# LANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

# FARMERS ADVOCATE

Volume 47, Number 41.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

# Making

will the soils fail to produce food and clothing for our rapidly increasing population? Have we been so extravagantly wasteful in the use of our soils? Has not the real development of our lands just begun? Have we not just turned the virgin soil? Let us take an account of stock, look into the possibilities of our greatest national asset, the soil, which for all time to come is to be the basis of human welfare. If our fields are being abused to the point of exhaustion, let us remove the cause; if the yields are too low, let us seek the remedy, for we all concede it to be the moral obligation of a progressive nation to guard carefully all those sources of man's welfare as the rightful heritage of posterity. Any thought of the future of the nation suggests the absolute necessity not simply of conserving the soil, but of increasing its power to produce beyond past and present averages.

From the standpoint of the most reliable and recent investigations and information, our land, handled in accordance with certain natural laws that determine its proper utilization, will not only furnish food and clothing for an immensely greater population for ages, but will supply fuel and light and power when coal and petroleum shall have been exhausted. But we must look to better methods of soil usage, for the alternative of bringing under cultivation unused and abandoned lands and lands reclaimable from arid or swampy conditions, although adding a vast total to our cultivable fields, will not always suffice to meet the growing demand. Already many sections of congested population are calling upon outside sources for food and many of the large cities at times actually suffer from vegetable famine. Such shortages are due to more or less local and abnormal conditions, but might become general and permanent unless wise foresight should make provision for the feeding of our rapidly increasing population.

The producing possibility of our cultivable lands become almost inconceivable to the mind when we consider that only a small proportion of the land nominally in farms is actually under cultivation and that our acreage yields are ridiculously low in comparison with those of highly developed agricultural countries like Germany, France and England, notwithstanding that our soils are naturally as productive.

At the average rate of twenty bushels of wheat per acre (which is much less than the average yield of either Germany or England), the state of Illinois, with a few Indiana countles thrown in for good measure, cultivated exclusively to wheat would produce annually more of this product than does the entire country. If Ohio and Iowa's 76,784 square miles of improved land (Census, 1900), with a 17,658-square-mile-strip of Kansas, should be planted in corn, there would be harvested, with an acreage yield of fitty bushels, 3,022,144,000 bushels, an amount practically equal to the total 1906 corn crop of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

With the 10,615,644 acres of Georgla's improved land producing a bale of cotton per acre, the yield would amount to nearly as much as the total annual cotton crop of the country; and yet a large part of the 15,776,413 acres of so-called "unimproved farm land" in Georgia can be made to produce as well as the best land in the state, with

# Better Use of Our Soils

# HUGH HAMMOND ENNETT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, in American Review of Reviews, New York.

still a balance of 11,191,943 acres of unclassified land, of which a portion only is irreclaimable to agriculture.

MUCH LAND TEMPORARILY BUT NOT PER-

The total acreage of the United States in farms as given by the Twelfth Census was \$38,591,774 acres, of which 49.4 per cent was classed as improved farm land. The large proportion of "unimproved farm land," including that not under the plow, simply affords a partial measure of the vast field for agricultural development, for it by no means stands for that much waste land, since the greater part is arable and needs only intelligent treatment to be made first-class farm land. Aside from the large total of unused arable and reclaimable lands included in the 1,064,869,986 acres of the unclassified portion of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, the rehabitation of a very large area of the so-called "wornout

lands" of the country rests simply in the application of modern ideas of soil management.

It is true that a considerable total area has been ruined temporarily or seriously injured for strictly agricultural purposes by erosion, as the result of deforestation, steep-hillside cultivation, or failure to provide against surface wash; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to find, purely as the result of cropping, any soil so thoroughly worn out that the word "exhausted," in its literal sense. may be applied to it, and the term has no place in the language of the up-to-date farmer. There is much land that has deteriorated under abuse to a point where further cultivation in accordance with past methods is unprofitable; some fields are in a bad state of repair, but few are in an irremediable condition. The hardest used soils of eastern and middle Virginia, even those of the old "glebe farms" which

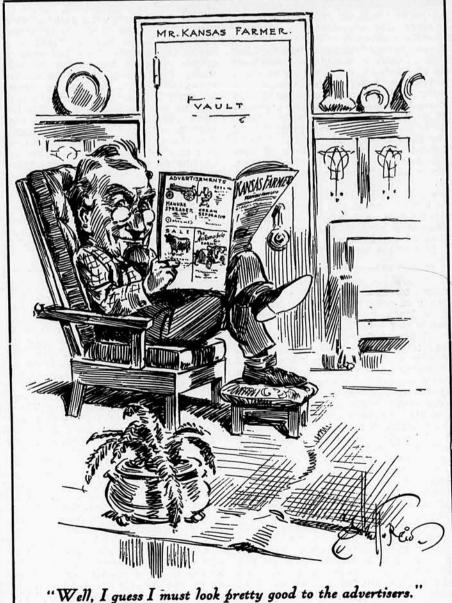
have been under cultivation almost continuously for more than two hundred years, are susceptible of rapid improvement under good methods of treatment wherever the hand of the hustling farmer strikes.

That the old-style methods have impaired the producing power of much land by reducing it to a condition unfavorable to healthy plant development, without necessarily having caused material change of the inherent fertility, is shown by the increased yields secured immediately by better cultivation without addition of fertilizers. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the acreage yields of wheat on the highly productive prairie soils of southern Minnesota, which in some instances have been reduced to a point of unprofitableness by continuous wheat-growing, can be increased materially simply by growing a crop of corn; and that the yield can be further increased by a rotation including wheat, corn, and clover. To express it differently, the so-called "wheated out land" simply needs a change; it may be the correction of an unsanitary condition, brought about by more thorough cultivation to aerate the soil; it may be the destruction of noxious weeds by inter-tillage cultivation; it may be the replenishment of healthful organic matter by growing clover; or it may be the combined effect of all these together with other results secured by a change of crops; anyhow, the old way of growing wheat continuously will not answer.

Notwithstanding the fact that agriculture has declined in some sections and farms have been abandoned in others, when the country is considered as a whole the methods of farming are seen to be gradually and persistently improving. "In 1890 the 8,565,000 people engaged in agriculture in this country produced a total of \$2,466,000,000, or an average of \$287 per capita. In 1907 the 11,991,000 engaged in agriculture produced a total of \$7,412,000,000, or an average of \$618 per capita. During that period the number of people engaged in agriculture increased by 40 per cent, while the value of farm products increased by 200 per cent, and the value of all farm property increased by 80 per cent." This increase in the value of farm products, so disproportionate both to increase the number of individuals engaged in agriculture and to higher prices received for agricultural products, bears convincing testimony to an improvement in farm methods.

The boll weevil scourge scattered consternation among Texas cotton planters, and many sold their farms at ridiculous prices to seek new homes; but the more resolute, encouraged by the National and State Departments of Agriculture, remained and fought out the battle. The pest proved to be a blessing in disguise, the means of urging the farmers to find out that their lands were suited to other crops than cotton and corn and that their methods needed improvement.

THE PROBLEM OF SOIL ADAPTATION.
There is yet vast room for betterment, both in the further distribution of present scientific knowledge among farmers and in the working out of innumerable unsolved farm problems. One of the most important problems, and one that has re-



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ceived far too little attention, is that soil adaptation, the very basic principle of scientific agriculture. In the past too often have we treated all soils alike, fertilizing and cultivating them in the same way and growing indiscriminately any kind of crop on all kinds of soils. We have taken no cognizance of those differences which make one kind of land suited to some particular crop; nor have we adapted our methods of culture and fertilization to different types of soil.

Light sandy soils produce better and earlier vegetables than do heavy clay soils; the intermediate loam types are better suited to general farm crops like cotton, corn, and wheat, while clays and clay loams are best adapted to grass and forage crops. But the average farmer little heeds such matters, often depending upon season, fertilizer, or good luck to overbalance any mistake arising from his own shortsightedness. He too often knows nothing of the character of the soil below the furrow slice, although land underlain by a stiff clay may be suited to an entirely different crop or method of cultivation from a soil resting on a sand bed.

The utilization of the lands of the nation in exact accordance with those laws of plant adaptation which are determined by soil environment opens a field of almost unlimited opportunities for advancement in agriculture, a field that until comparatively recent years has been given only slight recognition by the students of agricul-ture. It is high time to lay aside hit-or-miss methods which, though they may have been good enough for our forefathers with an abundance of productive virgin land, cannot be employed by our modern

THE WORK OF THE SOIL EXPERT.

It was with the primary purpose of correcting this old-style, chance farming that the Bureau of Soils, of the National Department of Agriculture, some ten years ago began to make a survey of the agricultural lands of the United States, by which it was proposed to locate and map every distinct and different area of soil in the country and to point out the exact crop adaptation and value of every type. In one sense this work amounts to an inventory of our arable lands, taken in order to show what we have in stock and what profits have been derived therefrom. Already about 100,000,000 acres have been mapped. Surveys have made in nearly every state, and there have been studied over 700 distinct types of soil, each one differing from the other to such a degree that no two are either equally suited to the production of the same crops or are equally affected by the same cultural

The soil mapping is done by men who have had training at the best colleges and unversities, and who are familiar with the details of practical farming, as well as with the sciences of chemistry, geology, meteorology and civil engineering. Incidentally these experts must be hardy fellows, capable of handling any emergency from the fording of unfamiliar swollen streams or traversing marshes and swamps to the doctoring of a sick horse upon the desert. The men who, last summer, made a reconnoissance soil survey of that portion of North Dakota to the west of the one hundredth meridian camped out on the plains for weeks, sleeping in the open or in sleeping bags, often a hundred miles from their working base. Iu the survey of an area (usually

a county), the expert makes quent examinations of the soils to a depth of three feet as will enable him with the aid of a surveying outfit to delineate on a map, in different colors, each distinct type of soil. He will encounter not simply sand, sandy loam, silt soil, clay loam, clay and the different classes of soils based upon relative content of sand, fine sand, silt, clay, etc.; but he will encounter black sands and gray sands, red clays, black clays and white clays, productive sandy loams and sandy loams too highly impregnated with alkali salts for the abidance of plant life; overflowed silt loams and well-drained unland silt loams; rough stony land unsuited to other than forestry purposes; broken lands adapted only to grazing, and "bad land" without agricultural value.

Samples of each type of soil and forwarded to the laboratories in Washington for the purpose of verifying the field man's observations and for supplying such additional infor-mation upon the character of the soil

as may be derived from analytic examinations. In the alkali regions of the west where, in addition to the regular soil maps, alkali and water-table maps are made, it is necessary for the expert to determine by chemical analysis on the spot, the percentages of the various alkali salts injurious to vegetation and to ascertain the depth to the underground water level by boring.

Each soil is named and shown on the maps in a distinct color, so that any one may determine the character and crop value of a tract of land at any location by a glance at the map. Accompanying the map in pamphlet form is a report which sets forth the specific crop adaptations and correct cultural method for each soil. These pamphlets are distributed free to the farmers of the area surveyed and to outside persons interested in settling or buying land within the limits of the area.

VARIETY IN SOILS AND SOIL ADAPTATIONS. The Orangeburg group of soils, including all these grayish-brown soils having red sandy clay subsoils, which occur in large bodies throughout the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain regions of the south, are the best upland soils for short staple cotton, and under the proper climatic environwrapper tobacco which can scarcely be distinguished from the imported Sumatra leaf, and this is the only soil found there that does produce this high-grade wrapper tobacco. The associated Orangeburg fine sandy loam of that section, though producing a cigar wrapper of inferior quality, makes a very fine grade of the Cuban cigar-filler type, excelled only by the very best leaf produced on the best lands of the most favored tobacco districts of Cuba. Sugar-cane sirup from the Norfolk fine sandy loam of this section has a delightful flavor, and possesses the bright color demanded by the trade, while that made from cane grown on adjoining fields of Orangeburg fine sandy loam has a dark color and inferior flavor.

Going from the Atlantic Coast country into the adjocent higher Piedmont section, a new set of soil conditions is encountered; instead of soils made up of materials deposited in a former sea which covered the Coastal Plain, we find here soils consisting of the residues of rock decay. The hard rocks of this section like the granites, gneisses, and gabbros, subjected to the action of rain, frost, ice, plants, molds, fungi, etc., for thousands of years, have crumbled down in place and finally through decomposition

in eastern North Carolina, but does produce an excellent quality of the "bright tobacco" used in the manufacture of cigarettes and granuated smoking tobacco. The delicious Albemarle Pippin apple of Virginia suc ceeds best only on a black loam in sheltered mountain coves between 1.000 and 2,000 feet elevation. In the lower elevations of the North Carolina fruit belt the coves on the north side of mountain slopes are best suited to fruit, while the coves with southern exposure require a higher altitude to give the required climatic environment. Peaches do well on the "Eastern Shore" and in the moun tains of western Maryland, but are generally unsuccessful on the intervening Piedmont Plateau where frosts are apt to kill the early fruit buds. DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF THE SAME CROP

REQUIRE DIFFERENT SOILS.

Anything like an accurate estimate of the loss to American farmers through lack of knowledge in regard to exact adaptations of soils to crops and varieties is impossible, but the figures would no doubt be startling The most successful farmer of the future will recognize that soils are not only unequally suited to different crops, but also to different varieties of the same crop, as in case of the cigar-wrapper and filler types of tobacco.

The Illinois Experiment Station in testing wheat varieties found that the Turkey Red with a four-year average of 38.6 bushels per acre in central Illinois, only yielded 11.4 bushels, or 5.17 bushels below Fulcaster wheat, in a three-year average in southern Illinois. Now there is little difference in the climate of these portions of the state, but there are vast differences between the well-drained black silt loam of the central part and the lightcolored, poorly drained silt loam of the southern part of Illinois. The farmer of southern Illinois, not understanding the differences in variety adaptations of these two markedly different soils, would be losing money at the rate of over five bushels o wheat for every acre cultivated to the

Turkey Red variety. The results of experimental work have shown that the amount of line produced by a variety of cotton originated and improved upon a particular soil is not infrequently reduced to less than one-half when planted upon a distinctly different soil. There are countless instances similar to the experience of two neighbor farmers who, growing King's improved cotton as an experiment, using the same fertilizer and cultural methods, got entirely different results, the one made better yields, while the other lost by the change to the new variety. The loser went back to his old cotton with out suspecting or even attempting to learn that his failure was the result of using the wrong kind of soil. The successful farmer planted on Cecil clay, a cold-natured soil, slow to bring plants to maturity; hence his success with the early maturing King's improved. Sea Island cotton, a native of the southern Atlantic Coast, when grown on the interior upland soils rapidly loses its identity and length

of staple. MANURIAL REQUIREMENTS VARY WITH

SOIL. Of the \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually spent by the American farmer for fertilizers, it is safe to conclude a good proportion is partially of entirely wasted through indiscriminate use. The average farmer producing the ducing the general farm crops pays little attention to the individual manurial requirements of soils, rarely checking upon the comparative benefits derived from varied mixtures on different types of land. An application of potassium sulphate, though highly beneficial for corn grown on certain black mucky lands, may be of no value to corn on an adjoining field of gray land, yet many farmers noting the good results of this fertilizer on one field would use it over an entire farm. Ground phosphate rock may be of much benefit to certain crops on one type of soil and of no value on another type, which perhaps may require applications of the acid-treated rock or "acid phosphate." One soil may need a phosphate." One and phosphate fertilizer, and other potash, nitrigen, or lime, and still another a mixture of two or of all these fertilizing materials.

The stiff, black bottom-land, known as Wabash clay, which contains but little lime, is wonderfully improved by the addition of lime. There is in Texas another all with a chocolate-colored, crumbly clay, (Continued on next page, col. 1.)

# Tests to Control Hog Cholera

Results of Field Work with Horse Serum Cholera Vacine

Since September, 1908, the Kansas State Experiment Station has vaccinated 1,026 hogs with experimental horse serum hog cholera vaccine. These animals, with one exception, were situated on various farms in the Eight hundred seven unvacinated hogs were kept in the same enclosures with the vaccinated animals.

The first test was made in a herd of 485 hogs with 24-hour horse serum vaccine. This is a comparatively weak vaccine, and experiments show that it never has produced the disease. In this herd of 397 hogs, 222 received this experimental vaccine, and 175 were unvaccinated. This herd contracted hog cholera through natural exposure from an adjacent farm three weeks after the vaccination, and the following animals died: College vaccinated, 73.4 per cent; unvaccinated animals, 89.1 per cent.

After this experiment, a stronger vaccine was used. This was "6-hour horse serum" vaccine which, after careful tests at the station, was used in 26 herds of hogs. In 11 of these herds the experimental vaccine appeared to produce the disease. most instances the disease appeared in a mild form, but in a few cases acute hog cholera was present. Of the total number of vaccinated hogs, 7.1 per cent gave evidence of contracting the disease from the vaccine. With almost no exceptions, these were corn-fed hogs. Nearly all of these 11 herds were in close proximity to hog cholera at the time of vaccination; therefore, in some cases, the disease may have gained access at the time of vaccination.

In 8 of the total 26 herds, hog chol-

era existed at the time of vaccination. In these herds an average of 54.8 per cent of the vaccinated hogs remained healthy and 60.7 per cent of the unvaccinated hogs died. In one herd none of the 24 vaccinated hogs showed symptoms of the disease, while 51 per cent of the unvaccinated animals became sick and 20 per cent of them died.

On December 24, 1908, a herd of 268 hogs in Dallas, Tex., showed symptoms of hog cholera. During that morning 3 of the animals died and on that day 125 of the hogs were vaccinated with 6-hour horse serum vaccine. One hundred forty animals were left unvaccinated. On Jan. 26, 1909, this station received a message stating that two-thirds of the vaccinated hogs in this herd were alive and that practically all of the unvaccinated animals were dead.

From an experimental point of view these results are highly satisfactory. Individual losses have occurred to a few of the farmers who volunteered to cooperate with the station in this work. Such losses have occurred because the station has had no means to carry on extensive experiments without such cooperation in this important line of investigation. In connection with this work it is hoped that the state will provide the necessary funds (1) to prepare and distribute the immune serum, as developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, to be used in controlling outbreaks of the disease, and (2) to develop and correctly standardize the Kansas Experiment Station horse serum hog cholera vaccine which can be prepared at an actual cost of 7 cents per dose.

ment are the best peach and cigartobacco soils. The Norfolk group of soils, which comprises those gray lands having a bright yellow sandy clay subsoil, are the best trucking lands of the entire South Atlantic and Gulf Coast country. The black, poorly drained Portsmouth soils of this region, though unproductive in their natural state, are when drained excellent strawberry, cabbage, and corn soils; while on the other hand the black "prairie" lands of Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, derived from a different geological formation, are not at all suited to vegetables, but produce splendid crops of alfalfa.

Here in one geological region or soil province, the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain country, are four series of soils having entirely different crop values. In each of these series there are upwards of a dozen types of soil, each type differing from the other in crop adaptation and value. The Nor-folk sand is a fine early truck soil having but little value for grass, while the Norfolk silt loam is an excellent grass soil with only slight value for truck crops.

The Norfolk fine sandy loam of southwest Georgia and adjacent Florida territory produces a type of cigar-

processes give rise to various grades of "red" and "gray" soils differing widely from each other and from the Coastal Plain soils in their relation to crop production and requisite cultural

So on through all the great land divisions of the country each series of soils and the different types of the same series are suited best to some special crop, group of crops, or some particular kind of cultivation. There are the many soil groups and soil classes of the Appalachian Mountain and Alleghany Plateau regions, the limestone valleys and uplands, river and lake terraces, the Western Prairie Region, the Great Basin, the Northwestern Inter-Mountain Region, the Rocky Mountains, the arid Southwest, volcanic-ash sections, wind-blown sand and silt regions, and extensive alluvial flood plains.

Aside from knowing the absolute effect of soil, correct soil usage requires that the grower take into account the climatic environment, the effect of latiture. altitude, etc. The effect of latiture, altitude, etc. soil, for example, that produces a high-grade Sumatra cigar wrapper in

CLIMATIC EFFECT.

Florida and southwest Georgia will not produce this type nearly as well

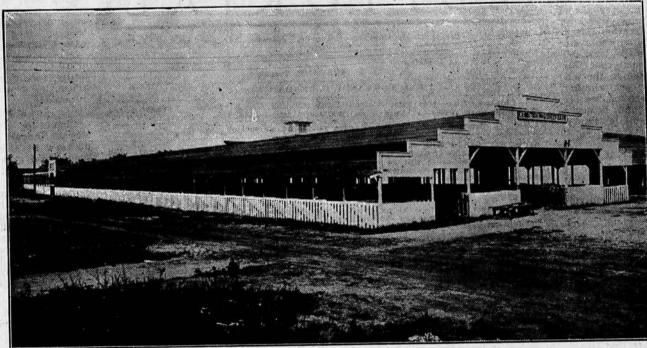
Texas another alluvial soil, a chocolate colored

# OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

The third annual fair held at Oklahome City was a great success. Ideal weather prevailed.
The fair was attended by the largest number of visitors any preceding year. Ample accommodations were pro-vided for all in attendance. The street cards and shuttle trains to the grounds handled the crowds to the comfort of all. This fair is strictly a private one. The state gives no support which makes the success depending entirely on the support of Oklahoma City boosters. The Oklahoma spirit is attracting the attention of the entire world. One has only visit Oklahoma City and see the remarkable growth that has been made

the past few years.
Twelve and fifteen
story buildings now in course of erection is giving the city a metropolitan front, and the success of the third annual state fair is due to this spirit. To Mr. I. S. Mahan, the tireless working secretary, should be given the credit secretary, should be given the credit of having every department of the fair handled by experienced men.

In the past year no expense was spared by the management as regards to improvements, which consisted of a new agricultural hall, 84 by 176 feet, of the most modern type. The grandstand has been remodeled and now has a seating capacity of 10,000. In addition to making the present swine addition to making the present swine building one of the most sanitary in the southwest, a pavilion for judging swine has been added. This was enjoyed by thousands of lovers of pure bred swine, who followed every movement of the judge in placing the movement of the judge in placing the ribbons. The large tent provided for the show and judging of horses and cattle was neatly arranged with plenty of seats for all that were interested. The building used last year as the agricultural hall this year was converted into an auditorium and converted into an auditorium and music hall. There were meetings of all kinds held in this hall during the fair. Liberati's Band, the most fa-mous concert band in America, gave



THE SANITARY SWINE BARN AT THE OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

concerts in the music hall and was well attended at each concert. Concrete sidewalks lead to every build-

ing on the grounds.

The display of Oklahoma exhibits was one of the very most important features. In agricultural hall every available space was taken up for the showing of Oklahoma farm products including minerals from hundreds of mines, factory made goods, fruits and other products produced from

Oklahoma soil.

The exhibit of farm machinery and other implements was great and oc-cupied a larger space than any pre-ceding year. Thousands of farmers viewed these interesting exhibits daily. Every detail was explained as to the modern methods of each by courteous attendants.

The poultry show while not very large in number of exhibits was made up of birds of very high quality from the leading breeders of fancy poultry from different points of the state. Everything was neatly arranged. The poultry building is a large structure, constructed so as to give plenty of light and ventilation. This department was in charge of W. P. Hawkins, of Oklahome. City of Oklahoma City.

Another attractive and interesting

feature was the exhibit of corn grown by boys 16 years old and under. The entries were large. The Okla-The entries were large. The Oklahoma State Fair Association offered \$500 in cash prizes to be divided into five \$100 prizes, one for each supreme judicial district in the state. Other prizes by Oklahoma merchants were added. A list of the names of the winners will be found in another column of this issue.

The live stock show was fully up to the standard of the two preceding years. Exhibits were shown from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas. The cattle Oklahoma and Texas. The cattle especially attracted much attention. The following breeds were shown: Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys. The Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, Classes and Jerseys. The Shorthorn, Here-ford and Aberdeen Angus classes were hotly contested in almost every show. Messrs. T. K. Tomson & Son, Doven, Kan.; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Doven, Kan.; J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., and M. H. Lyons, El Reno, Okla., herds were especially strong. The Hereford exhibit consisted of five herds from different states, namely: C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.; Makin Bros., Grand View, Mo.; T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.; M. A. Weir, Hunter,

Okla., and W. Shelenbarger, Oklahome City, Angus cattle Okla. were shown by C. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.; W. J. Miler, Newton, Ia., and Parker Parrish & Co., Hudson, Kan. Galloways were shown by S. M. Croft & Son and Gabriel-son & Son, Hutchin-son, Kan., the former taking every ribbon but one. The Hol-stein exhibit was a good one. Two herds were represented.
H. N. Holdeman,
Meade, Kan., and
Hughes & Jones, Topeka, Kan., divided honors. The Jerseys were the largest in number of any exhibit in live stock department. This breed is growing in the new state and breeders report a good demand.

The draft horse section was well section was well represented. J. C. Robison, of To-wanda, Kan., with his string of prize

winners secured almost every prize. Casino was made grand champion stallion and Delia, champion mare. The exhibit of Walker Bros., of Oklahoma City, was a creditable one. They secured first prize on five best American bred stallions. The other classes in the horse department had large entries and were admired by thousands who filled these depart-ments daily.

In the swine department not so many hogs were shown as last year, but the quality was much in evidence. The exhibits were made up by breeders from different states. The new swine pavilion was the scene of some very stiff competition among the various breeds shown, especially that of the Poland China and Duroc Jerseys, which were represented by the largest numbers of any in the swine de-partment. Visitors thronged to the pens and admired the exhibits very much. Berkshires, O. I. C.'s and Tam-worths were also well represented.

The sheep exhibit was large, C. R. Doty, of Charleston, Ill., winning most prizes without competition.

Following are the awards: (Continued on page 27.)

Making Better Use of Our Soils.

(Continued from preceding page.)
Miller clay, which does contain considerable amounts of lime. This type, which is one of the best cotton soils in the world. in the world, has been shown by the Bureau of Soils to be only mildly benefited either by simple liming or by addition of commercial fertilizer, but is improved materially by turning un-

der green cow-peas.
Innumerable failures unquestionably have resulted from unwise and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers which, notwithstanding that they have their proper place in the growing of crops, frequently are to be counted upon merely as accessory agents for the maintenance and improvement of soil productivity. many farmers are drifting along half-hearted way, hoping for a turn of fortune through the discovery of some magic fertilizer, or through the revelation by a chemical analysis of "exactly what fertilizer the land needs." Lately an agricultural writer said, in effect: "Nowadays it is only hereseave for the world-be successful said, in effect: "Nowadays it is only necessary for the would-be successful farmer to take a pinch of soil here and there from his farm, send the mixture to a chemist, and receive in reply full instruction as to the kind of crops to grow and fertilizers to use." In the light of recent knowledge such teaching is harmful, and it is high time for the American farmer to know that with all the variety in soils that is possible on a single farm, there would be derived by carrying out the above instructions about as much good as would result from the analysis of a mixture of apples, pumpkins and grapes to determine the chemical composition of the pumpkin.

The Illinois Experiment Station recently published the following state-

ment on the subject of soil analysis: "Analyses of miscellaneous samples of soil collected by unauthorized and or soil collected by unauthorized and untrained persons, by inaccurate and non-uniform methods, usually imperfectly representing even a definite stratum from a single field, or sometime a mere patch of ground, might be of little value even to the owner of the piece of land, and probably of no value to the agriculture of a state; while to attempt to do such work would only delay the progress of the systematic detail soil survey which . . . is being made to cover every type of soil on every farm."

