.00
44. C. A. Anderson, Palmer..... 22.00

A Choice Offering and a Good Sale.
Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1919, H. F. Pelphrey of Humboldt, Kan., made his first sale. The sale was attended by a large number of breeders and the local support was good. The offering was first class and was appreciated by the crowd of anxious bidders. The sale was opened by Col. R. L. Harriman, the well known and able auctioneer, who made a very good talk on the condition of the hog business. Col. Harriman was assisted by Col. James W. Sparks, Col. John D. Snyder

14. Bert Johnston, South Mound, Kan. \$7.00
15. G. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan..... 40.00
16. C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan..... 45.00
17. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan..... 28.00
18. W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo..... 26.00
19. C. Martin, Chanute, Kan..... 40.00
20. H. Hohenstein, Chelsea, Okla..... 27.00
21. E. M. Solenger, Chanute..... 28.00
22. H. Hohenstein..... 21.00
23. D. D. Limbacher..... 25.00
24. H. Hohenstein..... 25.00
25. H. Hohenstein..... 29.00
26. Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kan..... 21.00
27. H. Hohenstein..... 22.00
28. E. M. Salenger..... 22.00
29. J. S. Clover, Chanute, Kan..... 16.00
30. Henry Pelphrey..... 25.00
31. C. E. Bean..... 25.00
32. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan..... 24.00
33. Roy Johnston..... 41.00
34. Frank Michael..... 40.00
35. H. M. Hill..... 22.00
36. Frank Michael..... 40.00
37. Henry Pelphrey..... 32.00
38. A. M. Dunlap, Carlyle, Kan..... 21.00
39. Roy Johnston..... 40.00

The total on 40 head, \$1,521.



CASINO (45462) 27830. OWNED BY J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

and Col. Smack. Col. C. E. Bean of Garnett, Kan., topped the boar offering at \$56. W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., bought the two highest priced gilts, paying \$100 for No. 1 and \$90 for No. 2. Mr. Wallace was a good bidder and was a strong support in the sale. Following is a report in full:

No. 1. W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo. \$100.00
2. W. B. Wallace..... 90.00
3. J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan..... 87.50
4. Col. C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan..... 37.50
5. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan..... 50.00
6. J. H. Brandon, Humboldt, Kan..... 63.00
7. Hubert Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan..... 15.00
8. C. S. Nevius..... 23.50
9. Col. C. E. Bean..... 56.00
10. P. B. Smith, Weir City, Kan..... 25.00
11. Col. C. E. Bean..... 42.00
12. Bert Johnston, South Mound, Kan..... 46.00
13. J. A. James, Parsons, Kan..... 34.00
14. B. D. Clark, Dewey, Okla..... 25.00
15. J. Sparks, Fattonsburg, Mo..... 40.00
16. George Fetter, Chanute, Kan..... 24.00
17. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan..... 38.00
18. Bert Johnston..... 41.00
19. H. B. Wright, Humboldt, Kan..... 50.00
20. B. W. Davis..... 40.00
21. Fred Lasson..... 50.00
22. Roy Johnston..... 47.00
23. Col. C. E. Bean..... 41.00
24. H. L. Falkner, Jamesport, Mo..... 42.50
25. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo..... 50.00
26. George Fetter..... 40.00
27. D. D. Lembacher, Chanute, Kan..... 82.00
28. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan..... 36.00
29. E. R. Adams, Humboldt, Kan..... 16.00
30. J. W. Pelphrey..... 33.00
31. A. Christason, Savonborg, Kan..... 20.00
32. A. Christason, Savonborg, Kan..... 17.00
33. A. M. Dunlap, Carlyle, Kan..... 24.00
34. John Murry, Humboldt..... 16.00
35. G. M. Hill, Garnett, Kan..... 38.00
36. Frank Mills, Humboldt..... 52.00
37. Roy Johnston..... 39.00
38. J. A. Jones, Parsons, Kan..... 42.00
39. H. M. Hill..... 42.00
40. J. M. Sweeney, Buffalo, Kan..... 55.00
41. G. M. Hull..... 50.00

The 40 head sold for \$1,817.50, an average of \$45.44.