In order to bring about an intelli-

In order to bring about an intelli-gent use of fertilizers, according to the present knowledge on the subject, it will be necessary to determine by field experiment the effect of the different fertilizing elements and the amounts it is advisable to apply and to show the farmers how to make use of these results on the different kinds of soil they may have, these having been located on the soil map. UNLIKE CULTURAL METHODS FOR UNLIKE

SOILS.

That the American farmer is lacking in systematized knowledge regarding cultural methods is evidenced by the fact that one great school of agriculturists unqualifiedly opposes fall plowing, while another taking the opposite side as strongly advocates the practice universally, whereas the actual merirts or demerits of fall plowing are determined by the kind and condition of the soil. For in-stance, there is no better way to put a compact, heavy soil into excellent condition of tilth than to plow in the fall so as to expose the upturned stratum to the beneficial action of winter freezing. The silt loams of Eastern Shore, Maryland, which are

so inclined to harden that, in local parlance, "the land freezes in summer and in winter," can be greatly im-proved by fall plowing and by turn-ing under coarse vegetable manure to open up the soil. On the other hand, there evidently would be no benefit derived from fall plowing a deep, loose sandy soil except to turn under needed vegetable matter; for the reason that it is naturally an open soil not in need of aeration.

EXPERIMENT STATION AND FARMER.
The state experiment stations are doing excellent work along the line of improving methods of fertilization and cultivation, plant breeding, etc., upon certain types of soil, but when we take into consideration the fact that a state may embrace a hundred or more different kinds of soil, the question arises: How are the farmers on these different types to take advantage of the experiment station re-The results of soil experiments are correctly applicable only to the specific soils upon which the experiments are made. Manifestly, then, the results may not be of value to any particular farmer unless he is located on the same kind of soil as that at the station upon which the experiments were conducted.

It would be of no special advantage

to a farmer who cultivates deep Norfolk sand to receive a bulletin setting forth the good results secured from a particular method of fertilizing and plowing a stiff clay loam for wheat, because, in the first place, wheat cannot be grown profitably on Norfolk sand, and secondly, the fertilizer or character of plowing suited to a stiff clay loam is not at all the kind that a loose sandy soil requires.

In order to carry out any experi-mental work with fertilizers, crop va-

rieties, crop rotations, etc., which would be beneficial to the greatest number of farmers throughout a state, it is necessary to know the soils of the state and to establish experiment stations at different locations upon those grades of land shown by the soil map to be the important types of the state. By having a soil map, an experiment made upon a red clay in one part of the county or state could be applied successfully by a farmer who cultivates the same red clay in an-other part of the county or state. The North Carolina Experiment Station is establishing sub-stations throughout the state upon the more important soils as determined by the Govern-ment soil surveys in order to secure results beneficial not to one section,

but to the whole state.

The successful methods of growing dark export tobacco, wheat and hay as worked out by the experiment farm at Appomattox, Va., where 1,650 pounds of tobacco, twenty-nine bushels of wheat and five tons of fieldcured hay were secured per acre, which yields much more than doubled those under the old-style methods, can be more clearly understood by the farmers of the county and more correctly applied by assistance of the Government soil map of Appomattox county, showing the location of the soils on which the experiments were made. This experimental work would be of still more value to the farmers growing dark export tobacco if there existed a soil map of the whole region producing that type of leaf.

SOIL SURVEYS AND SPECIAL CROPS. The type of soil on which tea is being grown in South Carolina has been mapped in several parts of the south, and should tea culture prove a profit-(Continued on page 9.)

October 1

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In efforts to reach the North Pole, immense sums of money have been spent, and many human lives have been sacrificed. Now that the Pole has been reached, the question arises, of what possible benefit will this discovery be to any one, except Cook and Peary? It has been found that this imaginary point is located in the icefloes of the Arctic Sea, but whether it is located on the ice-bound sea, or the still more desolate land, is not a matter of any considerable importance to mankind.

In gathering the corn crop, it is well to look out for the next year's seed. Next to good soil and good cultivation, is good seed. Do not place too much confidence in abnormal individual ears. Select good ears from rows which produce a large yield. And when seeding time comes next year, do not rely too much on the character of the seed. With well-prepared soil and thorough culture, a large crop of cern can be grown from almost any kind of seed which will germinate, but good seed will increase the yield, and will fully repay the trouble and cost of obtaining it.

The value of the manure that is annually produced in Kansas has never been measured, but it will probably compare favorably with the value of some of our greater field crops. Wheat raising has made Kansas famous, but this fame has cost the state heavily in the depletion of her soils. The vast area of the wheat belt is contracting each year, and the rotation of crops is beginning in earnest. The chief cause of this depletion of our soil wealth lies in the continuous robbing of the soil without ever feeding it. Live stock farming will save this section, and restore its fertility. Manure and rotation of crops mean money.

A light team for farm work is poor economy. Farm work simply must be done in its proper season, and the man who tries to do it with a team that is too light or too poor for its purpose is badly handicapped. He falls behind with his work, and does it poorly or not at all. His team is overworked and less efficient through the season. These things wear upon the man himself, and the damage done to him is even greater than that to his field or his horses. Put on plenty of horse power and both yourself and your field will profit by it and your horses will last longer. Make your arrangements to breed your horses so they will be bulging with surplus power.

Omaha now takes first rank for sheep of the feeders' classes in this country. This prominence is due almost entirely to the fact that Iowa and Nebraska farmers find it profitable to run sheep and lambs in their corn feelds and hence are in the market for feeding animals. Other states are following this example, and Michigan and Wisconsin are close seconds to Iowa in this practice. With the growing interest that is now being taken in sheep raising in Kansas, the necessity which exists for cleaning up the corn fields of weeds, and the profitableness of growing a few sheep on each farm, there would seem to be no reason why Kansas City could not become a great sheep market and contest this honor with Omaha.

Professor H. F. Roberts, head of the department of botany of the Kansas Agricultural College, gave an address on "Ornamental Trees and Shrubs before the Topeka Federation of Wo-mans' Clubs on Thursday, October 7, at the Commercial Club rooms. This meeting of the Federation marks a new step forward. The assembled clubs were the guests of the West Side Forestry Club, which furnished the literary program. As the result of this meeting and of Professor Roberts' lecture the Federation has added the department of forestry to their work and will take immediate steps to beautify the city through a campaign of education in forestry. Professor Roberts' lecture was the subject of many compliments from his critical audience.

England is the home of the pauper.
It maintains an immense army of them. According to a recent report of

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

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

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

as an evidence communications to KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas.

the Local Governing Board, there are 958,848 of them, and their number is increasing annually at the rate of 3.4 per cent. No such general pauperization exists anywhere else. There must be some radical cause for this deplorable condition of affairs. The London Standard thinks it is caused by Free Trade, which leaves "the labor of the country totally unprotected against the competition, tariff-armed, of every other great manufacturing country." It summarizes the situation as follows: "What is the cause of pauperism? Unemployment. And what is the cause of unemployment? Free trade, first and last and all the time."

This is the golden age of the farmer. Everything he has to sell brings a good price, while manufactured articles, as a rule, are as cheap or cheaper than they were twenty years ago, when everything he had to sell was ruinously cheap. The farmer is not oppressed, neither is he cast down. If it were not for the constantly increasing burden of taxation, state and national, the future would look very attractive to him. So many new ways are being discovered to spend public money, and so many plausible excuses are being invented for creating new offices to make places for people who prefer to live upon the taxes collected from the producers, that the tax question is becoming a matter of serious concern.

Now is the time to select your seed corn. In doing this do not be tempted to take the big ears only, but get ears of a uniform size and high quality. Large size is desirable, provided the quality is present also. See that the tips and butts are well covered, that the cob is of medium or small size, with deep grains, and get all the ears as nearly alike as possible. As soon as hard enough, collect the seed corn ears and place them in the barn or some other building where they can be constantly under the influence of air currents, but protected from both sun and frost. See also that they are protected from the ravages of vermin, and when they are thoroughly dry they may be stored in some frost proof receptical until time for shelling and planting.

The abundant rains which have recently fallen in Kansas, and in the Southwest generally, will add very much to the wheat acreage. Farmers who delayed plowing on account of the drouth, will now crowd their seeding, but those who neglected their plowing because the ground was dry and hard will be late, and in some cases too late, to get in a full crop. Ordinarily plowing should not be stopped on account of dry weather. If the plow pulls hard, put on more power. The rain, when it comes, will soften the dry clods turned up by the plow, putting the ground in fine condition for seeding. The prompt disking of ground from which a crop of

small grain has been taken, tends to conserve moisture, and to facilitate plowing and seeding later on.

In the fair which was recently held by the Indian Creek Grange, a few miles north of Topeka, one of the features which most strongly commended itself to the writer was the showing of foals. This was distinctly a grange fair in which farm and orchard products predominated, and in which no attempt was made to have a live stock show. Premiums were offered, how-ever, for foals of various classes, and the showing made was a good one. This grange has set an admirable example to other granges of the state, and to communities where there are no granges, in its successful annual As the horse furnishes the motive power for the farmer, it is but natural that the farmer should take an interest and a pride in their foals. The efforts of the grange in encouraging this movement are certainly to be commended and might be profitably followed in almost any other com-

Much has been said about the necessity of a finished seed-bed for insuring a good stand of alfalfa, but less is said about the desirability of an equally good seed-bed for wheat. It is selfevident that there cannot be a full crop of wheat without a good stand, nor without vigorous growth while the plant is young. Neither of these conditions can be expected without a well-prepared seed-bed. The sub-surface should be packed firm, but the surface should be loose and fine, except, perhaps, in localities where excessive winds are to be expected. And even then, a good seed-bed is essential. No crop responds more freely than wheat to good treatment. There is little doubt that the yield in the west could be increased fully fifty per cent by proper seed selection and the thorough preparation of the soil, especially if the right rotation of crops is practiced. The price of wheat is high enough to justify strenuous efforts to increase the average yield. If that cannot be done, this country will, before many years, be importing; instead of exporting, wheat.

It is again being given out from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that there is no such thing as a worn-out soil; that instead of being depleted by use, the land is becoming more fertile. This is one of Professor Whitney's fads, but it is a mischievous fad, which ought not to be put in circulation by the government authorities. In support of this statement, attention is called to the increased yields in countries where there is the most intensive cultivation, and the most liberal application of fertilizers. It is true, that soil may be improved under constant cropping, but it can only be done by putting back in the ground the elements of fertility which have been taken from it. However rich a soil may be, a continual

taking away of its mineral salts will, in the end, impoverish it. Much may be done to sustain fertility by rotation of crops, and especially by the use of legumes, but a time will come when phosphorus, or potash, or lime, or all of them, will be needed. A naturally fertile soil will stand much abuse, but there is a limit to its endurance.

Chancellor Strong of the University of Kansas, in his regular opening address to the students this year, placed the greatest emphasis on the need of simplicity of life. "The money which your parents have earned by hard work to send you here, you should spend grudgingly," he said. "Stand true to the folks at home and to the good old home beliefs and customs. We want only students whose lives are clean, and who will show their loyalty to the University by so living as always to reflect credit on this school."

ARE FARM LAND PRICES TOO HIGH?

How long will the price of farm lands continue to increase? Just so long as the price of farm products continues to increase, and these prices will remain firm so long as labor finds steady and profitable employment. In no other country in the world is labor so well rewarded as here. Where prices are low, wages are, necessarily, low. The man who receives liberal returns for his work can buy liberally, and can pay a fair price. There seems to be no probability that industrial conditions will be radically changed in this country soon. The people generally are too well satisfied with them. Good markets may, therefore, be expected to continue indefinitely.

Farm lands which may be relied on to produce satisfactory crops of grain and grass, are not selling too high. Land which with proper management will produce frem 60 to 100 bushels of 50 cent corn per acre, is well worth \$150 an acre, or more There is a large amount of such lane in Kansas and adjoining states.

The sure way to increase the value of land is to increase its productiveness. Under existing conditions, prices will take care of themselves. The days of large surplusses are past. Demand crowds close upon the heels of supply. Mouths are multiplying faster than food for them.

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

For the ninth time Missouri has opened her State Fair Grounds to the world. Her invitation was accepted by more people than ever attended this great show before, and the week at Sedalia closed with general satisfaction to all concerned. Missouri has always had a good fair since it opened the new grounds at Sedalia, and the reason is not far to see. It has been a real fair and not "an agricultural horse trot." The displays made in all lines were of the best, and they were arranged in such manner that the fair was exactly what it was intended to be, a great educational institution. Of course they had horse trots, but these were only one of the amusement features of the fair. The idea of the farmer and proper instruction for himself and family has ever been prominent in the management of this fair, and not the idea of the horse racer. Every consideration is given to the speed ring and the races are always high class here, but they are not the whole show as they are at some fairs. The quality of the fair under the management of Pres. Allen M. Thompson, and Secretary John T. Stinson is high class, and the people of Missouri and adjacent states showed their appreciation of it by turning out in large numbers. The live stock show this year was not up to the mark made in some previous years, as far as numbers is concerned, but the quality is always here. The competition experienced for this fair had some influence on the number of live stock exhibits, doubtless, but still the decrease in number was not material enough to effect the real value of the fair. Both Oklahoma and Illinois held their state fairs during the same week.

We regret that space will not allow us to print the awards this week.

# tention! Mr. Farm ushels an Acre | Eight Crops a Year

In the Land of

fertile that you can raise a crop of wheat and a crop of corn the same year.

SIO PER AGRE. EASY TERMS

An unprecedented opportunity for the home seeker and investor-In the land of sunshine, prosperity, health and independence; where semi-tropical crops grow in abundance from the vegetable in the garden and grain in the fields to oranges in extensive groves. In such a land we importune you to purchase a farm either for a home or investment—in a country where land values are almost sure to double, treble and quadruple in value before we are a year older. Read this announcement with great care.

It has been said that "opportunity knocks once at every man's door." Whether it knocks more than once doubtless rests largely with the man. Be that as it may opportunity is now at your door; if you would take advantage of it, read every line of this advertisement; it truthfully describes the greatest land movement of modern times; it tells you of the greatest fruit and agricultural lands in America; it tells you where you can not only raise enormous crops, but where you can market those crops to make you more net profit from 100 acres than you can from four or five times as much acreage in your present location. Even if you do not desire to chauge your home read the following lines closely and learn how you can double, treble, even quadruple your present income with a small investment and profitably employ your winter months when you would otherwise be idle.

### OPENING OF THE RICH

EL CARRIZAL LANDS.

The land opening referred to in the advertisement is that of the far famed El Carrizal Ranch, one of the largest and most famous in the State of Sonora. For years it has been noted as one of the richest tracts in the Mexican Republic. When all the available agricultural and fruit land in Southern California had been soid and resold until prices reached \$500 and \$1,000 an acre, attention was directed to the rich country just to the south—Sonora. Here you find land just as fertile, a climate even more favorable and land at only \$10 an acre. Think then of the wonderful opportunity open to you, to make a fortune in this great country—where you can raise an enormous crop of wheat and a crop of corn, or two crops of corn, the same year. Especially when wheat brings \$2 gold a bushel and other products in proportion; think of the vast eight crops of alfalfa a year averaging a ton or more to the cuttling; where you can raise eight crops of alfalfa a year averaging a ton or more to the cuttling; where you can raise oranges, lemons, grape fruit, bananas, sugar cane, cotton, olives, onlons, malze—everything in fact in enormous quantities and sell them for big prices right at your wand sell them for big prices right at your earlise for this generation.

### LIVE WHERE YOU ARE IF YOU MUST; But Double, Treble, Even Quadruple Your Income by Farming Winter Crops in Sonora

You Western farmers, already prosperous—so prosperous in fact that you could not be induced to give up your present homes to move to a new country, even one so full of rich possibilities as Sonora—can take advantage of this great land movement and double, treble and even quadruple your present income. Wheat is the great winter crop in Sonora. You can sow as late as December and harvest in May. Forty bushels or more can be raised to the acre, and harvested in time to plant a crop of corn the same year. Wheat sells in Sonora, and has for five years past, for \$2.00 gold cash per bushel. Where on the American continent has the American farmer such a wonderful opportunity to make money—big money? Take advantage of the first offering of El Carrizal farms; never in the history of our time has the equal of this great opportunity been offered you.

If you do not desire to give up your present home, buy a tract for investment and winter farming; you can easily double, treble, quadruple your present income by doing so. Land values in Sonora are sure to greatly increase within the next twelve months. Only a small section will be sold at the rock-bottom price of \$10.00 an acre; prices will shortly be advanced to \$25.00. This initial offer is made to interest a good class of farmers quickly. You must act promptly if you wish to take advantage of the greatest opportunity to make money that has been offered in years.

#### SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

We have arranged with the railroads for special excursion rates and special accommodations for those who will visit the El Carrizal Ranch and make a personal inspection. We invite you to do so. We want to show you some of the best agricultural and fruit lands in America. We urge that you and a party of your friends arrange to make this trip at an early date. Let us show you the many opportunities open in Sonora—the land of continuous production and perfect climate. See the beautiful Carrizal lands yourself Willia for rates and full makes.

#### LOCATION.

The El Carrizal Ranch is located on the delta of the Sonora and Bacuache Rivers, only 180 miles from the border line of the United States and 42 miles from the capital city of Sonora, Hermoslilo, whose population is between 12,000 and 15,000. Only two miles from the western boundary of the ranch is Kino Bay, a deep water harbor, which affords farm owners in the tract tide water shipping facilities. Across the Gulf from Kino Bay and just a little to the south is the great copper property of the "El Boleo" Company at Santa Rosalia. It employs nearly 5,000 persons. This affords a splendid market for much of the product, of the Carrizal fields.

Travel over the whole world; go where you will, you cannot find a better climate than that enjoyed by the residents of Sonora. The dry atmosphere, the balmy breezes, the pure air and infrequency of storms, make it a healthful and beautiful place to live. Malaria and fevers are unknown. In presenting this opportunity, we are in no sense of the word asking you to ploneer or to be among the first settlers. Over \$300,000,000 American capital is already invested in Mexico; and this is only fraction of what will be later on. Thousands of Americans have already settled in Sonora.

### AMERICANS RUSH TO MEXICO. STRAIGHT

The great Mexico land movement which most far-sighted Americans have predicted for years has arrived. While the opportunities for profitable land investments are passing in the United States, they are conspicuously present throughout the Mexican Republic.

Republic.

For small amounts of cash large holdings of good, fertile, productive lands are available. They should quickly enhance in value through the very rapid development upon which the vast material resources of Sonora and all Mexico are entering.

#### IN THE RAIN BELT

Water is encountered on every acre of the El Carrizal Ranch at a depth of only six feet on the coast or western end and 30 feet on the eastern end. It is sub-irrigated in the true sense of the word. Irrigation is not necessary to enormous yields in the El Carrizal district.

The average rainfall for the past eight years has been 15 and 20 inches, or just about the same as in Los Angeles. The summer rains fall from July to October. Winter rains are more gentle and less copious than the summer rains, and occur throughout the winter months at intervals.

It is a well-known fact that the roots of alfalfa go many feet in search of water, and since on the Carrizal Ranch water is encountered at from six to thirty feet enormous crops of this valuable product are assured the single year, averaging a ton or more to the acre to each cutwell rooted.

#### SEND THIS RESERVATION COUPON TODAY

A limited number of 100-acre El Carrizal tracts will be sold at \$10.00 per acre. Terms \$250.00 down, balance one, two and three years at 6 per cent. Five per cent discount for cash in full. As soon as this limited number is sold the price will be advanced to \$25.00 per acre.
The first come get the special price of \$10.00. If you

are to be one of the fortunate buyers, act now. Take ances -- send the reservation coupon today. Deposit the first payment with your local banker; then take 60 days to thoroughly investigate every statement; go and see the land. If you are not entirely satisfied in every way, return our contract and go to the bank and get your money. We make only reliable statements, and guarantee everything we

WOOSTER COMPANY, say. No company ever made such ay. No company ever made such
a liberal, ironclad, guaranteed
offer before. We can because
we know you will be better
satisfied the more you investiga's the El Carrizal
country. Do not pass
this by; the number
to be sold at \$10 will
be sold quickly.
We are willing
that your local
banker keep
first payments until
you are
satisfied 5:1 R. A. LONG BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO. hereby make application acres of the El Carrizal lands at \$10 per acre. I have this day deposited in Bank of subject to your check in 60 days, unless

Kansas City, Mo. 571 Long Bldg.

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SERD THIS COUPON FOR MORE INFORMATION

SERD THIS COUPON FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you are willing to run the risk of letting other applications get n ahead of yours, and desire further information concerning the El Carrizal Ranch, send the coupon today. We will forward you promptly complete literature regarding this wonderful country and answer by personal letter any quesiton you may desire to ask. By asking for our literature you obligate yourself in no manner, incur no expense of any kind. We are glad to send our literature to anyone interested. If you desire we will also send our free printed matter to anyone interested. Only a very limited number of 100-acre farms will be sold at \$10.00.

Write today if you wish to buy at this special price. In no other country—in no section of the United States—have you such a splendid opportunity to so quickly but surely make money, and big money, as you have in Sonora. Business and agricultural opportunities are open on every hand. Be alive—write today. Go in with some of your neighbors—reserve several tracis; all or part of you go with us on a special excursion and person—farm and post portunity in some of your neighbors—reserve several tracis; all or part of you go with us on a special excursion and person—farm and post portunity in some of your neighbors—reserve several tracis; all or part of you go with us on a special excursion and person—farm and post portunity in some of your neighbors—reserve several tracis; all or part of you go with us on a special excursion and person—farm and post portunity of you for the prove in every way exactly and post portunity of your person of the coupon how much you are thinking of buying, should the land prove in every way exactly and post paid full particulars are presented. Our literature is sent free and post, paid to state in the coupon how much you are thinking of buying, should the land prove in every way exactly and post paid full particulars are presented. Our literature is sent free and post, paid to state in the coupon how much you are thinking of the prove in e

WOOSTER COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Please send me at once, free and postpaid full particulars regarding the El Carrizal lands. If land is as represented in every way,

**ADDRESS** 

**OUR GUARANTEE** 

WE GUARANTEE TO DELIVER AN ABSOLUTE PERFECT TITLE TO EVERY TRACT SOLD; THAT EVERY STATEMENT REGARDING THE EL CARRIZAL RANCH CONTAINED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE, AND TO PROMPTLY AND CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY IF YOU FIND, ON INVESTIGATION, THAT THE EL CARRIZAL LANDS ARE NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.

Send me regular contract for my signature. ADDRESS

return your contract before that time.

A TRANSPORTATION THE

C. M.

STATE

October

# LIVE STOCK



Strength of Bone in Hog.

The effect of feed on the strength of bone in pigs forms the text for a bulletin by Nebraska Experiment Station. The experiment shows very marked increase in the strength of bone when tankage or ground bone is fed in addition to corn. In determining the strength of bones, the two principal bones in each leg of each animal were removed and broken in a machine. There were four pigs fed in each lot, making the figures given the average of the breaking of 32 bones in each lot. The average breaking strength per 100 pounds live weight of hogs after 22 weeks feeding was as follows: Lot 1, corn, 325 pounds; lot 2, corn and shorts, 396 pounds; lot 3, corn and skim-milk, 509 pounds; lot 4, corn and tankage, 580 pounds; lot 5, corn and ground bone,

#### More Heavy Horses Needed.

The short supply of horses and the high country prices prevailing this summer are due in some part to the great development of farming in new territory. As the season has advanced reports show extensive purchases of heavy horses and mules to go to the wheat fields of the northwest, the new irrigation districts and the reorganized and diversified plantation lands of the south. It is a fact, significant of the attitude of business farmers, that the larger orders for horses to go to the country have called for big animals. Where extensive work is done heavy machinery is used and a few big horses make a more satisfactory motive power than a larger number of smaller ones. Any horse can hold up his side of the neck yoke and tighten the traces, but where real work is expected a horse of some substance is necessary. Unmistakably the trade in farm horses is gradually calling for more size. Men who are still breeding cheap little horses that have no outlet except as workers may wisely take a warning from these conditions. A waning demand does not boost prices.—Breeders' Gazette.

Corn Supplements and Substitutes.

The proper supplementary feeds which balance corn in a ration not only enable the hog to show better results in fattening, but they also make possible a more economical ra-Feeding a hog on corn alone, whatever the form, is a false economy by which the feeder cheats both himself and the hog. Its natural supplements are those which furnish protein and mineral matter, and, if not easily available on the farm are usually purchasable so as to be used at a profit. Some, such as clover, alfalfa and other pasturage, are unquestioned as to their desirable qualities, and others, such as the prepared meat scraps from the great packing houses and known by their trade names of meat meal or tankage, have rapidly come in favor for the large amount of protein they supply. The ash or mineral matter of the corn grain is considered indigestible for swine, and the absence of mineral matter impairs the nutritive process and injures the structure; yet it is neither difficult nor expensive to supply hogs with ashes, salt, coal, charcoal or charred cobs as correctives, with corn 'Swine in America."

Points for Beginners to Consider When Selecting a Breed of Sheep. Sheep are easily influenced by their surroundings and environments, and before one decides upon the breed he expects to raise he should make a careful study of the origin, early history and development of all, or of several breeds, and his final decision should be for a breed that has been reared under conditions as nearly identical as possible with those of his own locality. It would be impossible to select any particular breed that would give the best results under all conditions and in all places.

Besides studying the character of these sheep in their early home and before making a final choice of a breed, one should study carefully the

markets or demands that he expects to have either for wool or for mutton. Generally speaking the lighter breeds, and particularly the fine wool breeds, seem to do better in the southern and warmer portions of the country, where the pasture is often scant and where they have to travel long distances for both feed and water. Through the corn belt region almost any of the medium wool breeds respond very readily to good care and kind treatment, and in the more northern porof the country the larger, long wool breeds seem to thrive well.

It is necessary to decide whether one wishes a breed that has been reared and improved with the object of producing a heavy fleece of wool, or whether it would be more desirable to select a breed that will yield a larger percentage of high priced mutton. In recent years both wool and mutton have brought a good price and the breeds that will give a good shearing of wool and at the same time produce a good carcass of mutton have proved very profitable.—Prof. R. J. Kinzer.

#### Bone-Building Foods.

We will of course this year, as for the last twenty-five, have serious complaints about hogs being too light in the bone, hence breaking down on the way to market. These complaints are always coupled with requests for information as to where they can obtain breeding stock coarser in the bone, says Wallace's Farmer.

If your hogs are lighter in the bone than their sires and dams, then you may know beyond any doubt or peradventure that there is something wrong with your feeding. The pig wrong with your feeding. The pig gets its bone material only from what goes into the mouth, and this is mainly what goes in in the shape of The rest of it is bone material which it may acquire by roosting on the clay bank where it finds something that hits the right spot. Now it is much better for you to furnish this bone material in the trough, yard or pasture.

No really careful hog raiser pretends to do without some kind of charcoal for his hogs. This can be obtained from corn cobs; and there are usually plenty of corn cobs lying around which would be all the better if turned into charcoal. We have pointed out repeatedly how to char these cobs, how to mix them with salt and any wood ashes you have about the place, and to keep them where the hogs can have access to it at will.

Corn alone does not furnish sufficient bone material even when supplemented by grass. Growing pigs must have in addition some feed like oats, bran, shorts, tankage, gluten or other feed rich in bone-making material. The point we wish to emphasize is this: If your pigs are getting too fine in the bone, too short and chuffy, and lacking in vitality, it is because you are not feeding them the proper ration; a ration balanced in ash as well as albuminoids and car-

Sorting and Cleaning Wool.

The wool comes into the mill dirty, greasy, burry, sometimes washed by the farmer, but generally just as it is sheared from the sheep, a filthy and unwholesome thing, giving little sign of the beautiful white and flossy substance into which it is soon converted. It must first be sorted, each fleece containing from six to eight qualities of sorts, which the careful manuracturer separates, devoting each quality to the purpose for which it is best suited. No skill in carding, spinning. weaving or finishing can possibly produce a soft or fine piece of goods from a coarse, hard fiber. When a woolen thread is to be spun to the length of 15,360 yards to a pound, or in the case of a worsted thread to twice that number of yards to a pound, everything depends upon care in the selection of the fleece and in the sorting. These sorts are impregnated with a greasy substance called the yolk or suint, caused by the animal secretions and the perspiration of the skin, a com-

pound of potash and animal fat, which must be completely eradicated. elimination of the yolk, dirt and foreign substances, common to all wools, results in a shrinkage of from fifty to seventy per cent. Our ancestors scoured their wool in tubs, much as Our ancestors our wives and daughters scour our clothes today. In the hand-washing of wool, a tub was filled with suds, in which one or two men with long poles stirred the wool until clean, when they lifted it upon a traveling apron, which carried it between a

pair of rollers which squeezed out the water. The same principle is applied in the automatic scouring now in vogue. Great forks or rakes seize the wool as it is carried by reliers from a feeding apron into the iron tanks, and by alternating motions of their teeth, give it a thorough scouring. Thus cleansed, the wool is delivered by rollers to the drying machines, where hot air and great fans are now utilized to extract all the moisture without tearing the fiber.—Popular Science Monthly.

#### Meadows Pastures and

by Prof. A. M. TenEyck, K. S. A. C

As pastures and meadows get old the land with grass is nature's way of they become sod-bound and less productive. The available fertility of the soil has largely been exhausted and much of it is locked up in the immense root system which has been developed by the thick growth of the grass. If the field is one which can be used in growing other crops, the best plan is to break the sod when the grass has reached the stage described and seed new fields to grass.

If it is desirable, however, to continue the use of the meadow or pasture, a new growth may be secured with some grasses by thoroughly disking and harrowing the sod early in the spring. This will have the effect of destroying part of the grass plants, whose roots will soon decay, furnishing plant food for the growth of new grass. The disking also breaks up the compact condition caused by the tramplng of stock and aerates the soil, and the mulch of mellow earth acts to conserve the soil moisture, thus favoring the growth of the grass.

FERTILIZING GRASSES.

Now, if with this treatment fertilizers be applied, the yield of grass may be profitably increased. No better fertilizer can be applied to grass than farmyard manure. The top dressing applied in the fall or early winter serves during the winter as a cover to protect the grass roots from the extremes of temperature. As spring opens, the rain carries the nutrient from the manure down to the roots, producing an early, strong growth, which continues throughout the season. During the summer the manure acts as a mulch to keep the water in the soil, thus protecting the plants more or less from the influence of dry weather.

There is no more convenient place to haul manure than on the grass land; there is no crop which responds more readily and gives more profitable results from the application of manure than does grass; and it is not necessary to wait until the pasture or meadow is old and worn out before making liberal applications of manure. When the purpose is to plow up the sod, the manure should be applied a year previous to the breaking. This will not only cause a larger growth of grass during the season following the manuring, but by increasing the root growth and adding to the humus of the soil the land will be left more fertile for succeeding crops.

GRASS AS A ROTATION CROP. Grass is a soil-protector, a soil-re-ewer, and a soil-builder. Covering newer, and a soil-builder.

restoring to old, worn out soils the fertility and good tilth characteristic of virgin soil. The true grasses do not add nitrogen to the soil, as do clover and alfalfa, yet they are in a sense nitrogen-gatherers, in that the nitro gen of the soil is collected and stored up in the roots of the grass in the form of humus. Thus grasses prevent the waste of nitrogen and other plant food elements and serve to protect the soil and to maintain its fertility. By these extensive and deep-penetrating root systems, many grasses also tend to break up and deepen the soil, gathering and storing plant-food in their roots, and thus actually increasing the available plant-food of the soil.

When the wild prairie is first broken the soil is mellow, moist and rich, producing abundant crops. After a few years of continuous cropping and cultivation the physical condition of the soil changes; the soil grains become finer; the soil becomes more compact and heavier to handle; it dries out quicker than it used to, bakes worse, and often turns over in hard clods and lumps when plowed. This compact texture and bad mechanical condition of the soil make it difficult for the young roots of plants to develop properly, causing at the same time an insufficient supply of air in the soil, which is almost, if not equally, as detrimental to the crop as an insufficient supply of water. After a soil has been cultivated and cropped a long time it tends to run together, and is very sticky when wet, but when dry the adhesive characteristic disappears almost entirely. The grass roots which formerly held it together are decayed and gone. The grass roots which formerly and now when loosened by the plow it is easily drifted and blown away.

The perfect tilth and freedom from clods, so characteristic of virgin soil, is always more or less completely restored whenever land has been laid down to grass for a sufficient length of time. After the ground is covered with sod, the puddling action of rain is prevented. As the roots grow, the soil particles are wedged together in others, and by means of lime and other salts, the small soil grains become cemented into larger ones, and thus the open and mellow characteristics of virgin soil is restored; and not only this, but by the accumulation of plant food in the roots, the soil is made more fertile for succeeding

DESIRABLE ROTATION. In order to maintain soil fertility and at the same time make the great-



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est profit in farming, a practical and scientific rotation of crops should include the following: (1) Grasses and perennial legumes. (2) Pasture, with

perennial legumes. (2) Pasture, with an addition of manure a year previous to breaking the soil. (3) Cultivated crops: (4) Grain crops.

Grain crops must be grown on every farm. Often they are the greatest money-making crops; hence they must be given a prominent place in the general crop-rotation system. Cultivated crops are also often the money-making crops of the farm. They are necing crops of the farm. They are necessary in every rotation plan in order essary in every rotation plan in order that the land may be cleared of weeds. Especially is this true in a locality where grain is the main crop. By continous grain growing land becomes foul and weedy, and the cultivated crop in rotation is necessary in order to destroy the weeds. Cultivation conserves the soil moisture, develops the soil, and increases the supply of available plant-food by producing those conditions which favor soil de-cay and the action of soil bacteria. In a sense "tillage is manure."

BENEFITS TO SOIL. Grasses and legumes maintain the supply of soil nitrogen and restore the proper soil texture; besides, they are profitable crops, and in fact ab-

solutely necessary on every farm upon which stock is kept. Pasture must be had on every farm, and it is quite essential that it be made a part of the regular crop rotation. Many soils become too light and mellow by continuous cropping, and need the trampling of stock to firm them. Then, so much more grass can be produced when the nestures are kept fresh and new, and pastures are kept fresh and new, and the increase of fertility and improvement of soil texture result in larger crops of corn and grain when the pasture is broken up and planted to these

A convenient and desirable time to manure land is while it is being used as a pasture. If the manure is applied a year or so before breaking, it will stimulate the growth of grass and cause a greater production of pasture, giving more and better grazing; meangiving more and better grazing; mean-while the soil is enriched by an in-creased root growth and the forma-tion of humus. Besides these bene-ficial results, some plant-food will be supplied by the manuring to the first crop which is grown on the breaking at a time when it is much needed, because the larger part of the fertility in the new breaking is in an unavailable state, and cannot readily be used by the new crop.

Country School Agriculture

Professor Rankin of Illinois University gives ideas for rural teaching and rural churches.

Prof. Fred H. Rankin, director of agricultural extension, University of Illinois, spoke to the Country Teach-ers' Association of Illinois at Macomb,

to the following effect:
School work is too largely book
work. If laboratory work is introduced it often deals very largely with things which are not very near or dear to the child, and therefore do not mean very much to him. Education for young people should grow out of experience, and should deal with things near at home, and should help the people to solve the difficulties around them.

LOCAL INSTEAD OF FOREIGN STUDIES. Into the work room and garden cf such a school should be brought objects which the children love, ears of corn, heads of wheat and oats, soils, etc. The country school should be etc. The country school should be the natural expression of the com-munity, and its instruction should connect with the natural knowledge of the children, and thus awaken their interest in that with which they come

in contact day by day.

It is tremendously significant that our school ideas are developed on the theory that the things which we consider worthy of us in after life are not worthy of us in acted life. Prof. L.
H. Bailey of Cornell University tells
us how in his early life he learned
about the lions of Africa and Asia and the anacondas of South America but he never learned anything about the pigs, chickens and cows that were on the field and farm about the school house in which he was sitting.

COWS VS. SNAKES.

I do not know why a cow is not just as important as a boa constrictor nor why the knowledge about the cow and the percentage of butter-fat in her milk cannot be put in such form as to train a pupil's mind as well as knowledge of the hippopotamus. Let those remote studies come with the normal development of the child's mind, but let us begin with the things that are near at hand.

THE ARITHMETIC OF AGRICULTURE. fter the fundamentals of number are learned what shall we do for practice in numbers? Shall we continue to teach as the old books have done about co-partnership, cube root, etc? Why not make local application of mathematics—the mathematics dairying, composition of fertilizers and mixture of food rations. How much does it cost to make a barrel of Bordeaux mixture? To put it on the trees? How much does it cost to plow an acre of land? To keep a team of horses? To feed a cow or pig? To raise a crop of corn?

INTERESTING THE FOLKS AT HOME. It is significant that when a child takes home his sums in arithmetic the older persons are not interested unless it is to help the child out of a fix. But if he takes home a problem that has to do with the feeding of the cow or the pig, figuring the cost of an acre of corn, etc., the father and mother

and the hired hand are interested at once, because such problems affect their every-day work. The parents feel that the school has some close relation to the business of life. It is not enough to merely introduce agri-culture. If the school respondes to the needs of the community agriculture ought to be just as much a part of the country school as oxygen is a part of the air.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS FOR PREACHERS. I believe that the church in a country community should have as much relation to the wants of the people as the school has. You never can get hold of the people fundamentally in spiritual matters unless you get hold of their temporal affairs, unless re-ligion dovetails into the lives of the people.

A former classmate who is a min-ister wrote me saying that he had taken a country charge, that the people were stirring, vigorous and hon-est, and he wanted to help them spiritually. He asked me what I would advise him to do. I told him to come to Urbana and take a semester's course in agriculture or at least the two weeks' course. Every preacher is a teacher; every teacher should be a preacher. In my opinion no preacher or teacher should attempt to manage a country school or country pastorate unless he has some knowledge of the affairs and problems with which his people have to deal. There is a chance for directness and ruggedness in the country school that we cannot afford to lose.

"I teach! The earth and soil, To them that toil, The hill and fen To common men That live right here.

"The plants that grow, The winds that blow, The streams that run In shade and sun Throughout the year.

"And then I lead Thro' wood and mead, Thro' mold and sod, Out into God, With love and cheer, I teach."

Come, Worry, let us walk abroad today; Let's take a little run along the way; I know a sunny path that leads from Fear Up to the lovely fields of Wholesome Cheer. I'll rave you there—I'm feeling fit and strong. So, Worry, come along.

We stared on our way—I and my care.
I set the pace on through the spring-time
air:
But ere we'd gone a mile poor Worr.

stopped,
Whilst I went on—
An easy winner of that Marathon.

And since that day, when vexed by any fear
When Worry's come again,
drear,
I've challenged him to join me in that race,
And found each time he could not stand
the pace.
—John Kendrick Bangs, in Ainslee's. fear Worry's come again, with visage



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It is said that in some states where the law is not specific in its require-ments, milk is sold in defective bottles which the manufacturers can not sell in other states where the law requires full measure in each vessel. laws on this point as well as others, laws on this point as wel as others, but has suffered heretofore because of a lack of enforcement of this law.

The brush and currycomb are far less used on cows than they are on horses, yet they are quite as necessary to the animal's comfort. Who has not seen cattle rubbing their sides against a fence or tree, or their backs under some overhanging limbs? It not only adds to their comfort to rub them down, but it draws the blood nearer the surface, so that the animal is warmer. With the same feed a well groomed cow will keep in good condition when she would be scrawny and rawboned if not regularly curried or

One great difference between the milk of the Jersey and the Holstein is in the size of the globules of fat contained. Jersey milk has large globules of fat, which separate themselves easily from the milk, and the cream for this reason is thick and rises soon. Holstein milk, on the other hand, contains small globules of fat, which are much slower in rising to the surface, and the milk must stand longer in order to get the cream if handled in the old way. Holstein milk may be as rich in butter-fat as is the Jersey, but for the reasons stated it does not appear so. When handled with a cream separator, however, results are different. And this machine, when used in connection with the Babcock test will give the only real knowledge of the amount of butter fat furnished by the milk in question.

Dairying is a manufacturing proposition. Dairy products are the most highly concentrated products that are sold from the farm, and are worth the most money. Like grain farming, dairying will exhaust the soil if proper attention is not given to it. In other words, the fertility of the soil is sold in the cream and butter that are disposed of on the dairy farm. If proper manuring is done and the crops are rotated, dairy practice will restore its fertility, and even increase it. It is not claimed that dairy farming is so likely to exhaust the soil as grain farming. For the reason that the dairy farmer in shear self defense must dispose of the manure produced, and this generally goes to the field. The grain farmer has no manure to dispose of and his fields suffer.

One of the most valuable departments of the State Agricultural College is that of dairy husbandry. Hundreds and even thousands of students have received its benefits, but the ordinary farmer can not leave his work for a full course here, much as he might desire. The management of that institution has made provision so that the farmer whose school days are past may still have access to the benefits offered by this department. This is done through the dairy short course every winter at Manhattan, and through the extension department, where dairy lectures are given by experts at the farmers' institutes in the different counties of the state. There is need for all this instruction, as the farmers who are really good butter makers are comparatively few in number and it has long been a demonstrated fact that poor butter cannot compete in the epen market with good oleomargarine.

Interest in the silo has been growing very rapidly of late. There are some farmers in Shawnee country who have used silos for a long time and with profit, but until lately their numbers have been few. It has been thought by many that the expense of siloing the corn crop was too great to make it profitable. Experience has taught, however, that this is not true, and that instead of wasting forty per

cent of his corn crop as the farmer does who saves only the ears, the dairy farmer with the silo can save his entire crop and at the same time be in shape to furnish his cattle with the succulent ration during the winter months when they most need it and when their product is of the greatest value. It is stated that there are approximately a half hundred silos in this county now where twelve months ago there were hardly a half dozen. It has been found also that alfalfa makes an excellent silage when cut alone, but is better if mixed with corn. If conditions are right so that a layer of corn silage can alternate with a layer of alfalfa, the results reported are highly satisfactory.

The question frequently comes to this office about the value of cement silos. Cement for this purpose is somewhat difficult to handle, for the reason that it must be reenforced and must be so tempered as to prevent These would not be sericracking. ous objections to the expert, but might be difficult to the farmer who has little experience in cement work. Cement is a good conductor of heat and it is found that the ensilage lying adjacent to the walls of the silo is almost sure to be spoiled or at least damaged for a depth of from six to ten inches or more. Stave silos are now made so cheaply that they are available to most dairy farmers, and they are shipped in a knock down condition from the factory so that the farmer with his own help can put them in place without employing experts. The stave silo protects the en-silage from weather conditions so that very little of it spoils. While we have not tested the matter thoroughly, it is our present opinion that it is cheaper to buy one of these knock down silos direct from the factory than it is to undertake to build one.

There is money in cleanliness. The writer had the pleasure of recently visiting a dairy farm in the immediate vicinity of Topeka, where cleanliness was the first rule. The floors of the cattle barns were of cement. were so built that a chute behind each animal readily carried off the manure and permitted of a quick washing with a hose from a windmill tank. Every atom of food remaining after the animals had been fed was swept up and disposed of. The stalls were sprinkled daily with air-slaked lime, and the barn had a clean, wholesome and pleasant odor. Instead of the usual feed box, a long cement trough had been built upon the floor of a convonient height so that the cows when standing in their stanchions could easily reach it. The head of the stall, including the stanchions, was hinged so that it could be raised and held in position, while the feed trough and stall was cleaned out. A few minutes work served to clean the feed trough so that water could be turned in, using it as a watering trough as well.

It is announced that the extension department of the Agricultural College, working in connection with the industrial department of the Santa Fe Railroad, will run another dairy train over the lines of that road in southeastern Kansas in the near future. has so happened that the writer has been present on every dairy train that has ever run in Kansas, and it is extremely doubtful if any estimate can be made of the direct and lasting benefits that have accrued to the people of the state through such agencies. It is thought that the train will leave Topeka on Oct. 25, and run east to Holliday, and thence south over the Southern Kansas branch and return by way of Mulvane, Eldorado and Florence on the main line. These schools on wheels are of tramendous importance in that they give the farmers at each station a vast fund of facts out of which they can make ready money. In running them the College carries out the purpose for which it was established by giving profitable instruction to the people of the state, and the railroad will undoubtedly reimburse itself for the expense of conducting the train in the increased business which is sure to develop along its lines.

Dairy Machinery in Abundance. Already the freight yards at Milwaukee are crowded with cars of exhibits consigned to the National Dairy Show. Exhibitors will have but four days in which to install their displays, and railroad freight agents have already conceded that it will be the largest exhibition of any kind that has ever been promoted in Milwaukee. More than 100 cars were on the side tracks waiting to be unloaded five days before the exhibitors could obtain access to the auditorium, and this, with a total in excess of 500 head of cattle, will make the Fourth National Dairy Show a monster exposition of the dairy industry. The work of transforming the auditorium, commenced Monday morning, October 11, and the show will be opened at 8.30 Thursday evening, October 14, by President W. H. Taft, who will touch a key in the El Toro Hotel in the El Toro Hotel, Grand Canyon, Colorado, which will set the machinery in

Families in Pure Bred Stock.

Every breeder who is familier with the situation, knows that in any breed of cattle there are certain families that can be relied upon to produce certain qualities that are sought after by the breeders. In Shorthorns, a certain group of families are noted for easy-keeping and beef-producing quanities, while others are noted for their milk production. In the dairy cattle breeds certain families are noted for a large flow of milk, others for a high percentage of butter-fat and a few for both of these qualities. It is not possible for anybody to determine before hand what a young animal will do, and the purchaser must be guided in his selection by the pedigree of the animal, as that is the only thing that will tell him what his predecessors have done, and what it will probably do. Of course a young breeder can buy animals of known qualities, but this requires a large initial expenditure of money, which all are not ready to make, either from lack of ready funds or from the good business sense which prevents them investing heavily in a business which they may not thoroughly understand. Pedigree does not give assurance of future performance. Outward points of the animal do not. But these two together, coupled with the record made by the ancestors of the animal, will give a good index of what to expect.

Take Care of the Heifers. Topeka is the center of the largest dairy industry in Kansas. At least this has been so stated and is generally accepted. A recent visit to some of the dairy farms in the vicinity of this city convinces the writer that dairymen give too little attention to the calves which they expect to use in their herds. They seem to consider that a calf is simply a calf, and is a bothersome thing to get along with until it grows up. It is always in the way, and always making trouble and its future value does not seem to be impressed upon the dairyman sufficiently to cause him to give it the care that it should have. Bull calves are frequently vealed, but the heifers are generally grown out. The future cow depends upon the treatment she receives as a heifer. This not only

means proper shelter against inclen ent weather, and proper feed, at the right time, but it means a training of the young heifer to become a milker Much depends on this. In its younger days, however, much more depend upon the proper balancing of the n tions, and here is where the dairyma must use his brains as a proper ratio for one animal might be wholly out of for one animal might be wholly out of balance for another. If the heifer has a nice, smooth, oily coat and look thrifty, she is probably all right. But if her coat gets coarse and rough, she evidently needs either more feed, or a different ration. Time and care spent on the young heifer mean money in the pocket of the dairyman a little later on.

Breeding Up a Dairy Herd. A subscriber states that he has common cows, but desires to breed up into

a good dairy herd. He states that he does not want the Jersey as they have only one use, that of milk production He asks about using a pure bred Hol stein bull for both dairy and general use, and states that some Holstein give very poor milk, while he wants to produce a goodly quantity of butter fat. He asks how he shall know what strain or family to buy from, and if we have a better breed to suggest than the Holstein. In answer we would say that there is perhaps no better breed known than the Jersey for the production of butter-fat in proportion to the amount of milk given and of feed eaten. At the State-Wide Fair at Topeka in the milking contest the Jerseys exceeded the Holsteins both in milk production and butter fat. It ought, however, to be stated that in this case the Jerseys were thoroughly trained animals, while the Holsteins were less well prepared. There is a great deal in the training of cows for milk production. In regard to the Holsteins, it may be stated that the modern Holstein leaves little to be desired in the production of butter-fat. They are large animals, and large feeders. They give great quantities of milk and the breeding of the better families in this country has been such that they are great producers of butter-fat as well. There are several other breeds that find favor as milk producers, but none so popular as the Jersey and the Holstein. It is our belief that our subscriber would find every satisfaction in well selected Holsteins. There are a number of families to select from, and we would suggest that correspondence with any of our advertisers would serve to give all the informs tion desired on this point.

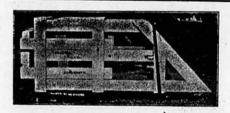
#### HOMEMADE CANDIES. Turkish Nougat.

Two cups sugar, ½ cup water, ½ cup corn syrup. Put on to boil until it forms a soft ball when put into water; stir it into two beaten whites of eggs. then put in nuts, pineapple, or candied cherries. Put in a little of rose, almond and vanilla flavorings.

Brown Sugar Fudge.

Two cups of light brown sugar of one cup of dark brown sugar and one cup of white sugar, one cup of cream, butter half size of an egg; cook until it is ready to be beaten like chocolate fudge and add cup walnut meats.
Bolten Everton Toffee.

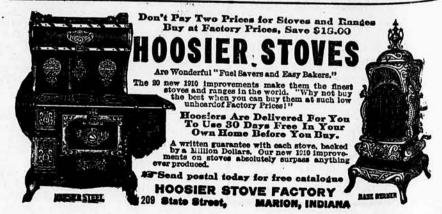
Two cups of brown sugar, 5 table spoons of butter, 2 tablespoons of wa ter, 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Boll fif teen minutes and do not stir. When cool cut in squares.



GARRISON BREEDING CRATE.

Leads all others. Indorsed by the best breeders of six states. The feature of the tolescope and sliding in to shorten and drawing out to lengthen, is certainly the best. Can be used for any sized sow. Cas also be used for ringing, or converted into schute for loading hogs. My circular explains every feature. Write for one. Price so low that it is in the reach of every farmer and breeder.

A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kansas.



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One of the most common mistakes of breeders is that of keeping the brood sows too fat. Fat brood sows look very fine, but they are not the kind that breed well or that get good litters. Their organs are too crowded with fat to function properly. Pasture feeding tends to prevent this condition, and is to be recommended on that scare particularly. The pasture feeding system fits admirably into successful hog raising. It not only provides the essential elements of feed but at the same time provides exercise and health, each necessary in the economy of pork production.

The advantage and in fact necessity of protein feeds in securing economical gains in hog raising seems to have been proven beyond any reasonable doubt but the experiment stations continue their investigations along these ines. Here are figures from the Ontario Station which has demonstrated in cooperation with farmers, that meal made from peas, barley, oats that meal made from peas, barley, cats and corn used in connection with middlings for feeding hogs has an estimated value of \$27.89 per ton when the hogs are sold at 5½ cents; \$30.71 per ton when sold at 6 cents, and \$44.13 when hogs bring 6½ cents live weight. The estimate is based on a feeding value of 20 cents per 100 pounds for skim-milk and 10 cents a bushel for roots. bushel for roots.

#### Know When Animal Is Ailing.

If the temperature, pulse or respiration of the farm animal exceeds normal you may know that the animal is

Determine the temperature by placing a fever thermometer into the rectum, allowing it to remain there from three to five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 degrees (Fahrenheit). The normal temperature of a horse is 100 degrees, sheep 101 degrees.

Examine the pulse of the animal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beats of a cow's pulse are from forty to fifty per minute and that of a horse from thirty three to forty nor minute.

thirty-three to forty per minute.

Count the respiration of the animal, or number of times it breathes by watching the sides of fianks, or by pressing the ear to the side. The normal respiration of the cow is from fifteen to twenty per minute and that of a horse is from twelve to fifteen per minute while resting.

Making Better Use of Our Soils.

(Continued from page 3.)
able industry it would be a simple matter to locate on a map all the soils adapted to its production. All through the lower part of South Carolina and Georgia are large areas of black land, easily reclaimable from present poorly drained conditions, which are not only unused to any extent for agricultural purposes, but are an actual menace to the health of the section on account of the hordes of mosquitoes they breed.

Soil surveys covering cultivated portions of these black soils already have shown that when drained and properly managed they are specially suited to the production of strawberries, cabbage, onions, and celery; and it is believed that experiments will show these same lands to be as well show these same lands to be as well suited to the culture of upland rice as are the flat prairie lands of Arkansas and Louisiana. At a sub-experiment station, in the eastern part of South Carolina, it has been shown by a survey of the soils that typical areas of these unused black lands exist; therefore any valuable results accuring from experiments there can immediately be applied toward the development of these lands.

Some years ago when Sumatra cigar-wrapper leaf was being grown so successfully in Florida, the producers claimed that outside of a restricted area in one county the soils were unsuited to the production of this type of tobacco. It was shown by soil surveys that there was, outside the supposed favored belt, a considerable extent of the same soil; and since the completion of these surveys this industry has spread over several counties in Florida and Georgia. The 1902 crop of Florida Sumatra wrapper, grown on 3,079 acres, amounted to 1,601,080 pounds, valued at \$480,324; the 1907 crop from 7,500 acres turned out 6,937,500 pounds, worth \$3,122,000—in other words, as the result of the soil surveys the tobacco acreage in Florida alone was more than doubled in five years; the production was multiplied four times and the production was multiplied four times. and the value six and a half times.

Investors basing their judgment upon the Government classification of the soils hastened to acquire and develop these lands, and coincident with an extension of the tobacco industry values jumped from \$8 to \$10 to \$75 or \$100 per acre.

The deep sandy soils of the Atlan tic and Gulf Coast country, which a few years ago were considered practically worthless, are being used extensively for the production of early vegetables. A vast total area of these truck lands has been mapped and their value pointed out by the Purchase truck lands has been mapped and their value pointed out by the Bureau of Soils, with the result that, in some cases, the acreage valuation has risen from practically nothing to \$100 or more. It was on these lands, supposedly worthless, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., that there were lately established colonies of immigrants, who are producing vegetables. grants, who are producing vegetables with great success.

The story of disappointed settlers attracted to new and untried regions by unscrupulous land agents is a sad by unscrupulous land agents is a sad one, a repetition of which should be avoided by extending soil surveys to determine the actual soil resources, possibilities and needs of all sections of the country. With the assistance of soil maps and reports already available a mistake in the matter of selecting cigar-wrapper tobacco land in the surveyed portions of Florida and Georgia would be absolutely inexcusable on the part of any one. Advance soil surveys of uncultivated or sparsely settled lands such as occur in the ranching sections of the Southwest and the flat, cut-over pine lands west and the flat, cut-over pine lands of the southern states, followed by experiment work, would do away with much costly and haphazard trial.