J. W. Pelphrey's Sale Averaged \$38.

The Poland China sale of J. W. Pelphrey & Son of Chanute, Kan., was one of the good sales of the season. Mail bids and buyers from several states were in evidence, and with a good local support made the total a very satisfactory one for Messrs. Pelphrey & Son. The sale was opened by Col. James W. Sparks, Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. H. D. Smock and Col. John D. Snyder gave good assistance in the ring. The offering was an even lot and much credit is due Mr. Pelphrey in the way he handles his hog business. Following is a report in full:

No. 1. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo.....\$66.00
2. Roy Johnston..... 67.00
3. S. N. Hodgson & Son, Parker..... 34.00
4. T. G. Henry, Leona, Kan..... 38.00
5. J. M. Purdy, Chanute, Kan..... 29.00
6. D. J. Combs, Shaw, Kan..... 39.00
7. T. G. Henry..... 41.00
8. D. G. Limbacher, Chanute, Kan..... 47.00
9. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan..... 37.00
10. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan..... 29.00
11. D. J. Combs..... 35.00
12. T. J. Henry..... 60.00
13. T. J. Combs..... 36.00

The Robison Percheron Sale.

When all of the noted Percheron stallions now doing service, or that have done service in the past decade are considered, among those that will stand out conspicuously is J. C. Robison's famous show and breeding stallion Casino. His reputation is no accident; it has been gained as a result of his individual show winnings and the remarkable success of his get in the leading shows of the Southwest, including the World's Fair at St. Louis, and further because of the uniformly good character of Casino's get. The annual Robison sales at Wichita and Towanda, Kan., have demonstrated the superiority of Casino colts. It is not based on publicity nor the showyard successes of a few. Casino colts are drafters in the actual meaning of the term; they possess superior bone and weight; they inherit a finish and style that appeal to the best judges, and they have evidently made good in the hands of purchasers because year after year these men return and extend their investments. In the Nov. 10 sale, which occurs at White-water Falls Farm, Towanda, 45 mares are catalogued, and with the exception of two or three are all bred to Casino; 18 are coming 3-year-olds, including two Casino fillies, and the remainder are all bred to him. The mature mares have with scarcely an exception been used more or less in harness through the summer, and many of them are showing in foal. Mr. Robison states that he has never before sold so many useful mares that reveal the certainty of yielding good results and early profit in the hands of the buyer. They are brood mares, ranging from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds in weight, and because they are bred to Casino they will prove good investments. He has listed 15 stallions ranging from yearlings to 5-year-olds, and including three Casino colts that are after the stamp of their sire. The man who prefers an imported stallion will find five in this sale, all of serviceable ages, from which to make selections. Mr. Robison will send catalogs for the asking. He has arranged for a special train which leaves Wichita at 7 a. m. for Towanda on the Missouri Pacific, returning in the evening at 6 p. m.

Baker Bros. on Top.

Sixty-eight head sold for \$2,889; average, \$41.19.

The large type Poland China sale of Baker Bros., at Butler, Mo., Nov. 3, was certainly one of the best sales of the season, good hogs, large crowd of buyers and a quick, snappy sale. Col. R. L. Harriman opened the sale with a very interesting talk on the condition of the hog market. He was ably assisted in the ring by Col. Jas. W. Sparks, C. T. Baird and W. E. Robbins. There is much credit due the Baker Bros. as breeders. They cataloged 58 head of nice smooth Poland Chinas, mostly spring and fall yearlings, and sold the entire offering. Following is a report in full:

No. 1. U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.....\$ 52.00
2. Corel Decker..... 85.00
3. A. T. Wicks, Spruce, Mo..... 27.00
4. R. W. Wiley & Son, Elm Dale, Kan..... 47.50
5. R. Smart, Harrisonville, Mo..... 29.00
6. J. L. Gear, Butler, Mo..... 25.00
7. Jake Verna, Appleton City, Mo..... 18.00
8. J. E. Walton, Butler, Mo..... 71.00
9. Fred Mailer, Hamilton, Mo..... 45.00
10. Stedam Stock Farm, Marshall..... 40.00

11. Carel Decker, Butler, Mo..... 106.00
12. W. H. Choressters, Butler, Mo..... 97.50
13. J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo..... 41.00
14. Stedam Stock Farm..... 50.00
15. Roy Johnston..... 50.00
16. H. Wales, Peculiar, Mo..... 45.00
17. G. A. Baker, Oceola, Mo..... 28.00
18. U. S. Ison..... 76.00
19. L. S. Paddock, Butler, Mo..... 45.00
20. H. H. Horshaw, Butler, Mo..... 47.00
21. H. Requa, Butler, Mo..... 40.00
22. E. Requa, Butler, Mo..... 40.00
23. A. F. Young, Lexington, Mo..... 43.00
24. Albert Requa, Butler, Mo..... 40.00
25. B. Walton, Butler, Mo..... 55.00
26. Stedam Stock Farm..... 21.00
27. H. Requa..... 52.50
28. G. L. Argabright, Adrian, Mo..... 88.00
29. M. Norton, Butler, Mo..... 86.00
30. S. C. Sawyer, Rich Hill, Mo..... 30.00
31. R. S. Rand, Butler, Mo..... 20.00
32. J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan..... 40.00
33. J. W. McGeahay, Peru, Mo..... 27.00
34. Ed Camaron, Peru, Mo..... 20.00
35. J. Moore..... 20.00
36. Clark Wicks, Butler, Mo..... 24.00
37. C. H. Moore, Butler, Mo..... 20.00
38. E. Requa, Butler, Mo..... 36.00
39. E. Requa, Butler, Mo..... 40.00
40. G. L. Argabright..... 21.00
41. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan..... 42.00
42. J. C. Stalter, Jasper, Mo..... 35.00
43. J. A. McKensie, Butler, Mo..... 22.00
44. J. A. McKensie, Butler, Mo..... 23.00
45. J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo..... 46.00
46. R. H. Moore, Roscoe, Mo..... 27.50
47. C. H. Moore, Roscoe, Mo..... 38.00
48. W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo..... 31.00
49. John Dean, Drexel, Mo..... 31.00
50. A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo..... 40.00
51. J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan..... 50.00
52. Andy Alrheart, Adrian, Mo..... 34.00
53. H. H. Harshaw..... 30.00
54. J. W. Paddock..... 32.00
55. D. M. Grigg, Harrisonville, Mo..... 60.00

Hamilton & Son's Sale.

Forty-four head of big, smooth Polands were sold at Guide Rock, Neb., Nov. 1, by J. H. Hamilton & Son for \$1,518, or an average of \$34.50. The top, a fall boar and a good one, went to J. H. Hitch of Geneva, Neb., and will be heard from. Lot No. 6, the top gilt and the best gilt the writer has ever seen in a fall sale, went to L. C. Wallbridge "Out There in Kansas." She will also be heard from. Col. Brennan did the selling and handled the crowd in fine shape. The get of Choice Goods 45118 was in good demand, he being considered by everyone to be the best yearling in Nebraska. List of buyers follows:

No. 1. J. H. Hitch, Geneva, Neb.....\$90.00
2. Fred Corbett, Red Cloud, Neb..... 34.00
3. J. H. Jackson, Red Cloud, Neb..... 36.00
4. F. R. Mandeville, Blue Hill, Neb..... 39.00
5. Chas. Amack, Guide Rock, Neb..... 35.00
6. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan..... 60.00
7. W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb..... 35.00
8. Amack Bros., Red Cloud, Neb..... 36.00
9. Wm. Huffman, Blue Hill, Neb..... 31.00
10. H. C. Dawson & Sons, Endicott, Neb..... 26.00
10 1/2. F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb..... 38.00
11. Frank Perry, Guide Rock, Neb..... 31.00
12. H. C. Dawson & Sons, Endicott, Neb..... 33.00
13. Adam Feinger, Guide Rock, Neb..... 23.50
14. W. P. Ruehn, Red Cloud, Neb..... 30.50
15. Chas. White, Burr Oak, Kan..... 31.00
16. Chas. Custer, North Branch, Kan..... 36.00
17. Sherman Woodward, Guide Rock, Neb..... 36.00
18. J. H. Hitch, Geneva, Neb..... 25.00
19. H. C. Dawson & Sons, Endicott, Neb..... 25.00
20. m. Richards, Guide Rock..... 32.50
21 1/2. W. T. Coons, Guide Rock..... 31.00
22. Ed. Cray, Guide Rock..... 32.50
23. S. Woodward, Guide Rock..... 24.50
24. H. C. Dawson & Sons..... 31.00
25. J. H. Hitch..... 33.00
26. H. C. Dawson & Sons..... 50.00
27 1/2. Chas. White, Burr Oak, Kan..... 25.00
28 1/2. J. W. Bakewell, Endicott..... 29.00
29. Chas. Amack, Guide Rock..... 35.00
30. T. H. Hawkins, Guide Rock..... 34.00
31. F. W. Barber & Son, Franklin..... 44.00
32. H. C. Dawson & Sons..... 40.00
33. H. C. Dawson & Sons..... 35.00
34. John Darwin, Guide Rock..... 41.00
35. C. T. Smith, North Branch, Kan..... 60.00
36. Chas. Raiman, Red Cloud..... 20.00
37. Ivan Amack, Red Cloud..... 24.00
38. B. E. Herrington, Red Cloud..... 27.00
39. C. R. Dickerson, Inverness..... 29.50
40. J. D. Hardy, North Branch, Kan..... 21.00
41. Lewis Reisel, Guide Rock..... 30.00
42. Merl Nash, Guide Rock..... 22.50
43. W. F. Enley, Diller, Neb..... 21.50



Two-year-old jack belonging to Al E. Smith of Lawrence, Kan. He now has 35 head on hand. See his ad on another page.

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We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much more work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you?

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Alectrice is manufactured in the most terrific heat which man has ever been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Alectrice. **It is the heat in which the worlds were formed.** Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these inconceivably hard and sharp crystals which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

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Orchard Farm, Westfield, Mass.

If Farmers Knew, All Would Buy

I don't think any farmer would be without one of your grinders on his farm after he has an opportunity to try one. I think it is the best machine of the kind I ever saw. The stone that I received with my machine is the best stone I ever used, and I have used a great many different kinds. I have tried nearly everything that needs sharpening on a farm on this grinder and it has proven satisfactory in every case.

EMERY BUNNELL,

R. R. No. 1, Nevada, Ohio.

Beats Anything I Ever Saw

Your Grinder is just what every man that I know to grind should have. I am well satisfied with the grinder. It beats any grinder I ever saw or used. Enclosed find check to pay for grinder.

EBER DEPON,

P. O. No. 3, Ossian, Ia.

Seven Days Enough to Prove Worth

I have had the grinder just seven days and that is enough to show me that it is more than you say it is, and I have tried it on everything that I could and it beats the old grindstone all hollow, and I think you will make more sales around here, as there has been quite a few of my neighbors who have seen my grinder work.

BERT LEWIS,

Box 29, Larchwood, Iowa.

Would Not Take Twice Price

After ten days' free trial with your Grinder I can say that I am well pleased with it and would not take more than twice the price for it if I could not get another like it.

V. V. MAXSON,

West Point, Miss.

Another Man Who Knows a Good Grinder

I received your Grinder the 15th and have given it a thorough test. It is much better than I expected, which is enough to say I am well pleased with it. I would not sell it for double the cost and do without one.

R. B. COLEMAN,

Berryville, Va.