The reconnoissance survey of west-ern North Dakota was undertaken last year to ascertain the soil re-sources and agricultural possibilities of this sparsely settled region for the of this sparsely settled region for the purpose of directing intelligently the agricultural development of these little used lands. There were mapped a large area of level to gently rolling land admirably adapted to dry-farming, a considerable area too broken for farming but suitable for grazing purposes, and still other classes of land, some of which is too rough for any kind of agricultural uses.

any kind of agricultural usage.

In the arid regions of the west, where the rainfall is too little to leach out water-soluble mineral salts, ac-cumulations of alkali in the surface cumulations of alkali in the surface soil frequently cause serious damage to vegetation. The ordinary cultivated crops will not thrive on a soil containing more than 1 per cent of the milder forms of alkali, while in case of the deadly "black alkali" the limit of endurance is only 0.05 per cent. These salts, though they may not be originally present in the surnot be originally present in the surface soil, often are brought up by a rise of the water table as a result of over-irrigation or by upward capillary movement of the soil moisture. On account of the presence of alkali it is necessary in many sections of the west to make, in addition to the ordinary soil map, a water table map and an alkali map, to protect the land buyer and to serve as a guide in planuing irrigation works.

In the readjustment of our agricultural population, a movement on the part of those seeking a milder climate part of those seeking a milder climate or cheaper lands, or lands suited to special lines of farming, there is no possible way of giving the emigrant as satisfactory forehand knowledge of the lands and agricultural possibilities of a section as can be done through the soil maps and unprejudiced reports of the Bureau of Soils. The most helpful assistance in the The most helpful assistance in the distribution and location of immigrants to the best advantage of immigrant and country can be offered through this available knowledge of the exact possibilities of the soils in all sections of the country.

When we think of the potential productivity of our large area of unused lands and lands reclaimable to agriculture, and further take into consideration the fact that we have hardly begun to get out of the soil already in use what there is in it, there seems to be no need to worry about the future.

From the standpoint of the Bureau of Soils, a most hopeful view of the permanency in the crop-producing power of our lands is taken; the in-herent fertility of our soils has not diminished so frightfuly as alarmists and theorists would represent; and there is comparatively little land topographically suited to agriculture that cannot be made to produce as good or better crops than in past sea-

# - HOW TO -SAVE MONEY 730 TIMES A YEAR



If you own milch cows you are doubtless milking some of them twice a day every day in the year.

If you are doing this without a De Laval cream separator to save all the butter-fat in its best possible condition and at same time have the sweet warm skim-milk for calves and pigs you are losing money exactly 730 times a year.

That is the simple truth about the De Laval cream separator. Any one can comprehend it. Other cream separators accomplish but a part of what it will do and do not last nearly as long. Every time milk is run through a De Laval separator it saves time and money for the user. There are no ifs or ands about it. And the saving is enough to in a few months time pay the cost of the separator, with the machine still good for fifteen or twenty years.

There was never a better time or season for any cow owner to purchase a De Laval cream separator than right now. Prosperity was never greater in a dairying way. Butter values were never higher. The losses from any other manner of handling milk never amounted to so much. Moreover such losses are always greatest when the cows have been longest in lactation and the cream is hard est to separate.

Just think of a loss of from ten cents to a dollar, according to number of cows and circumstances, twice a day every day in the year, and what the saving of it amounts to in the course of a year, let alone for the fifteen to twenty years life of the separator.

Are you willing to let such a loss go on? If not why not send for a De Laval catalog, or better still try a De Laval separator in your own dairy. Either is free to you for the asking, from the local agent or the company directly.

#### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO 1218 & 1215 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 165 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

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

# IT'S GOING TO RAI



IT MAY NOT RAIN TODAY OR TOMORROW BUT WET DAYS ARE SURE TO COME.

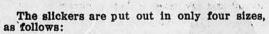
You can be just as comfortable on a rainy day as on a dry day if you wear one of Tower's rish Brand Slickers or Suits.

Kansas Farmer has made special arrangements with the manufacturers of these goods whereby we can give to every reader of Kansas Farmer one of these slickers or suits together with a full year's subscription for ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will give one of either the slickers or suits to any one sending us three subscriptions at \$1 each, two of which must be new subscriptions.

Your own renewal and two new subscriptions will get you the coat or suit.

The Fish Brand goods are positively the best in the world. They are known and sold everywhere. This is one of the best offers we have ever been able to make our readers.



No. 0, 62 inches in length; 36 inches center back, 56 inches breast.

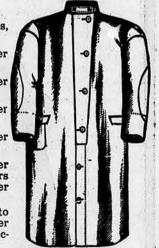
No. 1, 61 inches in length; 35 inches center back, 54 inches breast.

No. 2, 59 inches in length; 34 inches center back, 52 inches breast.

No. 3, 57 inches in length; 33 inches center back, 50 inches breast.

If you wish a full suit instead of the slicker overcoat give us the size of coat and trousers you wear and we will send you the proper sized suit.

We don't know how long we will be able to make this remarkable offer so send your order at once in order that we may be sure to accommodate you. Address,



Circulation Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# THE DECLOW Percheron **Mare Sale**

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

# Thursday, Oct. 28, '09

I will hold my Third Blue Ribbon Sale of 30 Imported Percheron Mares, at my farm, on above date. My buyer has been in Europe one year and has spent much of the time searching out and buying as many of the best mares as could be had, from the oldest and best Percheron breeding estates in France, and has had unparalleled success in securing quality and individual merit in a type of brood mares that will make the greatest money makers the American breeders have ever had the privilege of buying. Many of these mares won in the best shows in France. Also 10 Belgian mares imported this year and 5 Percheron stallions will go in the sale. The mares will be sold without reserve. Remember the date. Sale will begin at 9 a. m. sharp. Send for catalog and sale bill.

**DeClow's Cedar Rapids Importing Farm** The New France of America

W. L. DeCLOW, Cedar Rapids,

# THE FARM



Interest in cement manufacture is so general that many are attempting construct walks, or floors, or even tanks without a sufficient knowledge of its proper composition. The best way is to get some information from a standard authority such as is offered by the Atlas Portland Cement Co. or that furnished by the United States Government Engineers who have pre-pared a series of specifications for the composition of cement, which are intended to be the standard for the countended to be the standard for the country. According to their figures, when cement is ground finer than 75 per cent standard, it should be used in smaller quantities. If it is 76 per cent fine, 3 per cent less can be used. If it is 77 per cent fine, 6 per cent less can be used. In other words, the finer the cement is ground the more concrete it will make. Of course these figures are not very valuable unless concrete it will make. Of course these figures are not very valuable unless one has a good idea of the standard adopted but with this standard in mind, it may be stated as a general proposition that 3 per cent more concrete be made for every 1 per cent increase in fineness over 75 per cent.

#### Cement Paint.

For one barrel: One-half bushel white lime, 3 pecks cement, 10 pounds burnt umber, 10 pounds yellow achre, 1 pound Venetian red, 1/2 pound lamp-black. Slake the lime, cut the lamp-black by mixing with vinegar, and shake in thoroughly in a cealed fruit jar. Add lampblack and cement and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand 12 hours before using, and stir frequently while putting on. It will be of a light stone color, will cover well, and harden without scaling and will not wash off.

This recipe is reprinted because of an error which crept into the original item on page 10 of our issue of September 25.

#### Homesteading Has Begun on the Alaska Coast.

The homesteading of agricultural lands in Alaska has begun in earnest this fall. New entries are coming in every day or two and it looks as if a real farming era for the Konai penin-sula and Susitna basin had arrived.

So far all of the locations are on the peninsula and as convenient to Saward, the principal market, as pos-sible. The four or five ranchmen near the town have had an exceptionally good year, having found a ready market for practically everything they could raise. It has been the best potato and turnip year since farming began in 1904 and the unwonted activity in all the mining camps of the region has greatly increased the demand.

#### A Weather Proof Whitewash.

A subscriber inquires as to the proper composition of a weather proof whitewash for use on farm buildings. He wants one that will retain its whiteness and will not wash off in the rain. A neighbor has coated his buildings with a preparation made up of lime slaked in the usual way and while yet in its thick, creamy state, is thinned down with linseed oil. This whitewash presented a satisfactory appearance during the dry weather of the summer but the writer has not seen it since the rains came. State Dairy Commissioner D. M. Wilson gives the following composition of a good, outdoor whitewash:

"To a half bucket full of unslaked lime, add two handfuls of comon salt and soft soap at the rate of one pound to fifteen gallons of the wash. Slake this slowly, stirring it all the time. When finished this will make about two bucketsful of very adhesive wash, which will not be affected by rain."

The Government Outdoor Whitewash. Through the kindness of Dr. J. T. Willard, profesor of chemistry of the State Agricultural College, we are able to give our readers the recipe for an outdoor whitewash that is used by the Lighthouse Board of the United States Treasury Department. It has been found to answer on wood, brick or stone nearly as well as oil paint, and is very much cheaper. It is as fol-

"Slake 1/2 bushel of unslake lime with boiling water, keeping it copered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warn water; 3 pounds of ground rice, put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; ½ pound powdered Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with painters' or white wash brushes."

#### The Benefit of Fall Plowing.

Professor King, one of our great soil physicists, says: "Plowing land in the fall has a very appreciable influence on the per cent of water the surface three or four feet of such soil may contain the following spring, and a mean difference of 2,31 per cent more water in the upper three feet of immediately adjacent lands plowed late in the fall has been observed as compared with that not plowed, the surface of neither having been disturbed until May 14. The larger quantity of water in the fall-plowed ground, in this case amounting to not less than six pounds to the square foot was due partly to two causes; namely, the loose, open character of the overturned soil, causing it to act as a mulch during the fall, and again in the spring, after the snows had disappeared; and the more uneven surface, which tended to permit more of the melting snow and early spring rains to percolate into the soil. Late fall plowing, leaving the surface uneven and the furrows in such a direction as to diminish wash ing, works in a decided manner, of rolling land, to hold the winter snow and rains where they fall, giving to such fields a more even distribution of soil water in the spring. And when it is observed that heavy lands, after a dry season, seldom become fully saturated with water during the winter and spring, the importance of fall plowing in such cases can be appreciated. From the standpoint of large crops, which result from the best use of the soll moisture, there is no one thing more important for a farmer to strive for than the earliest possible stirring of the soil in the spring, after it has sdificiently dried so as not to suffer in texture from puddling. When the soll is wet, when its texture is clase from the packing which has resulted from the winter snows and early spring rains the loss of the loss o rains, the loss of water is very rapid.

#### Alfaļfa in Eastern Virginia.

A writer in the Southern Planter thus describes a successful method of establishing alfalfa on land that has been long in cultivation:

First, the crimson clover sown at the last cultivation of the preceding season's corn crop) is turned under; afterward follows careful cultivation to conserve moisture and bring the land under good tilth till Augustinext, the land is limed. Varying amounts of lime have been used, a ton to the acre of finely ground unburned limestone is the usual application. cation. Then the land is leru inoculated and the alfalfa sown.

Only inoculation by use of soil has proved good. It has been demon strated repeatedly that inoculation is absolutely essential. There is this year an instance of a check strip by the strip ing left without inoculation. this strip is there is little alfalfa and what exists is only about two inches high, while the adjoining inoculated alfalfa is a solid wall 24 inches high and of rich, dark green color.

Mr. Jack is most careful in sowing this inoculating earth to take it from where he has very thrifty alfalfa growing and then to distribute it by hand with hand with great evenness over the soil. Immediately behind the earth sowers come the alfalfa sowers with wheelbarrow and alfalfa sowers be wheelbarrow seeders, and right be hind them come harrows that cover seed and soil so that the sunlight cannot hurt the could be the sunlight cannot have the sunlight cannot hav not hurt the easily killed inoculating bacteria.

Strips have repeatedly been it is without lime to test whether it is worth

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needed or not. Mr. Jack has applied about 500 tons of lime in the last two years, so if he can do without buying so much he naturally would be glad to do so. In each instance where ime was left out alfalfa made so poor and weak a growth as to be entirely worthless. Weeds, too, were much more in evidence where lime was not

Having tested various forms of lime, Mr. Jack is satisfied best with ground limestone, the true carbonate of lime, and this year has bought 600 tons, which will be delivered at the Port Conway wharf for about \$3 per ton. It is curious to note that this lime comes from New Jersey, though Virginia has millions of tons of limestone awaiting the grinder.

Various forms of phosphorous have been tested and here is one of the most instructive features of Mr. Jack's work. Under the direction of Mr. Nicholas Schmitz, now of the Maryland Agricultural College, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, there were sown last fall strips fertilized with the following substances:

Raw-bone, 400 pounds per acre (the standard application). Acid phosphate, same amount. Raw bone, 150 pounds. Acid rock, 250 pounds. Floats, or untreated phosphate rock, 900 pounds. Floats, 500 pounds. Floats, 250 pounds. No fertilizer. Lime was applied to all the plots

Lime was applied to all the plots alike. At present writing there is a wonderful showing in favor of the untreated rock. It seems to promise fully as good results as any other form of phosphorus, and, of course, at much less cost. The explanation of this may be the presence of so much decaying vegetable matter as the heavy crop of crimson clover furnished, or some peculiarity of soil that would make the raw rock soluble. This result will doubtless be a shock to our triends at the Tennessee Experiment Station.

Where no phosphorous was applied the alfalfa is short and very full of cress. The line marking the raw rock is like a ridge or back furrow so lux-

uriant is the growth.

This year Mr. Jack will test carbonate of lime in varying amounts, from ten tons to the acre down to nothing. He will also make a series of cross plots with different carriers of phosphorus, using on each plot the same money value, taking \$4 per acre as his unit and testing basic slag, raw bone, acid phosphate and raw Tennes-

see rock.

What are the results? There are about 320 acres now set to alfalfa. Most of this is an exceedingly good stand and very thrifty. It is nearly all in good health and vigor. Haying began May 12. The promise is for a yield of a ton to the acre average, with, of course, areas that will yield far more than that amount.

There has been no failure in establishing alfalfa here when these steps have been followed: First, that the land was limed; next, that it was inoculated; then, that it had humus added to it by manure or turning under clover or cow-peas; then, that it was inoculated and good seed sown in August. There seems absolutely no more difficulty in establishing alfalfa than there is in getting a stand of corn.

Mr. Jack will feed his older fields with more lime, more phosphorus applied after cutting. He will test basic slag for this purpose.

He sells most of his hay at the wharf for \$15 per ton. Dairywen at or near Baltimore are among his customers. It is his intention to set about 1,000 acres to alfalfa.

#### Crooks' Poland Chinas.

Geo. W. Crooks, of Clay Center, Kan., has an advertisement in Kansas Farmer telling about his Poland Chinas. George has them that are as well bred as any in the land. He raises them so he can afford to sell them at farmers' prices. Write him how,

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, Daily One Year THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, Daily One Year THE KANSAS CITY SUNDAY STAR, Every Sunday For One Year THE KANSAS FARMER Weekly One Year

# All For \$5.20

The regular price of the Kansas City Star and Times, morning evening and Sunday is \$1.20 per year. We can give you in addition the Kansas Farmer for one full year at the same price. Address all orders to

CIRCULATION MANAGER, KANSAS FARMER ALFALFA ACREAGES IN 1909.

Wonderful Increase but Room for Many Times More.—By Coburn

Statistically, alfalfa in Kansas has been recognized for eighteen years, in the records of the State Board of Agriculture. After the adaptability and worth of the plant were demonstrated by the pioneer growers, the area devoted to its production increased with amazing rapidity, especially in view of the natural timidity with which any new and unfamiliar crop is regarded, and now every county grows it, excepting States on the state of the state

ing Stanton.

In 1891, its statistical birthyear, Kansas' area in alfalfa aggregated 34,384, acres; in 1909, it was 992,663 acres. Seven years ago the alfalfa acreage for the first time exceeded that of timothy, which was previously considered the state's most important hay plant; but since then the differences have appreciably widened. In fact, the 1909 statistics show, and for the first time, that the state's aliafita area is greater than that of the timothy, clover, blue-grass, orchardgrass, and other tame grasses combined. Alfalfa ranks third in aggregate area, corn and wheat only preceding it. As suggestive of the increases made, it may be pointed out that the total of alfalfa in 1891 was but little more than half the 1909 acreage in Jewell county alone. In 1891, rinney county had the most, 5.717 acres, and no other county had so much as 1,500 acres. Ten years later six counties were each credited with 10,000 acres or more, and in 1909 the number in this class was thirty-nine. Jewell is foremost, a position first occupied in 1899, and since none apparently have been serious competitors for leadership.

The following table shows the area of alfalfa in each of the thirty-nine Kansas counties having 10,000 or more acres in the crop in the spring of 1909, in order of their rank, and also their areas in 1899 and 1891:

areas in 1000 and	A STATE OF THE STA	100000
	1909 1890	1891
Jewell	61,602 14,260	296
Smith	44.335 3,465	53
Butler	38,390 18,743	503
	31,779 6,989	111
Phillips	31 776 6.632	496
Sedgwick	29,528 6,865	1,023
Dickinson	26.135 2.655	703
Mitchell	26.047 . 8,522	880
Cloud	24.056 6,589	2,018
Sumper	22,384 2,872	388
Cowley,	22,016 6,033	416
Osborne,	21,986 6,512	379
Marion	21,549 7,101	851
Washington	21.459 2,072	206
McPherson	21,122 5,558	. 980
Reno	10 681 . 6 160	654
Norton	19,014 10,761	442
Pottawatomie	18,976 5,956	334
Rice	17.972 . 3.979	685
Chase	17,460 9,692	1,401
Saline	17,271 7.853	1,090
Clay	17.072 . 633	63
Harvey	16,939 2,565	282
Greenwood	16,368 9,251	421
Wabaunsee	15,857 7,619	1,031
Riley	15,642 4,088	136
Lyon	14,010 0,011	1,096
Morris	14,830 1,358	120
Marshall	13,660 2,080	5,717
Finney	13,126 11,541	756
Ottawa	12,901 4,878	
Harper		694
Rarber	12,560 841 11,761 1,596	65
Rooks	11,529 1,061	110
Ellsworth	11,233 4,397	160
Decatur	10,987 2,113	131
Meade	10,964 2,385	240
MUNICIO	40,000	

This table affords many interesting comparisons, and an idea of the progress made. The thirty-nine counties listed above have slightly over 80 per cent of the state's alfalfa, and collectively they cover much the same territory as those of the so called "wheat belt" of Kansas, in the central third of the state, and by bodily shifting its boundaries a tier or two of counties eastward a still more definite idea may be had of the portion of Kansas that grows the bulk of the alfalfa. Among the foremost alfalfa counties are many of the famed wheat producers, such as Sumner, Dickinson, Sedgwick, McPherson, Cowley, Rice, Saline, Clay, Osborne, Marion and others. While Finney and Meade have places in the 10,000-acre list they are of course disconnected from the main "alfalfa belt," by being so far to the southwest. Shawnee is the eastermost county in the 10,000-acre class.

Of the five counties having 30,000 or more acres, four are the great corn growers, adjoining, in the northern tier, or Jewell, Smith, Phillips and Republic, and these have nearly 170,000 acres, or over 17.5 per cent of the state's alfalfa area.

The phenomenal progress made in the past decade is suggested by the increase of nearly 260 per cent. The showings for individual counties make this even more impressive, as Jewell, for instance, has enlarged its field of alfalfa in that time 330 per cent, Smith 1,180 per cent, Dickinson 884 per cent, and Harper 13,492 per cent, an almost incomprehensible gain.

# **Registered Polled Durhams**

40 Head



At Buffalo, Kansas

# October 23, 1909

Most all Double Standard and registered in both books with pure Scotch and Scotch-topped foundation. These cows are all in good flesh, and have calves at foot or bred to our herd bull, King Juno 292251, a deep red, got by Orange 3d and out of Juno's Missie. This is one of the best lots of Double Standard cows to be sold this year. Any farmer or breeder can buy two or three of these cows and double the price paid in less than one year. They are all good milkers and regular breeders. A clean closing out sale to divide up the White Bros.' interest. Everything to be sold to the highest bidder. Send for a catalog and come to our sale. There will be bargains for all. O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, J. W. Sheets.

# WHITE BROS.

Buffalo, Wilson Co, Kan.

# CLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS

At Auction

Tuesday, Oct. 19, '09

At My Farm Near Wakefield, Kan.

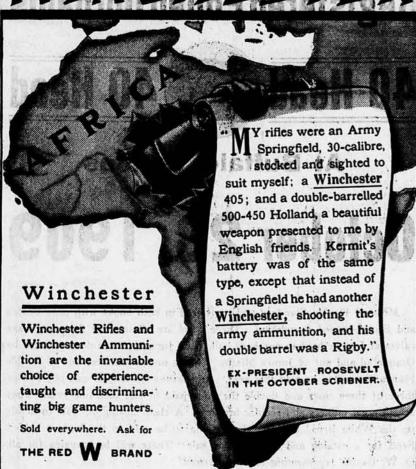
The three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Girten Golden King 12872, sired by the great stallion, The Burgmaster 9774, his dam was Princess Deserving 10877. He is a beautiful bay with good form and action. Three extra good stud colts, about six months old, 1 sired by The Burgmaster and the other 2 by my herd horse, Imp. Silky Baron 13835, he by Pride of Blacon, a noted prize winner of Scotland. The grandam of the three year old horse is the fine imported mare, Matchwhitefield 5019. These colts are all excellent individuals and perfectly sound. Also one fine pure bred Clydesdale mare, a pair of four year old perfectly matched trotting bred geldings 16 hands high, weight 1,250 each, 1 pure bred Shorthorn bull and 7 pure bred cows with calves at foot or in calf. Also a lot of good steers.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kansas

Octobe











"KNODIG" PITLESS SCALES AT LOWEST PRICE SAVE \$20 TO \$40 on this famous high grade scale. Company has changed management and to rapidly sell 100 scales in 30 days will quote an amazingly low price. We will name this price only in direct letter to you. Here's the greatest opportunity you ever had to own a fully guaranteed high grade scale at actual factory cost. The 'Knodig' is the best known scale in America. Used by U. D. Government. Best made, most economical and useful. Unlimited guarantee. Write us quick for special 30-day bargain price and full. descriptive literature free. NATIONAL PITLESS SCALE CO., 2004 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Power for You



# WINCHESTER HORTICULTURE



Delta county, Colorado, will ship this year 4,000 carloads of fruit, mostly peaches and apples, in addition to large quantities of ordinary farm products. As the Gunnison tunnel will supply water to more than double this acreage, and consequently the product, some idea can be given of what the U. S. Reclamation Service is accomplishing for this region.

#### Now is the Time.

September is the time to think of the winter and spring flowers. Bulbs of narcissus, crocus, tulip and hyacinth should be potted this month and buried in the ground that they may make a good root growth before frost. Brought into a cool cellar, before they are frozen into the ground, and then brought up a few at a time, they will give a succession of bloom all winter. Tulips should not be brought up before the middle of January or the first of February. Crocuses are also best left late, but Roman hyacinths and paper white narcissus may be brought into bloom for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

This is the time also to put out the bulbs for spring bloom. Scillas, snowdrop and many varieties of hyacinth, narcissus and tulip give a succession of bloom from early March until the early perennials and annuals come into bloom. Starting them now gives a good root growth and insures vitality.

Make a cold frame. Make a cold frame. A good, stout frame, with closely fitting glass will enable you to carry pansies, perennial seedlings, etc., over winter, and give them a tremendous start for the spring. Make a violet cold frame, even though it be a small one. See that it has good, rich soil, and start your violet cuttings now. By watching that they do not get chilled as the weather gets colder, you will insure good growth, and by the latter part of April your cold frame will be a delight to yourself and neighbors.—Good Housekeeping.

#### Grafting Inquiries.

What is the best variety or varieties of plum to graft to wild roots in their natural haunts? Can any other fruit be grafted to these roots to ad-vantage? Can wild grapes be grafted to advantage? Can I graft anything into seedling apricots to advantage, except apricot? Have a thrifty looking apple tree that does not even bloom. Would you advise the grafting of pear into it? At what stage of ser of pear into it? At what stage of sap flow would you advise the grafting to be done with the plums and grapes? Do you advise the grafting of red currants on Missouri currant roots?-R. M. Sutclifft, Mankato, Kan.
It is a difficult matter to top graft

wild plum trees in the thickets, as these species are all likely to sprout badly, and while it might be done, the amount of work it would entail in keeping down sprouts would be very much more than to get good stocks, not so liable to sprout, and plant the trees where they might be cultivated and given good care. "In their native haunts," wild plums are apt to grow closely together, form uneven bushes, and are especially liable to attacks of black rot and other fungus diseases, which it is not practicable to control in such situations. As a rule, the only way to eradicate black rot from wild plums is to cut the trees down and burn them.

So far as tested, the wild plums are not congenial stocks for other fruits. It depends somewhat upon the species you have. The large creek plum, Prunus Americana, is rather easier to work than U. Ansustifolia.

I doubt the utility of grafting wild grapes. Grape vines are so easily grown from cuttings that I doubt the advisability of grafting wild ones.

Plums may be grafted on apricots, but it is not generally regarded as good stock for either plums or peaches. In working peach upon apri-cot, the peach should be budded upon seedlings of the current year's growth, as peach wood does not graft well. Peach grafts are liable to be short lived, as the wounds do not heal well. owing to the amount of pith in the

young shoots. Budding is preferred to grafting for all of the stone fruits.

Pear grafts worked into apple tops are likely to be short lived, although they frequently succeed well for a few years. I am inclined to advise a judi-cious summer pruning of the apple before any attempt is made to top work

it with pear.
Scions for al top grafting should be kept in cold storage until wanted for use, as the work is likely to be more successful if the stock is more advanced than the scion. Just as the buds are starting on the stock is a good time to work it. This is true for all top work.

The wild black current of Kansas. frequently known as the Missouri currant, sprouts so badly that I should doubt the advisability of trying to work the red current upon it.—Albert Dickens, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan.

#### A Remarkable Tree, the Engelman Spruce.

During what is called Centennial year, a company of travelers wandering in the high altitudes of the Rockies, about fifty miles west of Boulder were caught in one of those fearful mountain storms which often come down in their fury. The air was cold, and they were well nigh blinded by the snow. They would probably have perished had it not been for a tree which loomed up before them. This was of huge proportions with the This was of huge proportions, with the lower branches bending to the ground. There was an opening which they enlarged and to their joy they found a spacious room reaching out every way, about fifteen feet from the trunk, af fording space enough for fifty men. On their entering some bears rushed out, to the terror of their horses. Looking about they found the great limbs, shingled with green foliage. dropped to the ground shutting out the wind and snow, while beneath was a dry floor carpeted with needles. They were nicely housed in one of nature's finest hotels. The bears, loth to leave their comfortable quarters, came back next day, and so frightened the horses that they rushed out and it took some time to find them. They named their protector the Centennial tree and they spread the fame of it far and wide. Other travelers sought it, often spending the night in its shelter. Some travelers put up a match box and on it wrote: "If you need box and on it wrote: "If you need matches take some, if you have a plenty leave some." Seen in a clear day, the tree was grand in proportion, cone like in shape and the limbs of a pendulous habit. This tree was visited by W. H. Bruning, an enthusiastic nature student, who gave the account of it to the writer. Several times he had enjoyed its shelter. This famous landmark was the

picea Engelmani or Engelman spruce of the high altitudes, a hardy heroic tree, child of the cold and the Storm King.

This grows up very near the limit of vegetation in the high altitude where there are frosts nearly every night in the summer. most of the lofty mountains from Southern Colorado to the Yellowstone Park. Probably no tree would thrive better in our northern states and through northwest Canada. At an elevation of 11,000 feet you find immense forests of these noble trees. Years ago Dr. Fernow of the Forest Service and myself measured a fallen monarch which was four feet through and hundred and twenty-five feet tall This tree has a softer outline than the rigid pungens. It is more shapely While young it is a perfect pyramidal form. In the East this is quite a fa-It does not grow as rampantly as in its own habitat, but makes it up by compactness and symmetry one of the finest of trees for the yard or for parks. In the West in some places it will sunburn if exposed to the full blore of the full the full blaze of the sun. It should be planted on the north side of groves or buildings where it can have a little protection. It does well as far south as Kansas under favorable conditions. There are two very fine specimens on the campus of Washburn College at

x6, 7, 5, 50, 60

# THREE 20th CENTURY IDEAS

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Solid-breech, Hammerless Bottom ejection

PUMP

DEMINGTON GUNS lead the world in modern ideas. The Remington Pump Gun is the only gun of its type which combines the three -

- indispensable improvements:... 1. Solid Breech; 2. Hammerless; 3. Loading and ejection of shells at the bottom. Absolutely safe and easy to handle because of perfect balance. Although graceful and beautiful, it stands the roughest usage.

### THE NEW REMINGTON .22 REPEATER

embodies the Remington Solid Breech Hammerless Idea. Suitable for all small game because it shoots .22 short, long and long rifle cart-ridges. Will wear a lifetime because you can take it apart, clean it from the breach and thus prevent the barrel from "rusting out." Get the new Remington and get the many improvements found in no other. Accurate, pretty and moderate in price.

If your dealer can't show you the new Remingtons, write us for literature.

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Ilion, N. Y.

AFTER nearly 40 years' experience in making "the best shells on earth," we find that a tough band of steel around the smokeless powder makes our Arrow and Nitro Club shells better, stronger and safer. The Steel Lining protects the gun, keeps out the moisture and makes the shell shoot better in every way.

There are many kinds of unlined shells but it should

be easy to remember the UMC Steel Lined kind from the round red trade mark on the shell box. There is no additional charge for the steel protection.

Game Langs Free.

The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn. 315 Broadway.

This year there happens to be an abundance of seed. These are small, running about 80,000 to the pound. When grown in the middle states they must be raised under thick screen. At the Paynesville Nursery of Northern Minnesota they grow finely in leaf mold under the shelter of the trees, where they will be grown by the million. When one wishes to get up a rare collection, he should certainly have one or two of these trees planted in a sheltered position. While young, they much resemble the pungens and it is hard to tell them apart. In the early days they were often confounded with them, and both seed and plants'were sold for them. But when a foot or two tall they can easily be distinguished. The pungens has a stiff, glossy needle, very sharp at the point, which gives it its name, pungens sharp, or pungent.

The Engelman is softer, needles are shorter and they cling to the stem, while those of the pungens stand out in a more open manner. The Engelman is more compact, somewhat re sembling the Black Hill Spruce. In fact where these two species come egether, it is hard to distinguish them until they reach considerable size. There is a rich variety both in form and color of these two trees. There seems to be two species, one with long and soft needles and the other with

shorter ones. When you find one of rich color, and of a pendulous form you have found something to correspond to the Silver Fox in the animal kingdom.

### Cattle Market Is a Marvel to Beresford.

"I visited the greatest cattle market in the world today-your Kansas City stock yards," said Admiral Charles Beresford of the British navy at the Hotel Baltimore last night, "and I want to say that its reputation has been justly earned. Several thousand head of my cattle have been sold through the Kansas City yards, and I have been well satisfied with the returns.

"The market is the greatest in the world in more ways than one. My agents sold a bunch of 1,000 head of cattle off my Mexico ranch here last week, and when I received an invitation Saturday to visit the yards and watch the unloading and sale of cattle I eagerly accepted the invita-

was told that there was a great deal of dirt about the yards, but I was agreeably surprised. In fact, I could not for the world see how the

employes there managed to keep things so clear and neat

"The system of handling cattle as they are unloaded from the cars, penned, sold; weighed and started here as I visited the big ones in Chifor the killing benches, is simply marvelous. I noticed particularly the convenience with which every the convenience with the convenience which every the convenience with the convenience w

mense numbers of cattle daily.

"The work probably of the buyers was, most interesting to me. I watched several of them closely as they would examine a load of steers and stepping, around among them poke them in the ribs and in the loins will their heavy canes, then emerge from the pens and make the owner an offer for the lot.

"These buyers, I understand, are so well trained in their work that they can tell in an instant by the general. WORK OF THE BUYERS.

can tell in an instant by the general, appearance of the cattle just what they are worth and can estimate the loss to the packer or butcher in killing them. In England, the work of these men would be considered as positively marvelous. Of course over there we

have no such markets as you have . here. The beeves there are heavier

benches, is simply the convenience with which everything is arranged. Every gate and every pen seems to be a time saver.

"At first glance the handling of the cattle from the cars to the packer or to the reloading pens seems to be in the finance of an unbroken line. It is hard to believe that no confusion mense pure difference in the cars to the packer or to the reloading pens seems to be in the finance of an unbroken line. It is hard to believe that no confusion mense pure difference in the packing houses cago, but I understand that they are all practically alike. There is a vast difference, however, in the appearance of the yards, and the facility with which the cattle are handled here has many advantages over the Chicago "England" (England in the handline mense provided in the packing houses are in the packing houses can be in the facility with which the cattle are handled here has many advantages over the Chicago "England" (England in the packing houses are in the packing houses can be in the packing houses are in the packing houses are in the packing houses are in the packing houses and the packing houses are in the packing houses.

"The reason for this is that the cattle "The reason for this is that the cattle raised over there are fatter and heavier and grade higher than the average American beef. To compete with the English raised beef, the American packer has to send over the best meat that he can secure. There is a big demand for the American meat and the American packer is supplying it nicely."

Taminal Representations with his attentions

Admiral Beresford, with his attorney, departed last evening for New York City. He has to be in England by October 21. He expressed great regresshat he could not remain over to see the P. O. P. festivities, but declared that he was highly pleased with his visit to Kansas City and that he expected to make his next stay here much lorger.—Kansas City Journal much louger.—Kansas City Journal.

In Coliseum, Bloomington, III., October 26, 27,

250-

tion ring.

2, 3, 4, 1910.

-HORSES

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday we will sell 200 imported and native bred registered Percherons, Belgians,

50 registered trotters, grade draft, saddle and all purpose horses.

150 head of registered mares, the best bunch that ever sold in an auc-

50 registered stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.

Entries close Oct. 1. Catalog ready Oct. 12. Next horse sale Feb. 1,

80 head of imported Percheron and Belgian mares and stallions.

French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares.

250

200-HEAD REGISTERED CATTLE

November 9, 10, 11, 12, 190 Thursday, Shorthorns; Wednesday, Polled Durhams; Thursday, Aberdsen Angus and Galloways; Friday, Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys.

Entries close Oct. 8. Catalog ready Oct. 25.

150 4 10 10 W

HEAD HOGS

150

November 2 and 3, 1909. Poland China, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshire, Chester Whites and Hampshire hogs. Entries close Oct. 8. Catalog ready Oct. 20, 1909.

BREEDERS' SALE CO., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, III.

# Here's Something New! Kalamazoo From Y L can save enough real money in getting a Kalanazoo, to buy most of your fuel—pay your taxes, may a ... aor suit of clothes or materially increase your ance. You get the best made—the most economhere at any price. With an actual cash saving of from so to \$40 on your purchase. Hundreds of thousands of satisfied users have told us this is true. We make it easy for any responsible person to own a Kalamazoo. We are the manufacturers. You get lowest factory prices, \$60-days' approval test, and our convenient terms. Take your choice— Cash or Credit Write for Catalog No. 189 and special terms. It gives you all the necessary information about buying and using a good stove or range. Compare our prices and quality with others, prove for yourself what you save in buying a Kalamazoo for cash or on time. Freight prepaid. Sate delivery guaranteed. Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. A Kalamazoo Direct to You

# If You Raise Wheat. **Dats** or

You need a Marseilles Grain Elevator. It will pay for itself in seving time and hard labor, handling one season's crep.

The overhead wagon hoist is not affected by ice or snow and will be found convenient at butchering times for hanging up the careaus or for other purposes where heavy lifting is required.

Elevators can be furnished mounted and with belt attachment for engine use when so desired.

Write for illustrated catalog to the

John Deere Plow Co., KANSAS CITY,





But very few farmers like to take a or twe.

Well you don't have to when you have as ONLY WATERER

Runs WINTER and summer. We send to on 60 days free trial. Write for book "1.60" hogs a year." Address ONLY MFG. CO Sta. C., Hawarden lows.

## BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

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

THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kanes

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Ckla, peus, baby hicks, eggs. More first prizes State Fairs nd State Shows than all other Breeders. by POULTRY ROOK, containing information worth hundreds of dollars to farmers ant for 10 cents. W. H. MAXWELL, R. 5, Topeka, Kan.

SUNNY CREST.

Stook, fruit and poultry farm. Eggs to sell from M. B. Turkeys, R. I. Reds and Leghorns Registered Jersey calves and Poland China hogs for sale. Write me. MRS. WM. BRITE, Plerce City, Me.

# POULTRY

It is a mistake to cross two breeds of fowls. The result is a scrub and we should grade up and not down. It is far better to mate a pure bred cock with dunghill hens, and each year improve that cross by always using pure males not akin, than it is to spoil two breeds by making a cross.

Neither man nor the lower animals can expect a healthy digestion, a normal liver or a good general tone of the system without some hustle. Activity and prolificacy go hand in hand. The moral is, make your hens rustle for a living and rustle yourself by keeping the condition of your fowls and their surroundings in apple-pie order.

If you would have eggs in winter, you must make that season as near like summer as possible for the hens. They must have a warm house, they must have green food of some kind to take the place of the grass and plants that they get in summer time. Cabbage, turnips, beets and small potatoes will fill the bill. Hens must have some animal food to take the place of the myriads of bugs and insects that they catch during warm weather. Fresh ground bone is the best substitute for this, but beef scraps or dried blood will answer the purpose if the former cannot be procured. The natural time for the hen to lay is in warm weather and unless we can approach the conditions that prevail in summer time, we cannot hope for eggs in winter.

With poultry, as with everything else on the farm, the management given is an important item in receiving the largest profits.. At the start it is an item to select a good breed, one that is well adapted to the purpose for which the poultry is kept. One should begin with a good breed, one that is medium in size, good layers, good table fowls and good foragers as on the majority of farms the poultry may be reasonably expected to pick up more or less of the waste food. If they do this they must have good constitutions and be naturally thrifty. Get pure bred fowls, they will be more profitable than mongrels or grades. Select fowls for utility and individual merit as well as for the points that go to make up the standard fowl. Introduce new blood each year by purchasing a sufficient number of young roosters. Select a sufficient number of the best of the early hatched pul-lets to take the place of the older hens that have passed their prime. Maintain the vigor of the flock by careful breeding and a long step will be taken towards maintaining good health.—N. J. Shepherd, Eldon, Mo.

We have preached the doctrine that one breed of fowls was enough for any poultryman, for a great many years, and the longer we live the more convinced are we that we are right. At the last State Fair a poultryman who had been breeding Silver and Partridge Wyandottes told us he had come to the conclusion that one breed was enough and that henceforth he devote his entire attention to the Silver Wyandottes and discard the Partridge and so it occurs all over. Men who a few years ago, had from six to a dozen breeds are dwindling to two or three, until eventually they will come down to one. A man can make just as much money by handling one breed as he who breeds half a dozen different kinds. In the first place he saves a lot of money by not needing so much fencing to keep the breeds apart and then he does need so many houses as he who has several breeds. The man of one variety can raise several hundred fowls and among such a large number there necessarily would be many of excellent merit, whereas if he raises a few of several different kinds, he never has enough of any one kind to pick out any extra good. By giving his whole attention to one breed he becomes a specialist in that variety and buyers of poultry and eggs would much rather send to a specialist for their stock than to a "jack of all trades." Stick to one

breed and make that win by giving it your entire time and attention.

Fleas Kill Young Chicks.

Please give me a remedy for fleas (stick tights). They are killing my young chicks and I believe that they will kill the old ones. The sand in and near the colony house contains thousands of them. I have used Persian insect powder, without effect. Dean Collinsworth, Macy, N. Mex.

Ans.—Anoint the heads of the chicks and rub under the wings with a strong carbolated salve. Any grease will kill fleas, but when a few drops of carbolic acid is added, it kills them much quicker.

Skim-Milk Profitably Used.

An important experiment conducted at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., resulted as follows:

To learn whether skim-milk could be freely utilized for poultry feeding without ill effect, many chickens have been grown to maturity with this only for drink. None were sickly and the few losses were accidental. Unusually early and full feathering, especially among Asiatics, was attributed to the free use of skim-milk in their ration.

To get information as to the possibility of feeding the chicks as profitably as to calves and pigs, two lots of the chicks were fed in confinement where all the food could be accounted for. Except for the close confinement they were reared by ordinary farm methods, and were brooded by hens so long as necessary.

The sweet skim-milk constituted on the average about three-fourths of the total food. For the whole time that the feeding trial covered, one pound increase in live weight was made for every 3.4 pounds of dry matter in the food, very slightly less by one lot and very slightly more by the other. Allowing for the gain in weight made by the hens while they were kept with the chicks, the figure would be reduced to about 3.2 pounds for each lot. The result compared favorably with the showing made by other farm and mals of lower market values per pound than poultry.

Chicks averaging 2.4 pounds in weight at from ten and one-half to eleven and one-half weeks of age were grown at a cost for food of 5.3 cents per pound in one instance and 5.4 cents per pound in the other, a cost very considerably below the market value of poultry. While the foeds and products have fluctuated considerable erably in price since their there has been no occasion to modify the conclusions then made, that some of the skim-milk of the farm could be profitably used for growing chicks.

Salt for Poultry. Salt in some quality is a necessity to the living animals. Some foods contain all the salt that is probably needed, but the amount in others is small. In order to guard against any possible deficiency it is well to feed some salt, especially if it increases the palatability of the ration.

Moderate quantities of salt had been fed to poultry with apparent advan-tage, but the limitations of its use were not known. A feeding trial was therefore made with twelve hens to get some suggestion as to the approximate limit of its safe feeding to mature fowls. For one lot of hens sak was mixed in the food, increasing in

FOR SALE.
Pure bred White Wyandotte cockerels.

Wichita, Mrs. H. S. ADAMS, R. R. 8,

SMITH'S LAYING STRAIN OF BOCKS.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks of quality. Young and old stock at all times.

CHAS. E. SMITH,

Mayetta, R. 2. Kansas.

ROSE AND SINGLE COME BRODE

Good breeding and exhibition cockerds
now ready to send out. Hon't wait until
show time or spring and take just what you
can get. We are crowded for room and
are making low prices. Fet S. C. pullets
in pairs, tries, and pens. No. R. C. hene
or pullets for sale.

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Lawrence,

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amount by periods of feeding. Until it was fed at the rate of .063 ounce per day per fowl (nearly one-half pint per day per tool (tens) no bad effects per day for 100 hens) no bad effects were noticed. With this amount, how-ever diarrhea attacked few of the hens, but the trouble disappeared when the amount of salt in the food was reduced about one-third. When the hens were allowed free access to hoxes of coarse barrel salt, not enough was eaten to show any ill effect, either by hens that had been fed salt freely for two months, or by those who had been without any for the same time. Little significance was attached to the egg yield from these old hens fed at an unproductive time of year, but twice as many eggs were obtained from the salt-fed hens as from the others, so there was no indication of unfavorable effect in this direction. When reporting the experiment it was suggested that salt at the rate of one ounce per day for 100 mature fowls could be fed without risk. In later feeding it was found that five ounces

#### Loss From "Dirties."

of salt in every hundred pounds of food was a safe proportion. The station has not advised the feeding of any salt to young chicks, or until they are

two or three months old.

On the market dirty eggs are grouped roughly in three classes "plain dirties," those to which soil or dung adheres; (b) stained eggs, those soiled by contact with damp straw or other material which discolors the shell (plain dirties when washed usually show this appearance); (c) smeared eggs, those covered with the contents of broken

For the first two classes the farmer is to blame. The third class originates all along the route from nest to consumer. The percentage of dirty eggs varies with the season and weather conditions, being noticeably weather. increased during rainy weather.
About 5 per cent of all eggs are culled out as "dirties," and these are sold at a loss of at least 20 per cent. This makes a financial loss of 1 per cent of the total value of the nation's egg

There is another loss caused by dirty eggs which is fully as serious. It is the loss due to the fact that in a lot of eggs so handled as to produce 5 per cent of "dirties" the remainder of the lot will show enough spotted and stained eggs to give the whole lot an inferior appearance. The amount of depreciation from this source is difficult to estimate, but it is undoubtedly as great as the direct loss on those culled out.

The accommon trade name for cracked eggs is "checks." "Blind checks." are those in which the break in the shell is not readily observable. These are detected with the aid of the candle or by clicking the eggs to-gether. "Dents" are checks in which the egg shell is pushed in without

The "Schuttler" Costs Less Per Year Than Any Other Wagon Made

The cheapest priced wagon is the one which will save you the most money—and there is far more than the first cost to be taken into consideration with most wagons.

But with UTbe Old Palish Peters States and the same save you the

But with "The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler" it's different. With it, the first cost is practically the only cost. It's built right and stays right. It saves repair bills; it avoids break-downs; it reduces the after-purchase expense—and it wears longer than any other

And with all its cost-reducing, time and trouble-saving features, the first cost of the "Peter Schut-tler Wagon" is only slightly more than the first cost of the inferior makes.

And every cent of the extra cost goes into extra quality. There's no more profit on a "Peter Schuttler Wagon" than on the so-called other standard

makes. The difference in price is due entirely to the difference in material and the difference in the way this material is put together. It is this difference which makes the "Peter Schuttler" by far the cheapest priced of all wagons in the long run.

Nothing but the very highest grade, specially selected ckery and white oak is good enough for the "Peter chuttler Wagon." And even it doesn't come up to the chuttler standard until it is seasoned by natural air-dried cocess for from three to five years in our own sheds, ecially built for the purpose.

Great pains are taken by our long-experienced-wagon makers and skilled blacksmiths in the manufacture of the "Peter Schuttler Wagon." The best of refined iron is used, and it's shrank on Manufactured by PETER SCHUFFLER COL. 2500

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO., Kansas City, Mo. Nothing but the very highest grade, specially selected hickory and white oak is good enough for the "Peter Schuttler Wagon." And even it doesn't come up to the Schuttler standard until it is seasoned by natural air-dried process for from three to five years in our own sheds, specially built for the purpose.

The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon

hot, thus charring and preserving the wood and in-suring a perfect fit. Every wheel is measured and its tire welded to exact size, then brought to a cherry heat, and shrunk into place by being plunged into cold water, in the same way that the old original Peter Schuttler did

rupturing the membrame. "Leakers" have lost part of the contents and are not only a loss themselves but produce smeared eggs.

The loss from mechanical injury varies considerably with the amount of handling in the process of market A western produce house collecting from grocers by local freight will record from 4 to 7 per cent of checks. These same eggs in further handling will have an additional checking of 1 to 3 per cent. Eight per cent of the eggs from hen to market is probably a fair estimate for brok-en eggs. The depreciation of such eggs is greater than that of dirties, being about 25 per cent. This gives a financial loss due to checks of 2 per

#### Getting Hens Ready for Winter Laying.

The laying period in hens varies according to how we have pushed the molt. We must begin now to feed plenty of good, nutritious food, of considerable variety, as the production of eggs is not nearly so great in winter as in summer. We must "feed for eggs." The hens should begin to lay, if properly cared for, soon now and keep at the work well until the molting season next year.

Poultry keepers who have studied conditions carefully have, in a measure, been able to control production up to molling time. That is, if they have been able to keep the hens laying steadily from the time they com-mence until they molt, with occasional periods of rest between the clutches of eggs, and during broodiness. But no breeder to my knowledge, has been able to get the full amount of eggs during the molt." I have been successful, however, in keeping about one-third of my flock laying through this period. They generally lay well while losing their feathers but do not lay so well while growing the new coat. Fortunately all hens do not molt at the same time, which prevents an entire egg famine.

Hens that most early will commence laying in October while those that molt reasonably early will begin about December 1, if properly handled. The later ones will not begin before January and probably not till spring. But for winter eggs one can more assuredly look to the early hatched pullets, unless the chickens be Leghorns. This, breed should not be hatched until April to insure winter eggs, as the earlier hatched Leghorns molt late in the fall as do the old hens, thus put-

hear the remark, "Leghorns are good layers but they are not winter layers. This is because they are hatched too early. They lay the first laying in summer, then molt like old hens and as the molt is late we get no more eggs till toward spring. But as I said hatch in April, say have the chicks come off from April 15 to May 15, and see if you don't get winter layers. To be a good winter layer a pullet should not commence laying until about the middle of October. The very early hatched Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Orping-tons usually commence at about this time but....the Leghorns must be hatched much later.

Give the chicks good feed, all they will eat, and plenty of a variety. Do not forget the pure water, grit and green stuff with an occasional feed of heef scraps and the chickens will pay you well for your trouble.—Mrs. Liz-zie B. Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

#### Kansas Farmers Changing Their Crops.

The agricultural statistics of Kansas for the past year reveal some interesting facts as to changes of crops and their acreages planted in the different counties. As examples there is a net increase in corn of 659,212 acres, and eighty-six counties planted more corn than in the preceding year, while eighty counties sowed less wheat. There was an aggregate decrease of 508,617

The shifting from wheat to corn in some of what have been regarded as especially wheat counties is very noticeable. Sumner, for instance, famed heretofore as being either first or second in wheat diminished its sowing by 56,000 acres, and now occupies but seventh place, while increasing her corn planting more than 35,000 acres. and as a corn county occupies third place instead of eighth.

Barton county, with 261,008 acres remains first in wheat, an increase of 4,700 acres, but adds to her corn 11,020 acres - Rush, with 214,904 acres is second in wheat, and Pawnee third. While Reno with 191,800 acres of wheat is fourth in that respect, many will be surprised to know that no other Kansas county plants so much corn, or, 203,289 acres.

After Reno the next counties in big corn acreage are Jewell, Sumner, Marshall, Smith, Nemaha and Sedgwick in the order named. These are pretty evenly divided as to the northern and southern portions of the state, but are all; except Smith, in the eastern half. In corn area, 100,000 acres or more, the six big counties in the western half of the state are Smith, Norton, 1 unifips, Graham, Decatur and Osborne. are in the extreme northern tier.—Sec. F. D. Coburn.

One of the show litters to be sold at Eldon, Mo., Oct. 30, 1909; in the Vanhooser sale of high class Poland Chinas. See advertisement on page 23, this issue, and send for catalog.

McCormack & Friend, leading real estate men of Horton, Kan., start an ad in Kansas Farmer athis issue. They have some real bargains that they will sell. Corn in this part of Kansas in making from 50 to 75 bushels per acre this year. Write them.

Octob

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# HOME CIRCLE



The Odor of Cabbage.

A dish of boiled cabbage is relished now and then by almost every family, but the fastidious housewife hesitates long before perfuming her house with its odor. This may be entirely ob-viated if a towel or thick cloth is folded several thicknesses and placed over the top of the kettle. It will absorb and retain the odor.

For the Lamp.

In order to secure a bright light from an oil lamp, it is necessary first of all to have the wick and burner clean. The burner should be put into a pan and covered with water into which some sal soda has been dis-solved and be boiled for about fifteen minutes. It should then be removed and rinsed in clear boiling water and dried thoroughly. Clean the lamp thoroughly and before filling it put in a teaspoonful of salt or a small lump of gum camphor.

To Dry Lima Beans.

Lima beans are better if dried while young and green. Shell, place in cold water and over the fire, and as soon as it begins to simmer drain the beans and spread on a thin cloth. Put in the oven—which must be just warm—for a few minutes, then spread out in the hot sun until perfectly dry. Keep in a dry place in muslin bags. When ready to use first soak in cold water, then simmer a little while, drain off this water, cover again and cook till done. Season with salt, cream and butter.

To Remove Fruit Stains.

There is nothing better for this purpose than lemon juice applied full strength. Rub it on the hands thoroughly and then rinse in cold water. This has been found to clean instantly very bad cherry stains. For ordinary stains from peeling vegetables, apples and so forth, it is a good plan to keep in a convenient place a dish of cornmeal and vinegar, using as above and rinsing in cold water. When the meal becomes dry moisten with water. This not only removes stains, but whitens and softens hands made rough and dry by the demands of kitchen

T. B. Miller of Clay Center, Kan., said to be one of the largest broom manufacturers in the state, reports that 90 per cent of the broom makers of the middle west have on hand only about half their winter supply of Broomcorn that sold last year for \$80 per ton is now selling for \$190 per ton and is hard to get. The same condition confronts Oklahoma growers and manufacturers. Broom makers are not able to fill their orders and the housewife will probably have to pay more for her brooms until another crop is made.

Helpful Paragraphs.

To remove ink stains soak the head of a match in water and rub ink stain and it will remove it. To tighten the band of the sewing

machine, put a few drops of castor oil on the band, turn the wheel rapidly for a few minutes. No cutting will be necessary

After blacking the stove, to remove the stain from the hands, dip them in warm water, then rub hard with a tea-spoonful of baking soda, wash in warm water, and the blacking should be removed.

To prevent the chapping of the hands during the chill weather of the fall months, have a box of powdered oatmeal on the washstand, and after washing and drying the hands, rinse first in weak vinegar, then rub well until dry with the powdered oatmeal. In case where hard water must be used, this is superior to many white soaps for cleansing and keeping the skin white and smooth. Use soap as little as possible.

Experts to Help the Home. sometimes find a prejudice against domestic science because its advocates are supposed to reflect upon the methods of our mothers and our grandmothers. It is no reflection

grandfather and grandfather's flail that the farmer uses a reaper, nor a reflection on the traveler of the past that we now ride in a railway coach. It is imperative that we each learn to meet the demands of our own times in the way of our times, or in a better way if we can find a better. Above all there is a crying necessity that we restore to home tasks the importance and dignity they once held. nity they once held.

NO WOMAN SHOULD DESPISE IT.

There is no reason why every wo-man should be a housekeeper, but there is reason why every man and woman should admit that housekeepers are the peers of those in any other occupation. There is no reason why a housekeeper should, with her own hands, do all her own work, but there is a reason why she should know how it should be done. it should be done. There is no reason why every woman should love house-work, but there is reason why no woman should despise it.

"DIFFERENT BUT NOT BETTER."
A woman said, "I really believe you enjoy your housework." "I do," I answered. Another said to me, "I keep my house because I must, but I rebel against it all the time because I know I was made for better things." ferent things, O sister," I might have said, "but better, never." If it be true that the home lies at the foundation of all life, how can there be a better calling than that of home-making, or a more difficult, let me add? For that reason we women need the help of experts in home-making and home-preserving, just as the men need thir experts' help in their grain and stock raising.

"O WHERE CAN I LEARN?"

There is no earnest, conscientious woman, I care not what her years and her experience, who does not often, in her heart, cry out, "O, where can I learn what I ought to do?" This is no new experience among women, but only lately there has come to us the realization that it is a mistake that a woman should have definite training for everything but for the task she is most likely to assume. There is a steadily growing sentiment in favor of furnishing to every girl, high or low, rich or poor, somewhere in the course of her education regular systematic drill in home-making and home-keep-

JAPANESE SCHOOLS TEACH HOME WORK.
At the St. Louis Exposition I saw in the exhibit of the Japanese high schools for girls that while their course of study included all that we have in our own with possibly more of language, it also had a course in the preparation of ordinary food, the cutting and making of simple garments. household economics, the care and decoration of the home, the care of the sick, the care of children, the care of the aged. It was this that brought tears to my eyes, "the care of the aged." And I said in this course of study at least the Japanese high school distances our own.—Mrs. M. M. Bangs of Chicago, addressing Illinois Farmers'

The Cost of Living.

ne average householder finds some difficulty in getting the full measure of satisfaction from the return of the country to trade activity, for the cost of living, which has been increasing so rapidly for most of the past thirteen years, is again advancing from the slighlty lower levels brought by the depression of 1908. All through the past summer the prices of the necessaries of life have been slowly advanc-ing, reaching on August 1 the highest figure reported for that date, save one in 1907. It is rather startling to see that the average cost of the supplies practically every household must buy has increased over 49 per cent since 1896. The Bradstreet Agency has se-lected 106 articles of domestic con-sumption and has kept a careful record of their prices, month by month, for seventeen years. The highest point ever reached was in March, 1907. after which came the moderate slump caused by the financial disturbances of that year. We are now marching steadily back toward this high record,

and the August figures are only 6.8 per cent below it. Some of the individual cases of increased costs are much more impressive than the average. Rubber has advanced from 81 cents a pound in 1896 to \$1.98 a pound now; pork, from \$8.25 per barrel to \$21.75; eggs, from 12½ cents a dozen to 28 cents; mutton, from 5½ cents a pound to 11 cents; corn, from 34 cents a bushel to 80 cents; wheat, from 64 cents a bushel to \$1.20, and so forth. The figures given are wholesale prices, and as a rule the advance to the ultimate consumer has been decidedly greater. It is rather interesting to note, in reading the Bradstreet statistics, that the commodities controlled by the trusts have generally shown a smaller increase in price than the average. Thus refined petroleum sold in 1896 for 7.8 cents a gallon, and the wholesale price now is 81/4 cents; sugar cost in 1896 41/6 cents per pound and costs now 4.85 cents; anthracite coal in 1896 cost \$4.25 a ton and is now \$4.90.—Review of Reviews.

. The Noisy Little Mosquitoes. In many new states where the mosquitoes abound, the early autumn months are marked by the prevalence of malarial fever. The disease is easi-ly prevented if precaution is taken avoid being bitten by mosquitoes. These insect pests are most active in the early evening, and when they become infected by biting a malarial fever patient they may transmit this disorder from person to person indefinitely. No disease is more communicable than ague, when the contagion-carrying mosquitoes are at work injecting plasmodia into the blood of its unwilling victims. This small insect has been the means of keeping the white man out of the tropics for centuries, and even in temperate zones, where the insect is active only a few months of the year, it has been the cause of unnumbered cases of illness. It gets in its deadly work even up in Alaska, and is more or less the terror of our of our southern states as a contagion carrier. Slowly but surely the pest is being overcome and today, by destroying the mosquitoes' breeding places and having suitable screening, the summer and autumn evenings may be enjoyed without, as was advised in the past, shutting out the evening air.

> RECIPES. Oatmeal Bread.

One cupful of oatmeal, two cupfuls of boiling water, salt to taste, add one tablespoonful of lard. When cool add one cake of yeast. Mix to a stiff loaf with flour; let the dough rise over night. In the morning mold in two loaves. Let rise and bake.

Prune Dessert.
To make a delicious prune dessert cook half a pound carefully until dry. Mix together five eggs, whites beaten very stiff, one-half cup of sugar, onehalf teaspoonful cream of tartar and a pinch of salt. Add the prunes. Bake twenty minutes in a buttered dish. Serve with whipped cream.

Creamed Cabbage.

The tender new green cabbages with pointed tops and delicate flavor are required for this dish. For four persons who are fond of this succupers of the succession of the successio lent and nourishing vegetable two cabbages would be needed. Drop the well-washed halves or quarters in boiling salted water and cook till tender. Then drain and cut them up in big flakes and serve the dish piping hot with a boiled sauce made of a cupful of cream, thickened with a teaspoonful of flour and seasoned with a little

ful of flour and seasoned with a little salt and black pepper.

German Coffee Cake.

One cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of lard (heaped), five eggs, half pint milk, half pint water (lukewarm), five cupfuls flour (heaped), one cake yeast, half rind of lemon, grated, one small teaspoon cinnamon, three carda-

mon seeds, half cupful of currants, half cupful raisins. Beat butter, lard half cupful raisins. Beat butter, lard and sugar to a light cream. Add al-ternately the yolks of eggs. Then add milk, flour and yeast and whites of eggs beaten to a froth. After spices are added, beat well from five to eight minutes. Then let rise in warm place, well covered, for two hours. Beat for eight minutes, then let rise again. Beat again for eight minutes. Beat again for eight minutes. Fill into well greased pans, sprinkle well with sugar Belle in the sugar part of the sugar with sugar. Bake in quick oven, 20 to 30 minutes.

Grape dulce. Pick from the stems any quantity of ripe grapes (Concord) and bring to a boil in one-eighth as much water as fruit. Strain through a cloth as for jelly. To one gallon of juice add 2 quarts of water and 1 pound of sugar. Boil five or ten minutes and seal in bottles or fruit jars. Twenty-five pounds will make 12 quarts.

Preserved Tomatoes.

Seven pounds of tomatoes, solid parts only, entirely free from seeds, add 7 pounds of sugar and boil until quite thick. When nearly done slice thinly one lemon or more and add to fruit. Let it just boil up and can for

Tomato Catsup.

Take 20 pounds of ripe tomatoes, 3 tablespoonfuls of salt, 2 of cinnamon, 1 of allspice, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 1 of black pepper, 1 of red pepper, and a tablespoonful of ground mustard; also 3 cupfuls each of vinegar and sugar. Cook tomatoes until soft and rub through sieve to remove skins and seeds. Then put pulp and spices on stove, and let them boil until thick, after which add sugar and vinegar, and let boil ten minutes more. Bottle and seal. All of the spices should be ground. A few cloves on top will prevent mold.

Fruit Gems.

To make fruit gems, delicious when hot, and fine for the school lunch basset when cold, proceed as follows: Separate two eggs and add to the yolks one-half pint of milk, one-half a cup of chopped dates or figs. Add one and one-half cups of graham flour and one cup of white flour, beat thoroughly. Add a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder and then fold in the well beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a moderately quick oven twenty minutes.

Baked Salmon.

This baked salmon is a very palatable and a very pretty dish. It is very nice for a change for dinner and is a fine recipe to serve at parties. Beat the yolks of two eggs, and add two cups of sweet milk and two tablespoons of flour, stirred smooth in a little of the milk, cook in double boiler until it begins to thicken and ad the whites of two eggs, a little salt, pepper and cinnamon. Place in a buttered baking dish, a layer of salmon, a layer of the dressing and a layer of bread crumbs. Repeat the layers until the dish is full—two layers of each is nice—and bake onehalf hour.

Various Uses of Raspberry Jam. Raspberry jam can be used in many different ways. Spread on little tarts it appeals strongly to the children. For the older folks bake a rich crust. fill with a layer of jam and put pretty lattice strips of paste across it. Serve a teaspoon of stiff whipped cream on each piece. For a five o'clock tea it can be spread on very thin slices of bread, put together sandwich fashion. Cut it in long narrow strips, which are very convenient to handle. To make a quick and "tasty" dessert, cut slices sponge cake, sn serve with sweetened whipped cream or a custard poured over it. This is an excellent emergency dish if the necessary cake is at hand. A layer of jam spread over rice or bread pudding is a great addition. It can also be used to make a rolled cake.

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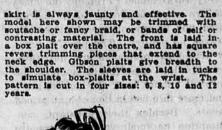
Sign.—A Jaunty Style for the Big or Little Miss.

The new "Middy" blouse has become most popular. It is decidedly natty in appearance and becoming to most figures. The material suited to its development are denim. linen, cotton rep, serge or fiannel. The blouse may be worn under or over the skirt. The skirt may be plaited or gathered. It is provided with an underwaist that is covered to simulate a shield. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 4 4 yards of 44 inch material for the 10 year size.



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Cut on simple lines, this model is nevertheless graceful and attractive, and will appeal to the home dressmakers. It may be developed in blue flannel, and finished with machine stitching, or in red cashmere, with trimming of soutaohe braid. A line collar, plain or embroidered with bow or windsor tie, may serve to relieve the plainness of the design. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.



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The farm was on the assessment rolls last year (1908) at \$104,640, and the personal property, then on the farm, at \$13,325, a total of \$117,965; the tax on land and personal property was \$573.86, about five mills on the dollar.

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About 1,000 tons of alfalfa, timothy, clover, prairie hay and rough feed are now in the barns and stacks. The personal property, stock, etc., is worth about \$20,000, which does not include 600 head of steers, for the fall market. About 900 head of cattle and horses were kept this year. We will include stock and personal property n the sale, or will sell the farm alone. The price of the farm, without stock, is \$130,000. The farm can be subdivided into smaller tracks. vided into smaller tracts.

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My entire herd, consisting of 22 cows with calves at foot, 14 cows in calf, 8 yearling heifers, 14 bulls in age from 12 to 22 months and my herd bull, CHRISTY 234417 by Keep On 2d, dam by Lord Saxon, second dam by Wild Tom. The young bulls are by Christy and Beau March On, and the cows carry the blood of the most noted sires and dams of the breed. There is not a poor animal or unpopular pedigree in the offering. The herd is one of the oldest in the state and it has always been the policy of its owners to discard everything but the best.

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Blue Rapids, Kansas

Greatness of the Poultry Industry.

Poultry growing is an adjunct of every properly conducted farm and of every rural home. Probably no class of live stock is more widely distrubuted nor is any other so universally reared as poultry. The flesh of fowls is prized as toothsome and nutritious by all, while eggs, the most digestible form of animal food, are coming more and more into use in lieu of high-priced meats. Besides their constant consumption as food, vast numbers are required to supply the demands of manufacturers. In annual value the products of poultry rank next after those of the dairy and of animals slaughtered. About one-sixth of the aggregate value of the animal products in the United States is credited to poultry; their contributions to the country's wealth reach an annual total of half s billion dollars or more-an amount about equal to the value of the nation's wheat crops.

Their right to recognition may be further indicated by the fact that in 1899 the total value of the barley, rye, buckwheat, broom ecan, rice, Kafircorn, flax, small fruits, grapes, all orchard products, sugar-cane and sugar-beets raised in the United States, as reported by the census, was less than the earnings of poultry. Wool is looked upon as a most important commodity, but the census showed its value less than one-third that of the poultry and eggs produced on our American farms. Oats is a crop appreciated by stockmen, and potatoes are everywhere staple, but the combined value of these two crops in 1907 was not greater than

the income from the fowls.

According to the census of 1899, the egg output was then valued at a higher figure than the aggregated gold in any year, with two exceptions, since the beginnings of their records, in 1493. They outvalued the total exports of animals and animal products during all the years, and in 1899 over-topped the value of the corn crop of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Da-kota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California and Oklahoma together.

In former times poultry keeping was, and in a diminishing degree is yet more important than the gold and silver product of the United States in any year for nearly a half century, and poultry and eggs together in 1908 were worth more than the world's annual production of either gold or silver yet, a side issue, a mere incident to general farming, its responsibilities falling to the overburdened house-The fowls gathered their own subsistence and received little care. It is only in recent years that the business has grown to proportions of a notably distinct industry. Now, throughout the United States, there are pretentious poultry plants, and on the farms poultry is given large consideration; in all portions of the country, urban and rural, increased interest is manifested and improved stock is supplanting the mongrel or scrub.

Half a hundred or more periodicals are devoted exclusively to promotion of the poultry interests, while every farm paper gives liberal space in be-half of the fowl tribe, and in recent poultry literature has been greatly enriched by numerous valuable volumes, some pretentious in scope and character. Agricultural colleges, experiment stations, state departments and other institutions and organiza-tions are aiding by making conveniently available, from time to time useful facts gleaned from experiments, investigations and research; likewise, poultry shows have been of inestimable value in forwarding improvement, while widespread use of mechanical incubators has been a potent factor in increasing poultry products. these devices are employed it becomes a principal duty of the hen to produce eggs, thus augmenting the possible increase.—From the Introduction to "Profitable Poultry," by Secretary F.D. Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agri-

Leaving the Farm After Sixty Years. The Illinois state farmers institute has a permanently employed reporter whose business it is to supply newspapers with a report of the addresses

at institutes and to furnish any other matter of public interest along educational lines. This reporter is Arthur J. Bill, who has sent to Kansas Farmer the following article, the pathos of

which should appeal to every reader: Here is a picture of what has just taken place in a corn belt community. It would not mean so much if it stood alone, but the pity of it is that this cccurrence is nearly typical of a common custom that is robbing many a farmer and his wife of their well earned rewards of a life of successful

After living sixty-three years on the farm where he was born, Mr. A. rents the place to his son and moves to a little village five miles away. This action is regretted even before the removal, and the packing up is mingled with many a sob and sad reflection.

They are leaving, a fine farm of 340 acres in a lovely situation. The land has been brought up to a high state of cultivation; the place has good buildings, fences and trees. The dwelling fronts the east and commands an inspiring view of a large part of the farm, with its gentle slopes and blue grass pastures, and the near-by woods. There is an abundance of fruit, water and every convenience to live comfortably, including mail delivery and telephone.

These people are leaving the place made sacred by the birth of their children, leaving the spot which is home to them as no other place can ever be. They are leaving the old neighborhood with its familiar scenes, their old friends and their church fellowships. The man is leaving his life work, the kind of work he can do and can enjoy, the work of which there is plenty waiting for him to do, and the work that he could manage if he didn't care to perform the labor himself.

In the village their associations will be largely new, and there is no occupation to engage the farmer's mind. He cannot be very useful or very well contented. They are accompanied by a son, 13 years old; his environment will not be so wholesome as upon the farm, although the school is better. He will get no farm training, but if the family had remained upon the farm this boy would soon be able to carry the burden of the work for his father.

Instead of moving to town, this man could have remained in his farm home and built another dwelling for his son. He could have given over the active management of the place if he chose, and still had a more satisfying life than will be possible in the village. He could have busied himself with any part of the farm work he liked best, either retaining a part of the place or working with his son. He could have lessened the field work and kept more of the place in grass. spending his time with live stock, or with his fruit and garden, going and coming, free from restraint and heavy labor.

There is just one redeeming feature to this case, that the farm is not rented out for a long period and the family can return to it in a year or so after feeling mor deeply the loss of the old surroundings. But will they have the courage and make the sacrifive to do it, even if they see it is the best thing to do?

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October

WAN perience Rapids, Manage

WAN ders fo stock. Cash w Kan. WAL each (vertising) compe lin, Pa

WAI local i Splend out gr partic ment, POI B. P. open eggs FOI

FO gista tered sold tion City.

# Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 3 CENTS A WORD

The rate for advertising in this department is low, only three cents per word cash insertion. There is no more popular advertising than elassified advertising. Every one reads classified ads, and just because they are classified. Ton can reach \$6,000 flowners in Kansas and adjoining States, the best farmers on certa, through this page. All ads set in uniform style, ne display. Initials and address count as words. Tooks, invariably each in advance.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EX-perlenced well driller. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kan

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

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

WANTED — RELIABLE PERSON IN each community to tack up a dozen advertising posters of forthcoming book. "A Curb to Prediatory Wealth." Liberal recompense. Square Deal Club, Box 476, Berlin, Pa.

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

FOR SALE—POLAND CHINAS—ONE prize winning Corrector 2nd boar, 12 months old, one 6 months old boar, prize winner at Topeka fair, three 12 months old glits by Corrector 2d, one grand brood sow by Corrector 2d, one grand brood sow by Perfection E. L. If you want fashionable breeding, good individuals, prize winning hogs for the price of ordinary ones, write at once. J. W. Ferguson, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

#### CATTLE.

FUR SALE—FOUR PURE BRED JER-sey bulls, from ene to thirty months old. Prices reasonable. Fred Collett, R. F. D. No. 1, Lincolnville, Kan.

TWENTY DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED Durham and Shorthorn cattle for sale in-cluding Kansas Boy X 2555, the noted State Vair winner and sire of State Fair win-ners. J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE THOROUGBRED, Re-sistered Holstein bull, and several regis-tered, and grade Holstein cows. Unless sold at private sale, will be sold at auc-tion October 25, one mile south of Osage City. Jones & Galutia, Osage City, Kan.

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

#### DOGS.

FOR SALE—ROUGH COATED SCOTCH Collies; pupples; bred bitches; stud dogs. Stud by a \$5000 imported dog. Don't write if cheap stuff is desired. L. S. Chandler, Clay Center, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FROM trained parents. Pedigreed. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kansas.

FOR SALE—COLLIES OF ALL AGES.
Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock.
Write for circular. Harry Wells, Belleville,
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. Emperies Kennels, Emporis, Kan. W. H. Richard.

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

#### POULTRY.

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FARM RAISED BARRED ROCK COCK cicls \$1.00 each. Good and well barred Mrs. F. A. Boulls, Jennings, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. \$1.25 each; five for \$1.00. Sam'l H. Davidson, Endors, Kan.

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

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Pedigreed. Half price to close out. One registered male dog two years old. E. D.
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HIGHLY IMPROVED 645 ACRE FARM to sell, or trade for half section. Send for description and photographs. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kansas.

FIVE FARMS AND MY RESIDENCE property will be sold at your own price Nov. 10. Easy terms. Purchaser's railroad fare paid. For particulars address, Eli Good, Banker, Marion, Kan.

PANHANDLE LANDS—WE SELI Meors county lands. None better. No sand. New railroad. Any sized tracts Improved er unimproved. Terms to suit G. A. Vawter, Dalhart, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER section deep-level black soil, three-fourths mile town. Good 4-room house, cisters table and outbuilding. Forty dollars per acre. John Fox, Jr., Snyder, Okia.

QUIT RENTING. 90 ACRES GOOD LAND 7 cultivated, 2 room house, barn, fruit, spring, rural route. Niangua graded school % mile. Timber will pay for place. \$700, \$450, cash. Other bargains, E. L. Whiteside, Niangua, Mo.

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

SBLL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH IN less than 90 days; properties and business of all kinds sold quickly in all parts of the world; send description today, we can save you time and money. The Real Es-tate Salesman, K. Funke Bidg., Lincoln Neb.

FARM FOR SALE—S. W. % SECTION 1, 5½ miles N. W. of Medford, the county seat of Grant County, 1½ miles east of Clyde on Santa Fe. Will sell cheep it taken soon The rental, third of crop, amounted to over \$500 to the landlord. For particulars write to P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan

CO. HIGH SCHOOL PRIVILEGES FREE with our farms. We have farms of all sizes, improvements to suit. Some we can sell on small cash payment. For a special bargain, we offer, 120 acres 2 miles from Altamont, 4 room house, fair barn for 6 head, good water, well fenced, in fine neighborhood. 65 acres farm land, 55 acres pasture. Frice for quick sale \$5,800. Newhouse & Son, Altamont, Kan.

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of \$40 acres, 1/2 mile west of Belton, Mo.
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FOR EXCHANGE—LIVERY STOCK AND bus line doing good business. Go. seat town of 4000 people. Will trade for land or merchandise. What have you to offer. J. L. Skuggs and Co., Fredonia, Kan.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN GATTLE NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegolds will save them. Write for circular. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY MOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

MOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with
his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

# NOS K POLAND CHINAS

AT AUCTION Lost Springs, Kan., Thur., Oct. 28



Forty mighty good, big, smooth individuals. Boars and gilts. for the breeder and farmer. Tops from my spring crop. Sired by my great herd boars, Upper Crust, Mammoth Mike and the Commoner, and out of big, smooth, matured sows such as Ladý Advance by Grand Chief, Neo-sho Queen by Blain's Wonder, Big Lady by Big Chief, and others of the real big sort. Several strictly herd headers among the fall and spring boars. Gilts would be attractions in any bred sow sale this winter. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. W. C. Curphey, Auctioneer.

A. R. ENOS,

Lost Springs, Kan.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—225 COLONIES OF BEES IN lots to suit. Write for prices. O. A. Keene Topeks, Kan.

PURE HONEY, TWO CANS 120 POUNDS, \$8.50 single can \$4.50. F. O. B. cara. W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Celo.

RAZORS—BEST IN MARKET FOR \$2; also rasors sharpened good as new for 30c. Send orders to Fred Reinhert, 3340 North Roby Street, Chicago, Ill.

WE SELL THE FUMIGATING MAchine Kills rats, gophers, prairie dogs, ants, weevil, mites, etc. Recommended by sover ment. Agents wanted. Foltz Rodent Exterminator Co., El Reno, Okla.

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN of 22, to work on farm, and learn business thoroughly. Can turnish satisfactory information and recommendation. Am willing to go anywhere in United States. Address, Wilbur Wilcoxson, general delivery, Washington, D. C.

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SHETLAND PONIES-WRITE OR COME and sec us; we are sure to pleas you. Low prices for 30 days only. Clark Bros., Au-burn. Neb.

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FOR SALE-SHROPSHIRE RAMS: REGistered and ready for service. Ernest Gifford, Beleit, Kan.

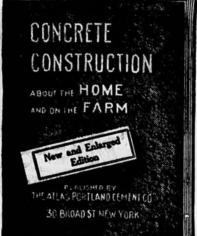
#### Voter Pigs in Demand.

A. & P. Schmitz report a fine lot of inquiries for Voter pigs and the recent sale of a very choice spring boar sired by Voter and out of their great sow Queen Wonder. He went to E. D. Keener of Belvue, Kan. They have one more left of this litter. He is a dandy and should go to head some good herd. Better get busy as these kind are scarce and the supply will soon be exhausted.

Octobe



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"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm." It is larger and better than any previous edition, and it describes and illustrates many new ways of using concrete. There are 160 pages and over 150 illustrations. The directions for making cement structures are given in plain language that everyone can understand, with tables showing the exact amount of material required for the work

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# There's Only One Best

—and that's the GREAT MAJESTIC—they are the only ranges made exclusively of Malleable and Charcoal Iron—outlast three ordinary ranges—don't break, crack, or rust. Malleable Iron allows absolutely air-tight riveted joints in a MAJESTIC and these combined with pure asbestos lining, save half your fuel bill and give you a dependable coeker, a perfect baker—every day.

The MAJESTIC is equipped with a 15-gallon, all-copper reservoir—it touches the red hot fire and heats water in a jiffy.

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has an oven door, which when dropped, forms a rigid shelf strong enough to bear any weights—oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything, that happens to be on it, securely. Other attractive MAJESTIC features are the open end ash pan, acting as a shovel and the ash cup under it.

No muss or danger of fire from red hot ashes with a MAJESTIC.

Each exclusive MAJESTIC feature makes this range more practical, more serviceable, more durable—the best range your money can buy regardless of price. MAJESTIC Ranges are sold in nearly every county in forty states. If your dealer doesn's carry MAJESTIC Ranges, write us for the name of a dealer in your locality who does, and we'll send our booklet: "The Story of Majestic Glory"



"The Range With A Reputation"



It. Should Be In Your Kitchen

## RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1906, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week.)
ing tricks, and that and my voice took me
there. I just about made a living for a
there. I just about made a living for a
year, and then I floated back down here.
I never played in San Francisco till now.
I acted on the western circuits, used to go
as far east as Denver and Kansas City,
and shen swing round the circle through
the northwestern cities and Salt Lake. I
managed to make a living and no more,
I was cast in parts that didn't suit me.
I'm Klondike Monologue was the first thin,
I did that was in my line."
"Did you never see or hear of your wife?"
"Not a word. I didn't know whether she
was dead, or living till last night."
Buford raised his eyes and looked piercingly, into the young man's face. Dominick forgot the time, his engagement, Berny's
anticipated entrance. He drew himself up
in his chair and said in a loud, astonished
voice, "Last night?". Then the woman you say (Continued from last week.)

anticipated entrance. He drew himself up in his chair and said in a loud, astonished voice, and the property of the control of

while knows who came to see her that evening, probably to keep her company while it was out. But I can't think who it could be."

He tried to run over in his mind which one of Berny's acquaintances the description might fit and could think of no ene. Frobably it was some friend of her working-giri days, who had dropped out or her line and now, guided by Fate had unexpectedly reappeared.

"It's certainly a remarkable coincidence," he went on, "that she should have come to this flat, one of the few places in the city where you know the people. If she'd gone to any of the others—"

A ring at the others—"

A ring at the bell stopped him, "There!" he said, "that's Mrs. Ryan. Now we'll hear who it was."

For a moment they both sat silent, listening, the actor with his face looking snarp and pale in the suspense of the moment, the muscles of his lean cheecks working. The rustle of Berny's dress sounded from the: stairway and grew in volume as she slowly ascended. The two men rose to their feet.

"Come in the den for a moment, Berny," Dominick called. "There's a gentleman here who, wants to see you."

The rustle advanced up the hall, and the portlere was drawn back. Bernice, brilliantly dressed, a mauve orchid pinned on her bosom, stood in the aperture, smilling. Buford's back was against the light, and, for the first moment she only saw him as a tall musculine outline and her smile was frank and natural. But he saw her plain as a picture and before Dominick could frame the words of introduction, started forward, crying,

"Bernice Iverson!"

She drew back as if struck and made a movement to drag the portlere over her. Her face went white to the lips, the patches of roug standing out on her cheeks like rose-leaves pasted on the sickly skin.

"Mr. Ryan," the actor cried, beside himself, with excitement, "this is my wife! This is the woman I've been talking of! Bernice, don't you know me? Junius Carter?"

"He's crazy," she faltered, her lips so loose and tremulous they could hardly form

This is the woman I've been talking off Bernice, don't you know me? Junius Carter?"

"He's crazy," she faitered, her lips so loose and tremulous they could hardly form the words. "I never saw him before. I don't know what he's talking about. Who's Junius Carter?"

"This is my wife, Mr. Buford," said Dominick, who had been staring from one to the other in blank astonishment. "We've been married nearly three years. I don't understand—"

"It's Bernice Iverson, the girl I married in Chicago, that I've just been telling you about, that I saw last night at the Mexican restaurant. Why, she can't deny it. She can't look at me and say she docen't know me—Junius Carter, the man she married in the Methodist chapel, seven years ago, in Chicago. Bernice—"

He approached her and she shrank back. "Keep away from me," she cried hoarsely, stretching out a trembling hand. "I don't know what you're talking about. You're crazy. Junius Carter's dead——" then suddenly turning on Dominick with a blazing look of fury—"It's you that have done this! It's you, you snake! I'll be even with you yet!"

She tore herself out of the folds of the portiere which she had clutched to her and rushed into the hall and into her, own't room. The banging of the door behind her shook the hause.

The two men stood as she had left them, staring at each other, not knowing what to say, speechless and aghast.

CHAPTER XXZVI.

The night was falling when Buford left.

THE LAST INTERVIEW.

THE LAST INTERVIEW.

The night was falling when Buford left. He and Dominick had sat on in the den, talking together in low voices, going over past events in the concatenation of circumstances that had led up to the extraordinary situation on which they now found themselves. Both listened with strained cars for the opening of Bernice's door, but not a sound came from her room. Each silently, without expressing his thoughts to the other, wondered what she would do, what sensational move might now be expected of her. While they talked, it was evident she intended to make no sign of life.

After Buford had left, Dominick called

After Buford had left, Dominick called up his friend on the telephone telling him that he would be unable to meet him at

dinner. He knew that Berny could hear every word he uttered, and with indescribable dread he expected that she would open her door and accost him. But again the preserved an inviolate invisibility, though beneath her portal he could see a crack of light and could hear her moving about in the room.

He went into his own room, lit the far and began packing his trunks. He was dazed and stupefied by what had occurred, and almost the only clearly-defined idea he had was to leave the house and get far from the presence of the woman who had so ruthlessly poisoned his life. He was in the midst of his packing when the Chinaman summoned him to dinner, but re told the man he cared for nothing and would want no breakfast on the following morning. The servant, who by this time was well aware that the household was a strange one, shrugged his shoulders without comment and passed on to the door of his mistress' room, upon which he knocked with the low, deferential rap of the Chinese domestic. Berny's voice sounded shrilly, through the silence of the flat:

"Go away! Let me alone! If that's dinner I don't want any."

The sound of her voice pierced Dominick with a sense of loathing and horror. He stopped in his packing, suddenly deciding to leave everything and go, go from the house and from her as soon as he could get away. He thrust into a valise such articles as he would want for the night and set the bag by the stair-head while he went into the parlor to find some bills and letters of his that he remembered to have left in the desk. As he passed Berny's door, it flew open and she appeared in his packing, suddenly deciding to leave everything and he roas a blaze of light, every gas-jet lit and pouring a flood of radiance over the clothes outspread on the bed, the chairs, and the floor. She herself, in a lace-trimmed petition and loose silk dressing-sack, stood in the door way staring at Dominick, her face pinched, white, and flerce.

"What are you doing?" she said abruptly. "Going away?"

"Yes," he answered, stopping at the

"Where are you going?" she demanded. He gave her a cold look and made no

He gave her a cold look and made no answer.

"Are you going to your mother's?" she cried.

He moved forward toward the parlor door and she came out into the passage, looking after him and repeating with a tremulous, hoarse persistence, "Dominick, answer me. Are you going to your mother's?"

"Yes, I am." he said over his shoulder. He had an unutterable dread that one would begin to speak of the situation, of Buford, of her past life; that she would try to explain and exonerate herself and they would be plunged into a long and profitless discussion of all the sickening, irremediable wretchedness of the past. He could not bear the thought of it; he would have done anything to avoid it. If wanted to escape from her, from the house where she had tortured him, where he seemed to have laid down his mandhood, his honor, his faith, and seen her trample on them. The natural supposition that he would want to comfort her with her deception and hear her explanation was the last thing he desired doing.

"Don't go to your mother's," she cried. following him up the hall, "for to-night. Dominick, please. And don't tell her. I beg, I pray of you, don't tell her turned and ploringly insistent, that he turned and

morrow."

Her manner was so pleadingly, so imploringly insistent, that he turned and looked somberly at her. She was evidently deeply in earnest, her face lined with

ploringly insistent, that he turned and looked somberly at her. She was evidently deeply in earnest, her face lined with anxiety.

"This is the last thing I'll ever ask of you... I know I've got no right to ask anything, but you're generous, you've been kind to me in the past, and it'll not cost you much to be kind just once again. Go to a hotel, or the club, or anywhere you like, but not to your mother's and don't tell her till to-morrow afternoon."

He stared at her without speaking, wishing she would be silent and leave him. "I'll not trouble you after tomorrow. I'll go. I'll get out. You'll never be bothered by me any more."

"All right," he said, "I'll go to the club Let me alone, that's all, and let me go." "And—and," she persisted, "you won't tell her till tomorrow, tomorrow afternoon."

He had entered the parlor in which the Chinaman had lit the lamps and opening the desk began hunting for his papers. To her last words he returned no answer, and she crept in after him and stood in the doorway, leaning against the woodwork of the door frame.

"You won't tell her till tomorrow—to morrow, say, after three?"

He found the letters and drew them cut of their pieconhole.

"All right," he almost shouted. "I won't tell her. But, for God's sake, leave me alone and let me go. If you keep on following me round this way I won't answer for what I'll do."

"You promise then." she said, ignoring his heat. "You promise you'll not tell her till after three?"

"You promise then." she said, ignoring his heat. "You promise you'll not tell her till after three?"

his heat. "You promise you'll not tell her till after three?"

He turned from the desk, gave ner a look of restrained passion, and said. "I promise." then passed by her as she stord in the doorway and walked to the sialrhead. Here his vallse stood, and snatchier the house.

Bernice, hearing the door shut, returned to her room and went on with the work of sorting her wardrohe and packing her trunks. She did it deliberately and carefully. looking over each garment, and folding the choicer articles between sheets of tissue paper. At midnight she had not yet finished, and under the blaze of the gases, looking very tired, she went on smoothing skirts, and ninching up the lace on bodies as she laid them tenderly on the trays that stood on the bed, the table, and the sofe. The night was far spenishefore everything was arranged to her sailsfaction and she went to bed.

She was up betimes in the morning. Eight o'clock had not struck when sie was making a last tour of the parior, picking up small articles of silver and glass that she crowded down into cracks in the tightly-packed trunks. At breakfast the Chinaman, an oblique observant eye on her, asked her what he should prepare for lunch. Conscious that if she told him she would not be back he might become alarmed at the general desertion.



#### PITLESS SCALE Guaranteed U.S. Standard WHOLESALE PRICE

save you \$25 to \$50 on the finest scale made. 1-bearing principle alone doubles its value-freedom of movement that prevents Binding

and Clogalega.
The only scale sold at wholesale price to farmers on 30 Days' Free Triat—on a full 10 Years' guarantee.
Requires no pit-digging, no wood except floor. Don't take the other fellow's weights.
Write for price, freight paid, free trial and guaranty.
Use nearest address.

INDIANA PITLESS SCALE COMPANY
BOX 174. New Castle, Indiana
Department 17. Kansas City, Mo., Station A



#### WITTE ENGINES ® USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE FIVE YEAR

BOND We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.



16 yrs. experience making corn huskers. Know how to make them to do the work and last. Men's right or left hand. Boys' right only. Ask your dealer for rennine Kees. If he can't furnish it send 35c for a sample. Our little booklet on Corn Huskers FREE. F. D. KEES MFG. CO. Box 216 Beatrice, Neb.



#### 3-STROKE SELF-FEED HAY PRESS.





FENCE STRONCEST
MADE, Bullstrong chicken-tight Sold to the user at Wholesale
Prices, We Pay Freight, Catalogue free
COLLED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 255 Winchester, Indiana.



nord doubland his wages, she ordered an even more elaborate manns' tham usual telling his eventual telling his eventual than the service of the meal finished her totter with the extremest solicitude. Never had she taken more pains with heriself. Though anxiety and strain had thinned and sharpened her, the fever of excitement which burnt in hor temporarily repaired these ravages. Hereyes were brilliam without artificial aid; her cheeks a hot dry crimson that needed no rouge. The immate practicality of her character asserted itself even in this harassed hour. Last night she had but the purple orchid in a glass of the rare blossom toning altogether harmoniously with her dress of dark purple cloth.

Before she left the room she locked the trunks and left beside them a dress suitpacked for a journey. Standing in the doorway she took a hurried look, about the apartment—a last, farewell survey, not of sentiment but of investigation, to see if she had forgotten anything. A silver photograph frame set in rhinestones, caught hereye and she went back and took it up, weighing it uncertainly in her hand. Some day title.

It was only a quarter past nine when she emerged from the flat. She took the down-town car and twenty minutes later was mounting the steps to Bill Cannon's office. She had been motionless and rigidily preoccupied on the car, but, as she approached the office, a change was visible in her gait and mion. She moved with a light, perky assurance, a motion as of a delicate, triumphant buoyancy seeming to import the sum of the same obsequitous ciert who had shown her in on a former occasion took her card in to the inner sanctum where the great man, even at this early hour was shut away with the sume surgestion—of coquettish challenge.

The Bonanza King was already in his office. The same obsequitous ciert who had shown her in on a former occasion took her card in to the inner sanctum where the great man, even at this early hour was shut away with the business which occupied his crowded and a had read the mane on t

man, almost unconsciously, rose from his chair.

"Yes, sort of," he said dryly.

She stopped by the desk, dooked at him sidewise and said,

"Do we shake hands?".

His glance on her was hard and cold.

Berny met it and could not restrain a sinking of the courage, that was her most admirable characteristic and that she had screwed far past its ordinary sticking-point that morning. She sank down into the same arm-chair that she had occupied on, her former visit and said, with a little languid effect of indifference.

"Oh, well, never mind. We don't have to waste time being polite.' That's one of the most convenient, things about your interviews. We just say what we really think and there's no need bothering about humbug."

and there's no need bothering about humbug."

"So glad to hear it," said the old man with his most ironical aif. "Suppose then you let me know what you've come down to say,"

"Can't you guess?" She answered, with and expression that was almost one of filratious interrogation.

"Nup," he answered, noring steadily at her. "I have to have it's said in that plain style with no politeriess that you say is the way we always talk."

"All right," she answered briskly.' "Here it is as plain as A B C. I've decided to accept the offer and take the money."

She looked up at him, smiting gallantly.

All right, she answered brisky. Here it is as plain as A B C. I've decided to accept the offer and take the money."

She looked up at him, smiting gallantly. But as her eye caught him her line smile, tas she would to keep it, died. He suddenly realized that she way extremely nervous, that her lips were try, and the hand she put up to adjust her vell, and thus hide her intractable mouth, was shaking. The admiration he had of late felt for her insolent fearlessness increased also he began to feel that now, at last, he was rising to the position of master of the situation. He leaned back in the swivel chair and glowered at her.

"You know," he said slowly, "you've a gall that beats anything Ive ever seen. Two days ago you busted this businsss higher than a kite by stopping any daughter on the public street and telling her the whole story. You did the one thing you knew I'd never forgive, and you ended the affair, hammered the mails in its coffin and buried it. Now you come flourishing into my office as it nothing had happened and say you'll take the money. It beats me how you've got the nerve to dare to show your face in here."

(To be continued next week.)

(To be continued next week.)

Editor Kansas Farmer: I have carried a small advertisement in Kansas Farmer for some time past and have already sold. 31 head of Poland Chinas at good profitable prices through it.

H. F. Pelphrey Humboldt, Kan. 6

# A Grinnell Detachable Spreader

Box and All Only combined spreader and farm wagon made.



For Catalog,

MyLow Price and

Here is the spreader you have been looking for. Farmers have for years been saying, "the old style spreader costs too much"— they are too hard on the horses." "Why don't some manufacturer make a combined spreader and farm wagon?"

too hard on the horses." "Why don't some manufacturer make a combined spreader and farm wagon?"

We've done it!
The Grinnell is a complete manure spreader and as good a spreader us there is made today. We guarantee it. Fifty bushels capacity. Light draft,—two horses can haul it easily. You can spread more in a day with it than with any old stylc horse-killing machine made.

AND
It is also a complete farm wagon,—built stronger than the ordinary farm wagon; box standard size, fits any standard trucks.
We can supply any style trucks, scoop board, top box and all at a small extra cost for making a complete wagon.

AND THEN

It saves you 70%. There is no use tying up money in a wagon box and trucks that are idle il months in the year. Not by any means when you can buy a Grinnell and save if the minutes' time.

There's No Other Spreader in The World Like It—
Here is the spreader you have been looking. Farmers have for years been saying, "the style spreader costs too much"—"they are hard on the horses." "Why don't some nufacturer make a combined spreader and m wagon?"

The Grinnell is a complete manure spreadand as good a spreader as there is made too, We ye done it!

The Grinnell is a complete manure spreadand as good a spreader as there is made too, the draft,—two horses can haul it easily, but can spread more in a day ucan spread more in a day. Write Today

Special Offer.

The Grinnell drives from both sides—one lever;—spreads 5 to 20 loads to the acre, full fifty bushels capacity—one - four th more than any other wagon box spreader made. You can't beat it at any point.

We want to prove the merit of our spreaders to every farmer in this country. Just try a Grinnell 30 days entirely at our risk.

Our triple guarantee insures satisfaction, materials and low price. Greatest ever made. Get our catalog now telling all about it and liberal offer we are now making to the first man who buys in any section. Just write me a personal letter or postal. Address CHAS. F. CHASE, Pres.,

CHAS. F. CHASE, Pres., Grinnell Mfg.& Supply Co. 99 Broad St.,GRINNELL, IOWA

# Savefrom\$100 to \$500 in Cribbing Your Grain



The Facts and Figures Are In This FREE BOOK -

THIS book has been carefully compiled for us by the highest authorities on the subject. You couldn't buy this book at any price. It's new and entirely different. You could well afford to pay 85, for it shows how to save hundreds. But we want to send you a copy with our compliments. It explains and figures out for you the money-making methods of handling and cribbing ear or shelled corn, cats, wheat, barley, all grains or cotton seeds.

On a new crib it shows how to save—\$113 on a 2,600 Bushel Crib—\$166 on a \$3,072 Bushel Crib—\$555 on a 5,840 Bushel Crib, etc. It contains the Plans and cost of 9 Different Cribs.

LITTLE GIANT

GRAIN ELEVATOR

have to arrange your buildings to suit the elevator And because there are only one-half the working parts which the ordinary complicated arrangements need—the "Little Glant" lests. There is sething to get out of order.

ABLE

EVATOR

I unlocd 40 bushels in four minutes. While unloading I am resting."—John M. McDowell, Delavan, Ill. Writs Today; don't wait till you forget about this. There is too much at stake. This book of Crib Plans and Little Giant catalog are full of money-making hints. Address—



#### SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine listory. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my sormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you have less money than some factories can make them at a ctual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my saterial in enormous quantities).

Anytoody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he

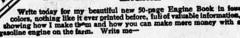
All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small pront (and I ouy material) in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and fobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

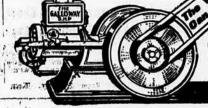
An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send a cout anywhere in the U.S, without an expert to any inexperienced warrs, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a







Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Ge. 385 Gelloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



HORSES AND MULES

HORSES AND MULES

# DODSON BROS. PERCHERON SALE

# 40 Registered Percherons

AT AUCTION, AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS,

# Hutchinson, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 21

The offering will include 32 mares from 1 to 6 years old. 2-year-olds and over are bred to the very best imported stallions.

Eight extra good stallions from 1 to 4 years old, all good colors, good individuals, and recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

No better lot of individuals and mated pairs have been offered for sale anywhere.

After October 25, we will be located in our branch barn at Hutchinson and ready to make all our guarantees good.

Catalogues ready Oct. 5. Address all correspondence to

#### Hutchinson, Kan. A. J. Dodson,



### L. R. Wiley & Sons, Elmdale, Kan.

Percherons, French Draft, Shires and Coachers

We now have a large number of stallions and mare for sale from two to five years, old, of the most typical draft qualities we ever had together and prospective buyers will find more draft qualities in our horses for the number than else-where.

where.

Our prices are reasonable and give terms to suit the buyer with our guarantee—the best. We prefer selling at the barns and invite prospective buyers to come and see the grandest lot of horses ever come together. If you or your community needs a stallion, write us, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

to

### ROBISON'S PERCHERON SALE

60 Registered Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts at Auction on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan., November 9, 1909

.20 Registered Imported and American bred stallions, herd 40 Imported and American

10 weanling colts, sired by Casino.

40 mares bred to Casino, the greatest prize winning Percheron stallion living.
Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Jos. W. Sparks, L. E. Fife, Wm. Arnold.



This is the first sale held in the new \$5,000 sale paviling. The 1909 show herd included this sale. Send for carrier

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda, - - Kansas

Mention Kansas Farmer.

#### HOLLAND STOCK FARM IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and German Coach Stallions and Mares Our summer importations arrived in August. 100 head as good as grow, and the best lot of stallions and mares west of the Mississippi. If you wish quality and finish in an imported or American-bred stallion or mare, or young registered stock, produced from the most select herd of imported mares in America, we will supply you for less money than others. Mares all bred. Come and see for yourself. The best Percheron stallions and mares.

CHAS. HOLLAND, Proprietor, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.



40 head Percheron mares—one to four years old. Several nicely matched teams, blacks, bays, and grays. Imported bred. A few splendid young stallions, with plenty of bone and quality. 30 head of pure Scotch heiters, all reds and extra good at a bargain price. Farm adjoins depot main line Santa Fe Ry. , GEO. B. ROSS, Alden, Rice County, Kan.

### PUBLISHERS'

1. R. Duff & Sons owners of 700 acres of fine well improved farm land near Horton, Kan., have an advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week. It is a good land as lays out doors and is well watered.

A Cheap Farm.

Fiscwhere in this issue can be seen the advertisement of C. E. Tinklin, real estate dealer of Corning, Kan. Mr. Tinklin is offering a real bargain in the shape of an 80 acre farm located in Washington county, Kan., near school and county seat. It is cheap at the price. Write him at once and mention this notice.

Kansas Faremr is indebted to E. R. Mc-Anlis, of the Jersey Bulletin published at Indianapolis, for some splendid data from which our writeup of the Kirksville, Mo., Jersey cattles sales was made. Mr. BcAnlis was formerly connected with Western Breeders Journal of Clay Center, Kan. He is a Kansas boy and is making good in the work in which he is engaged.

#### A Splendid Farm Bargain.

A Splendid Farm Bargain.

Kansas Farmer takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the offer of a farm in eastern Kansas such as is seldom named in any advertisement. This farm consists of 3,100 acres, is 77 miles from Kansas City, on a main line road with switch, station, and stock yards on the place. It is under a high state of cultivation and is such a rare bargain, either for the farmer who might desire to operate it or for the buyer who might desire to sub-divide and sel, it, that special attention is directed to the advertisement of Troutman & Stone, Topeka, Kan., which will be found on another page.

#### Special Notice.

Special Notice.

It seems necessary to call attention of our subscribers and friends to the necessity for signing their communications addressed to the Kansas Farmer. We receive from time to time questions on important matters that are signed with some floticious name, or with the word "subscriber," The writer's name is not given, and so no attention can be paid to these communications in this office. This is doubtless an oversight. We have a letter of inquiry from one who signs himself "subscriber" at Sliver Lake, Kan., in which he asks an important question about the proper treatment of a cow. We would be glad to answer this but do not know to whom we shall send the answer. Meantime the cow suffers.

#### The Majestic Steel Range.

The Majestic Steel Range.

The best piece of furniture in this editors house is a majestic steel range which has been in constant use for about fifteen years and which is in apparantly as good order as ever. At least it works as well. It is the best piece of furniture because it gives perfect service, it is always reliable and it seems to be indestructable. Fifteen years is a long time for any range to last but when it is known that the writer has used almost every kind of fuel, from coke to natural gas, in it this particular majestic would seem to have been a mighty good investment. It pays to buy good goods whether it be a watch, a buil or a cooking range. Write to the Majestic Manufacturing Co., Dept. 121, St. Louis for their booklet "The Story of Majestic, Glory" which they will send free to Kansas Farmer readers.

#### The Congo Guarantee.

The Congo Guarantee.

Tired of having people suspect that every guarantee was simply an advertising dodge, the makers of Congo roofing recently set to work to devise a guarantee for their roofing which would be legally binding and easily enforceable. It was not, an easy task to devise such a guarantee, but one finally was produced in which the best lawyers could see no loophole or chance of escape for the Company in case Congo roofing falled to make good. The guarantee involves the issuance with every roll of Congo roofing of an Insurance Bond of the National Surety Company of New York. After the roofing is laid the buyer fills out the blanks and sends in the bond for registration, and after that he has absolute protection. Congo 3-ply is guaranteed for 10 years, and the makers will gladly send on request to anyone who is interested, booklet telling all about the bond, and a free sample of the roofing itself. Address the United Roofing & Mig. Co., Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

#### A New Farm Grinder.

A New Farm Grinder.

A new farm grinder, made of carborundum, the abrasive which has entirely displaced the emery wheel in all large manufacturing plants is now being offered for the first time. Carborundum is 25 times as hard and will cut 25 times as fast as the ordinary grindstone. It cuts into the hardest steel as if it were lead. No master how long it is used, a carborundum wheel never becomes smooth or has to be dressed as the emery wheel must. Mower sickles, plow shares, cultivator blades, scytles, axes, corn knives, kitchen catlery, chies, hatchets, pocket knives—in fact, as one of our customers said, "everything from a rasor to a plow point"—can be sharpened quickly and easily on the Harman Grinder. 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., 16 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill., appears in this issue.

The Farmers' Automobile.

One make of automobile that seems to be particularly well fitted for the farmers' needs is the powerful, speedy little Overland, manufactured by the Overland Automobile Company of Indianapolis, Ind., and Toledo, O. This company has made a special study of the wants of the farmer, and has built a car well suited to them. It is a powerful, attractive, smooth-running car, of low price and is cheap to maintain. Its light weight makes it easily handled. It is strongly built and thus insures the owner against repair bills. These and other points make it a most desirable car for the farmer. Reports received by this company from farmers who are using their car, are so flattering that the overland Company takes pride in its knowledge of the fact that after long study and hard labor it is able to produce a car that is exactly fitted for every need of the farmer. There is no more popular car in the west than the Overland, and it seems to be able to stand up under almost any

Low Wheels for Farm Wagons.

Every farmer knows that there are numberless odd jobs about the place that require the use of a wagon where the bed will be close to the ground so as to make the list as short as possible. That need has been that with the low wheel wagon and has made it practically indispensable for general farm use. It can be used for hauling fodder, manure, hay and grain, gathering apples and hauling basket fruit, clearing the fields of stones and stumps and carrying tools and timber for fixing up fences or any odd job. Then there is nothing that fills the bill better for all kinds of work in the corn field there is no earthly reason why a man should lift the corn as high as his shoulder when the low wagon will permit him to perform the labor in the same amount of time to say nothing of the same amount of time to say nothing of the same amount of time to say nothing of the same amount of time to say nothing of the rear and these low wheels only 32 inches and body. Then it is remembered that the ordinary wheels are 54 inches high in the rear and these low wheels only 32 inches, a man can figure out in an instant that there is a lifting space of 22 inches saved with the low wagon and certainly in the course of a year that means something that can be counted out in dollars and cents Almost every farmer buys some implement that he can use during only one season of the year, perhaps only a few days; here is something that he can use every day in the year. The best wheels are of steel and are made by The Electric Wheel Co., Box 46, Quincy, Ill.

#### A Great New Inventor.

agr word acq in Some low hur and and grown interest of hard acq diverse of the low from the low

A Great New Inventor.

Are you thinking of buying a manure spreader? Then you must be interested in knowing about the Grinnel detachable spreader, a combined spreader and farm wagon. Here is a machine that every farmer can easily afford to buy. It is made so that all the spreader gearing can be detached in about ten minutes, leaving the box, trucks and all for other uses on the farm. It is a new feature, something in fact, entirely different from anything else ever put out in the manure spreader line. It is a machine for big and small farmers alike. It has a place on every farm, think of it. You can use this machine this fall in husking time when you need an extra wagon and then this winter or spring for spreading the manure on the farm. There is no tying up any waste money in a spreader box or trucks which you have set aside ten or eleven months of the year. You can use the Grinnel any time—all the time

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRID-SIAN CATTLE.

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

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Kansas Meade,

B EST IMPORTED PERCHERON, BEL gian, English Shire, Suffolk Punch and German Coach Stallions, \$800 to \$1,000 your choice. Imported mares, home-bree horses, \$250 to \$6500.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa

Frank L. Stream, of Creston, Iowa, belling young, choice imported Belgian Percheron, English Shire, Suffolk Punch and German Coach Stallions, at \$1,000 Home bred registered draft stallions \$150 to \$600.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets for sale cheap, at all times quality considered. They have big bone big heads and ears, and breed big mules they are Missouri jacks—the best that grow—14½ to 16 hands high. A big lot to select from. Everything guaranteed as represented. Established 1892.

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Proprietor, EOLIA, MO

# **JACKS FOR SALE**

WE have at all times a good supply of Jacks from 141/2 to 16 hands high. Buy one his fall and save money. Thirty head to select from All Guaranteed.

PETTY BROS., SEDALIA,

#### Dunham's Percherons

Renowned for nearly fifty years as the best. Over 181 Percherons imported the last year. Importation arrived August 1st is the best we have ever made. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding hares: If wan went fair

stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you wan lowest prices consistent with sood marchandise visit Caklawn. the nerchandise, visit Oaklawn, the greatest importing and breeding establish

ment in the world. Catalog shows the place and the horses-W. S., J. B., & B. DUNHAM,

#### PURE HONEY.

Extracted in cans of 60 lbs net, amber 17.80, white \$3. Comb honey in one lb. sections. Send for price list. Nothing but conuine bees' honey. Reference Kassa Farmer. The Arkansas Valley Aplaries. Colorado.

CHEEK & WALLINGER, Las Animas,

### L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

Topeka, Kes

either as a wagon for hauling your grain and other materials to town or for spreading all the manure you have in an economical way. The only right way to spreadmanure is by the machine method—the manure spreader. We have been telling our readers for years to try a manure spreader. Here is a machine you should know more about. Write for catalog of this new machine. It will pay any of our readers to have one of their catalogs. Just address letter or a postal to the Grinnel Manufacturing and Supply Co., 99 Broad St., Grinnel is. and they will send you one free. You can read their advertisement in this paper on another page.

west Mexico a Land of Wheat and Alfalfa.
Topolobampo, in the state of Sonora,
Mexico, is 600 miles nearer Kansas City and
the markets of the Orient than is San
Francisco, and yet the average person
thinks of the West Coast country of Mexico
as thousands of miles farther from home.
There were no shrewder railroad men in
the country than that coterie of men
headed by Mr. A. E. Stilwell; when he
undertook the development of Western
Mexico by building the Kansas City, Mexico
& Orient and he knew full well that he
was tapping one of the richest undoveloped
agricultural and mineral countries in the
world. Americans are rapidly becoming
acquainted with the opportunities offered
in our sister republic and the state of
Sonora is but an example of what will follow in all the West Coast states winthin the
next few years. Already there are invested
hundreds of millions of American capital
and thousands of American business men
and farmers have located there and rapidly
growing rich with the country. With the
American homeseekers came the dividing
into farms of the great ranches of hundreds
of thousands of acres which had been
handed down as entailed estates from
jather to son for hundreds of years. These
vast estates have been divided and subdivided until now the American settler finds
from one hundred to one thousand acres
as much or as little as he wishes to buy.
Drop a line to C. M. Wooster & Co., 5/1
Long Bailding, Kansas City, Mo., after you
have read their full page advertisement in
Kansas Farmer and they will be glad to
furnish you full information.

"Peter Schuttler" Wagon Retains its

#### "Peter Schuttler" Wagon Retains its Excellence for 66 Years.

"Peter Schuttler" Wagon Retains its Excellence for 66 Years.

In 1843 Peter Schuttler founded the great wagon business that bears his name. He built wagons for the ploneers. For the "corduroy" roads and "blazed" trails and heavy roads and long hauls of those "early settler" days. The original Peter Schuttler wagons carried those hardy ploneers over the rough way through America's wilderness. They carried the "Forty-niners" to the California goldfields, over the 2,000 mile Overland trail. They were used in the Mormon migration across the alkali plains. They were used for logging, freighting—all the rough work of those cays. From then to now they have played an important part in the development of the mighty West. Peter Schuttlor made each wagon with such care and skill and from such good materials that his fame as a wagon builder grew as the West grew. And because the Peter Schuttler wagons of today are built just the same as they were thon—66 years ago their fame has never diminished, their standard of excellence has never fallen off. It takes four years time to make the Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon. No "rush orders" ever disturb the slow, sure Schuttler system of construction. Three years elapse between the turning of the hub and the final returning and remortising. Three years are required to get an axle in the right condition for Schuttler wagon. The same slow-going, result getting system pervades the entire plant. The Peter Schuttler Company has published a book called "Wagon Facts" which they will be glad to send free of charge to anyone who writes for it. As anyone who buys a farm wagon wants it to last a long time it is well to investigate the wagon guestion thoroughly before purchasing. The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Wagon is sold only through dealers doesn't carry them, he can send the name of the dealer to the Peter Schuttler Company, 2500 W. 22nd Street, Chicago, and they will be own dealer doesn't carry them, he can send the name of the dealer to the Peter Schuttler Company, 2500 W. 22n

Ridgeview Farm, owned by Manwaring Bros., Route 1, Lawrence, Kan., has some mighty fine Berkshires that ought to be out among the farmers making money for them. By buying early you save on cost of freight and you have the chance to develop the pigs ar you want them developed. You also have the chance to breed the gilts as you want them bred though Manwaring Bros. will sell you bred gilts if you prefer them. Drop them a line. It will pay. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Editor Kansas Farmer—I want to say that your paper has brought me all the mail order business I have received since I have been breeding Duroc Jersey hogs and has helped to build up my herd before the breeders and farmers in Kansas and neighboring states.—F. M. Buchhelm, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Swine, R. R. No. 3, Lecompton Kan.

F. G. Nies & Son Sale Only Fair.

The Poland China sale held at Goddard, Kan., Oct. 6, by F. G. Nies & Son, was not as well attended as was expected for the lack of local support among the farmers and breeders. The writer has seen F. G. Nies help to make a great many good sales by bidding and buying some of the highest priced hogs sold, but the support given him was not very flattering, and the prices received for the offering was below their teal value. J. W. Peiphrey & Son, of Chantue, Kan, was the heaviest buyer, buying 15 head or one half of the offering. Following is report in full:

No. Price 1 F. G. Nies, Goddard. Kan. \$22.00 2 J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Chanute, Kan.

I have been a constant advertiser in Kansas Farmer nearly all the time for the last eight years and have advertised ten or twelve stock sales. I can say that I have always had good results. If a man doesn't like to write letters he must not advertise in Kansas Farmer. Their only aim is to please their customers and they always put forth every effort to give their customers value received.—H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan., owner of Artesian Valley herds of Holstein-Friesian and Galloway Cattle; Percheren Horses and Poland China Hogs.

T W	Palphray & Son	25.00
T. A	Block Chaney, Kan	26.00
Tohm	W Freeze Havneville, Kan.	20.00
7 33	Pelphyay & Son	26/00
J. 17	Dalphroy & Son	16.00
J. W	Polyhyby & Son	81:00
J. W	Polinhan A Son	22.00
J. W	Dieck Chancy Kan	24.00
L. A.	Ctrobbel Guddard Kan	35.00
Спав.	Birobbet, Goddard, Acam.	23.00
J. W	. Petphrey & con	23.00
J. W	. Pelphrey & Son	24.00
J W	Delabret & Son	24.00
J. W	Contract Coddord Ken	16.00
Henr	y Simion, Goddard, Italian.	24 00
J. C.	Carr, Clearwater, Ran	15 00
Phil	Simon, Goddard, Kan	25.00
I. A.	Black, Chaney, Ram.	90.00
J. W	Peiphrey & Son	16 00
E. M	looreby, Goddard, Ran	18 00
J. W	. Pelphrey & Son	21.00
S. MI	ans, Andrie, Ruil	20.00
J. W	7. Pelphrey & Bon	19.00
J. W	v. Peiphrey & Son	10.00
J. H	Landwener, Andale, Aun	11.00
J. W	. Pelphrey & Son.	9.00
C. F	ligby, Bayneville, Kan	47 00
J. E	Webb, Oxford, Kan	OF 91
The to	tal of the nog sale was sold,	11++14
erage	on ay nead sold of \$22.88, a	h wel
low th	e real predding value for suc	Pruit
ed hog	s. The Cattle sold by J. H.	or for
	John J. W J. W J. W J. W J. W J. W Henr J. W Henr J. W Henr J. W J. W Henr J. Henr J. Henr J	J. W. Pelphrey & Son J. W. Pelphrey & Son J. W. Pelphrey & Son L. A. Blagk, Chaney, Kan Chas. Strobbel, Goddard, Kan J. W. Pelphrey & Son

brought about what he was expecting for them and Mr. Pruitt was well pleased with the results of the sale. J. D. Spangler Makes Good Sale.

On Oct. 5, J. D. Spangler, of Sharon, Kan, pulled off one of the best Poland China sales ever held in the southwest. The entire offering was first class both for size and quality. The sale was well advertised and well attended. Four states were represented in the buying. The top of the sale was paid for No. 20, a March 10 boar by Spangler's Hadley, going to Milton Parrish of Protection, Kan., at \$102. Two other March boars by Spangler's Hadley also reached the \$100 mark, No. 6 going to C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., at \$101, and No. 34 going to Col. R. L. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo., at an even \$100. The top of the gilt section was paid for No. 28, a fine gilt by Hutch Jr., selling to C. M. Wyrick of Attica, Kan., for \$61. After the 25 boars catalogued were sold the crowd still wanted boars and five extras were sold at an average of \$25. Following is report in full of representative sales:

By Spangler's Hadley, Harry Hoak, Attics, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, Robt. Garry, Sharon, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

By Hutch Jr., Lloyd Davis, Sharon Kan.

By Hutch Jr., Wm. Mott, Sharon Kan.

By Hutch Jr., Wm. Mott, Sharon, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, Jas. Robbins, Attica, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, Milton Parish, Protection, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, W. Pel plirey & Son, Chanute, Kan.

By Hutch Jr., F. M. Swingle, Zenda, Kan.

By Hutch Jr., F. M. Swingle, Zenda, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, R. E. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.

By Spangler's Hadley, R. E. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.

By Spangler's Hadley, Jack Newsom, Sharon, Kan.

By Spangler's Hadley, A. J. Rymph, Harper, Kan.

By Progression, A. N. Crawford, Hennessey, Okla. BOARS. Harry 53.00

45

*		Rymph, Harper, Kan 3	6.00	ı
4	4.	Rymph, Harper, Kan.  By Progression, A. N. Crawford, Hennessey, Okla.  By Progression, R. A. Porter, Sharon, Kan.  Ry Spangler's Hadley, A. L. Duncan, Medicine Lodge, Kan.  By Spangler's Hadley, D. P. Oldfather, Attica, Kan.  By Spangler's Hadley, J. A. Jones, Faffview, Okla.  By Ben Fuller, John Duncan, Sharon, Kan.  By Ben Fuller, Edgar Keith, Sharon, Kan.  GILTS.  By Spangler's Hadley, Roy	7 00	
		By Progression R. A. Porter.	1.00	
ŕ	٠,	Sharon, Kan 3	3.00	
G	0	By Spangler's Hadley, A. L.	1 00	
,	1	By Spangler's Hadley, D. P.	1.00	
•	1	Oldfather, Attica, Kan 2	9.00	١
ŧ	2	By Spangler's Hadley, J. A.	5 00	
ı	54	By Ben Fuller, John Duncan,		
		Sharon, Kan.	10.00	
	55	Sharon Kaw	12.00	
	11 .	GILTS.		
1	No.	P	rice.	
į	3	Tobaston South Mound Kan	0.00	
		De Cantalky Hadlow " F C Nies	District of the second	
×.		By Spangler's Hadley, F. G. Nies & Son By Spangler's Hadley, Harry Hoak	10.00	
	0	Hoak	10.00	
	7	By Spangler's Hadley, A. O.		
	11	Crumpacker D. P. Oldfather	35.00	
	12	By Hutch Jr., L. V. O'Keefe,		ı
	£5.	Stillwell, Kan.	43.00	ı
	13	By Hutch Jr.; Roy Johnston	40.00	ı
	14	By Hutch Jr., C. M. Wyrick	43.00	ı
	16	By Spangler's Hadley, J. E.		ı
	T	Vebb, Oxford, Kan	29.00	I
	18	By Spangler's Hadley L. V.	38 00	
	19	By Spangler's Hadley, G. A.		ı
		King, Cullison, Kan.	42.00	ı
	22	By Spangler's Hadley, Harry Hoak By Spangler's Hadley, A. O. Crumpacker By Hutch Jr., D. P. Oldfather. By Hutch Jr., L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kam. By Hutch Jr.; Roy Johnston By Hutch Jr.; C. M. Wyrick. By Spangler's Hadley, H. Hoak. By Spangler's Hadley, J. E. Vebb, Oxford, Kan. By Spangler's Hadley, J. E. Vebb, Oxford, Kan. By Spangler's Hadley, G. A. King, Cullison, Kan. By Spangler's Hadley, G. A. King, Cullison, Kan. By Spangler's Hadley, R. Johnston By Spangler's Hadley, R. Johnston By Spangler's Hadley, C. S. Nevius By Hutch Jr., C. M. Wyrick. By Best Metal, Milton Parish, By Spangler's Hadley, J. W. Peiphrey & Son By Spangler's Hadley, H. Hoak, Hy Spangler's Hadley, H. Hoak, Ry Spangler's Hadley, F. G. Nies	32.50	ļ
	23	By Spangler's Hadley, C. S.	24.00	ı
	96	Nevius	41.00	
	27	By Hutch Jr., Wm. Mott	37.00	
	28	By Hutch Jr., C. M. Wyrick	61.00	
	30	By Best Metal, Milton Parish	40.00	
	33	By Spangler's Hadley, J. W.	32.00	
	. 27	By Spangler's Hadley, H. Hoak.	36.00	
	38	Hy Spangler's Hadley, W. A.		
		By Spangler's Hadley, J. W. Pelphrey & Son  By Spangler's Hadley, H. Hoak.  Hy Spangler's Hadley, W. A. Rauhut, Coats, Kan.  By Spangler's Hadley, F. G. Nies	86.00	
	39	& Son	24.00	
	42	By Spangler's Hauley, W. Mc-		
		Pherson, Medicine Lodge, Kan	30.00	
	43	By Spangler's Hadley, J. E. Webb	29.00	
	4.0	Sharon Kan	32.00	
	47	By Progression C. M. Wyrick	34.00	
	48	By Progression, Dan Oldfather	29.00	
į	49	By Spangler's Hadley, J. Van	33.00	
	53	By Spangler's Hadley, J. Durham	33.00	
*	50		30.00	
	57	Ry Spangler's Hadley, A. O.	80.00	
	1000	Crumpacker	32.00	
	58	Grumpacker  By Spangler's Hadley, A. O. Crumpacker  By Progression, J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  By Progression, R. D. Gaddie, Sharon, Kan.	38.00	
	5	By Progression, R. D. Gaddie,		
	-	Sharon, Kan W. W.	29.00	
	60	Sharon, Kan.  By Progression, W. H. Evans.  Elmdale, Kan.  SUMMARY.	25.00	
		SUMMARY.		

n. SUMMARY.

25 boars, \$1,034.00; average, \$40.13. 35 gilts, \$1,247; average, \$25.64. 60 head, \$2,-281.56; average \$38.63.

Big Smooth, Selected Poland Chsina at Auction. Bendena, Kan., Thur., Oct. 21,'09





25 boars all of spring farrow but one, 25 gilts, 11 of spring farrow and 14 fall yearlings, 7 yearlings safe in pig sale day. Sired by such boars as Sunflower King, Banner Boy, Flashy Metal, Hutch Jr., Klevers Boy, Longfellow 3d, Guy's Monarch, Graniteer's Quality, Eli's King and Expansive. All strictly big type boars, out of dams carrying the blood of famous boars.

This is our best offering, to date in prime condition but not fat. We think you will like them. We are in the business to stay and will strive in the future as in the past to breed the utility type.

Write for catalog mentioning Kansas Farmer. Free entertainment.

Col. J. W. Sparks, Auctioneer. Send bids to Jesse Johnson representing Kansas Farmer.

Herman Gronniger & Son, **KANSAS** BENDENA.

# VANHOOSER Stock

Successor to Goodrich Stock Farms High-Class Poland China Hogs Sale at Eldon, Mo.

October 30 14 Dictator, boar, farrowed March 9, 1909.
15 Director, boar, sire Decatur.
16 Designor, boar.
17 Runaway Lady, sow, dam Runaway

PERD BOARS.

Decatur, Champion American Royal '07.

Sire of Show Stuff. The greatest breeding
Boar on earth. MASTICATOR 2nd. First
Prize Boar, Illinois State Fair.

HERD SOWS.

CUTE KEEP ON, Dam of the highest priced litter of pigs in the world. THISTLETOP, Dam of Meddler 2nd. PRINCESS GAFFEY, Dam of Home Run. AMERICAN BEAUTY CARNATION, Greatest individual daughter of Darkness. RUNAWAY GIRL, Dam of Sis. Hopkins. MYRTILE, Daughter of Cute Keep On. THISTLETOP 2nd, COLONIAL GIRL, PERFECTION R. K., HIGH TIDE, KLEVER'S BEST.

Class Leader, boar, farrowed March \$, 1909.

High Class, boar. Some Class, boar, Sire Decatur. Classy, sow, dam, Cute Keep C Classical, sow.

13 Caroline, sow.

Classical, sow.
Classmate, sow.
Postmaster, boar.
Inner Guard, boar, farrowed March
23, 199.
Barbars, sow.
Eileen, sow, sire, Decatur.
Anita, sow.
Greta, sow, dam, Hightide.
Caroline, sow.

1908.
31 Menigold, sow, sire Decatur.
32 Mignonette, sow, dam Gladys.
33 Morning Glory, sew.
34 Popular, boar, farnewed June 11, 1909.
35 Popularity, boar, sire Decatur.
36 Manda Lane, sow, dam Ruth.
37 Black Hawk Belle, sow.
38 Silver Girl, sow.
39 Madelaine Tiger, sow.
40 Victoria, sew.

17 Runaway Lady, sow, dam Runaway
Girl.
18 Runaway Maid, sow.
19 Furor, boar, sire Decatur, farrowed
March 21, 1949.
20 Fairview, boar, dam Myrtle.
21 Fan sy, sow.
22 Frince Model, boar, farrowed December 28, 1908.
24 Prince Jubilee, boar.
25 Princess Marvel, sow, sire Decatur.
26 Princess Model, sow, dam Princess
26 Princess Model, sow, dam Princess

Gaffey.
7 Thistletop 3d, sow, farrowed March 27 Thistietop 3d, 3dw, lattered 25, 1969.
28 Thistietop 4th, sow, sire Decatur.
29 Protector, boar, dam Thistietop 30 Rosalle, sow, farrowed December

Princess Model, sow,

Numbers 41 to 54 inclusive will be three litters all sired by Masticator 2nd, and cut of the three litter sisters, Babe Adams, American Beauty and Colonial Girl. Then there will be 5 bred sows, one by Corrector 2nd, three by Spellbinder and one by Next In Line. These are all bred to Decatur and are good ones. Send for catalog and come to my sale and buy some of the bargains or send bids to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer who will treat you fair. Remember the date Oct 20. Auctioneers—H. O. Carrell, Lafe Burger.

26

B. VANHOOSER, ELDON, MO.

Octobe

John Shortl field, 14 as Kansa

Dr. O in part years, has clo

breeders Hume, to win

# BEN BELL'S Big Smooth Polands At Auction

At Farm near town MONDAY OCT. 25, '09

40 BOARS the tops of 70 HEAD

20 GILTS as good as THE BEST

Big and smooth, raised on alfalfa and shorts, with but little corn. Sired by the three great boars, Bell Metal, Whats Ex, and Nebraska Jumbo. Their dams are for the most part matured sows, daughters and granddaughters of Bell Metal, Whats Ex, Expansion, Prince Youtell, Expansion See, Big Hutch, Highland Chief, Highland Chief Jr., Gold Metal, First Quality, and other well known big type boars that have helped to make this type of Polands famous. I have always bought around the top and never permitted a poor well known big type boars that have helped to make this type of Polands famous. I have always bought around the top and never permitted a poor animal to remain in service in the herd. This is I think my best offering and while I consider them well grown out I am delighted to know that they have been fed on such feeds as will assure their usefulness as seed stock. I have fed and cared for them myself and feel what I think is a pardonable pride in the offering. I will appreciate your presence as a visitor or buyer. For catalog address me at Beattie mentioning this paper.

alog address me at Beattie mentioning this paper.

I will sell at auction in the forenoon of the same day, all of my Shorthorns, consisting of 25 Scotch topped cows all in calf to Gold Coin by Se-

Cows are daughters and granddaughters of such bulls as Prince of Tebo, Lawn Orange Duke and Gallahad. Good individuals. Bids can be sent to fieldmen or auctioneer. Free entertainment. Auctioneer, T. C. Callahan. Jesse Johnson will represent this paper.

B. M. BELL,

Beattie, Kansas

**CLOSING OUT** 

SALE

# POLAND CHINAS

EDGERTON, KAN., OCTOBER 23, '09

I will sell my entire herd of brood sows and spring pigs. My herd sow are the very best, 5 sired by Chief Perfection 2d, 1 extra good Keep On sow, 1 by Corrector 2d, 1 by Pallman's Meddler. Some extra good fall boars, 1 by Spellbinder, 5 by Ten Strike and out of May Meddler by Meddler, 1 by Storm Center out of Old Onion Skin dam, 1 of the greatest brood sows 1 ever owned, 2 by Perfect Challenger, 1 herd boar by Perfection E. L., 1 herd boar by Next in Line. All my crop of spring pigs will sell. Come and buy some bargains. Send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneer, Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.

HASTINGS.

Edgerton, Kansas.

### FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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



PURE BRED STOCK SALES. Percherons.

9-J. C. Robison, Towarda, Kan. Nev. 11-Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

hattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

Nov. 16, 17—Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids,
Ia. Sale at Sloux City.

Draft Horses.

Nov. 26, 27, 28—Percherons, Belgians,
French Draft, Shires, Ciydes, Trotters, at
Bloomingten, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager,
Arrewsmith, Ill.

Marriage Muleys.

Nov. 18—John Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 12—Kinloch Stock Farm, Kirksville,
Me.

et. 14—Kinlock Stock Farm, Kirksville,
Me.

Jersey Cattle.
Oct. 12—Kinloch Stock Farm, Kirksville, Me.
Met. 14—Kinlock Sfock Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
Met. 15—C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.
Herefords.
Oct. 27—Miss Lou Geodwin's dispersion at Blue Rapids. Chas. R. Thomas, manager, Williamsen Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 6—Emil Hoffmeyer, Holton, Kansas.
Nov. 12—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bleomington, ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrewsmith, Ill.
Nov. 16—Shawnee Breeders' Association, L.
L. Vrooman, manager, Topeka, Kan.
Shorthorns.
Nov. 8—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloemingten, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Nev. 17—Shawnee Breeders' Association, L.
L. Vrooman, manager, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 26.—C. S. Nevius, Chiles. Kan.
Feb. 24—Glover & McGlynn, Grandview, Mo.
Pelled Durhams.
Oct. 23.—White Bros, Buffalo, Kan.
Nov. 10—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Aberdeen-Angus.
Oct. 27—Sutton Farms, Chas. E. Sutton, ewner, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 11—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Helstein-Freisans.
Feb. 3-14—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, at South Omaha, Neb.
Poland Chinas.
Oct. 26—Roy Johnsten, South Mound, Kan Oct. 21—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—B. M. Bell, Beattle, Kan.
Oct. 25—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Oct. 25—M. Hill Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—M. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—M. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—M. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kansas.
Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at

Oct. 27—G. M. Hill Garnets,
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kan.
Oct. 30—J. H. Hamilten & Son, Guide Rock,
Neb.
Nov. 2—H. J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kansas.
Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at
Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager,
Arrowsmith, Ill.
Nov. 3—J. W. Pelphrey & Sons Humboldt,
Kan.
Nov. 3—J. W. Owens, Mill Grove, Mo.
Nov. 3—J. W. Evans, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. W. Pelphrey & Sons, Chanute,
Kan.

Nov. 3—J. W. Owens, Mill Grove, Mo. Nov. 3—J. W. Evans, Fairview, Kan. Nov. 3—J. W. Pelphrey & Sons, Chanute, Kan. Nov. 4—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Nov. 4—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Nov. 5—The Mortons, Tampa, Kan. Nov. 8.—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. Nov. 8.—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. Nev. 10—H. E. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Nev. 27.—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan. Jan. 7—B. M. Bell, Beattle, Kan. Jan. 7—B. M. Bell, Beattle, Kan. Jan. 27—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan. Jan. 27—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan. Sele at Clearwater, Kan. Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsay, Kan. Feb. 15—C. H. Filcher, Glasco, Kan. at Concordia, Kan. Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Feb. 25—Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan. Feb. 25—Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan. Feb. 25—Lee Gress, Nelson, Neb., and John Barnard, Angus, Neb., at Nelson, Neb. Dwrocs.
Oct. 30—W. H. Nicholson, Spring Hill, Kan. Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill. Nov. 5—Milner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb. Nov. 8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo. Nov. 10—Sam'l Drybread, Elik City, Kan. Nov. 16—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan. Jan. 11—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb. Jan. 31—J. E. Joines, Ciyde, Kan. Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan. and R. G. Sellenbarger, Woodston, Kan. combination sale at Concordia, Kan. Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan. Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan. Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan. Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan. Feb. 4—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at

Kan.
Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at
Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 8—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock. Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock. Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blain, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan.
Berkshires.
Oct. 12—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager Arrowsmith, Ill.
Feb. 15—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan.
Hampshire Swine.
Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Floomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Combination Sales.
Dec. 11-18—Enid Fint Sock Show and Sale.
F. S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.
Feb. 16, 17, 12—Mitchell County Breedirs' Association, Reloit, Kan.
American Royal Sales.
Oct. 13—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.
International Sales.
Nov. 30—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

The animal husbandry department of the ... S. A. C. has made arrangements with te Juanita ranch to carry on experiments a steer feeding. Two hundred head of cate will be fed, one-half on corn, cotton-

seed meal and alfalfa hay, the other half on straight corn and alfalfa hay.

Bell Sells Big Ones Oct. 25. Farmers and breeders that pin their faith to the really big sort of Poland Chinas should let nothing short of death or sickness prevent them from attending B. M. Bell's Oct. 25 sale as it will certainly be the chance of the season to buy the money-making kind of hogs.

Don't Forget the Gronniger Sale. Don't Forget the Gronniger Sale.

If you like the big, heavy boned kind of Poland Chinas that Herman Gronniger & Sons breed write at once for catalog of their annual fall sale to be held at farm hear Bendena, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 21. The offering is one of the best of the season and the Gronniger's handle their business and treat their customers so they will come back each year. Write for catalog when you think of it.

Bowser's Big Type Polands.

Bowser's Big Type Polands.

This week we start the advertisement of J. E. Bowser, of Abilene, Kan. Mr. Bowser is offering to sell privately 75 strictly big type Poland China boars and gilts of early farrow. Mr. Bowser has one of the good herds of central Kansas and understands fully how to raise breeding stock and keep them growthy without injuring them for breeding purposes. He has a great bunch of matured sows on the farm and his herd hoar Prince is one of the great sires of the breed. Among the good sows are Mahel 321248, Ruberta 77626, and Princess 109735. Farmers or breeders that are in the market for the big, useful kind of Polanás should write at once to Mr. Bowser for prices and descriptions. He guarantees every description and his prices are reasonable for the kind he sells. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Enos Sells Oct. 28.

An event that should and doubtless will interest a big lot of Poland China breeders living in Kansas will be the annual fall sale of big smooth Poland Chinas of A. R. Enos. of Lost Springs, Kan. This year's offering, consisting of fall and spring boars and glits, have many attractions among them. They are by Mammoth Mike, the extraordinary young sire, a son of Mammoth Ev. 48933 and out of a sow by Blains Wonder. Upper Crust and Commoner. Mammoth is a sire of great size and the pigs by him and out of Upper Crust and Commoner sows are about as fine as will be seen in any herd in the whole country. Quite a big per cent of the offering is by Upper Crust a boar of good size and extra quality. Upper Crust is a grandson of Top Chief the sire of the noted Grand Chief and his dam was the great sow Ping Pong 4th, by U. C. Perfection. There are several good herd boar prospects in the offering. Get a catalog and plan to attend the sale.

Webb's Coming Sale.

Webb's Coming Sale.

Thursday, Oct. 28 is the date of W. R. Webb's annual fall sale of big smooth Poland Chinas. Mr. Webb's offering this year consisting of 20 boars and the same number of sitting of 20 boars and the same number of sitting of 20 boars and the same number of sitting of 20 boars and the same number of sitting of 20 boars and the same number of sitting of 20 boars and the same number of sitting. The sites of the offering are Expansion. Union Leader, Capt. Hutch and others of like greatness. Among the real attractions will be a couple of outstanding good fall yearling boars sired by Old Expansion and out a dam by Grand Look. These are herd boar prospects and breeders looking for this kind should investigate. There are a couple of gilts out of the same litter that for into the sale that are dandies—a higher cont of the offering is out of fr. Webb's great boar Union Leader by Young Tecumseh by Big Tecumseh his dam was Hazel Look by King Look a half sister to the show boar Grand Look. The dams of the offering are nearly all matured sows that carry the blood of the strictly big kind. Write for catalog and get full information regarding this great offering. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Chicago Coal Dealer Defies Big Organization and Selis Direct to the Consumer.

William S. Harman. of Chicago, president of the Harman Coal Co., 355 Dearborn street, alone and unaided has begun a fight against the giant coal combination which has put that huge organization entirely on the defensive. Mr. Harman shins lis coal direct from the mines to the consumer, selling it to whoever will buy. Harman advertises to sell coal at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a ton cheaper than can be bought from the trust and in addition to this, be coal in carload lots, and whenever a carload is short, he sends his personal check to cover the shortage. This he absolutely guarantees the weight. He ships coal in carload lots, and whenever a carload on his own scales or on the scales of some one he knows. No matter how much coal is gone from the car or how little coal, you get Mr. Harman's check for what it is worth, so the weights you get are your own weights. Mr. Harman tells of the threats and greed of the coal trust in a small book which he is sending out free. This hook is called "Coal Facts" and every reader of this paper should have a copy before he nurchases his supply of coal. You ought to get "Coal Facts" and read it. It will make you fighting mad to see how herefore you have been held up and robbed.

make you fighting mad to see how herefore you have been held up and robbed.

Mammoth Hadley Blood at Auction.

One of the greatest big type Poland China offerings of the season will be that of Geo. W. Smith of Pawnee City. Neb. The offering will consist of 45 head all of March farrow and will be we honestly think about as growthy a bunch as will be sold at auction this year. There will be 25 boars and 20 gilts. Sired mostly by the hig son of Bir Hadley Mammoth Hadley. The entire herd contains some great sows as Mr. Smith has been a very critical buver and never bought a poor, one. Mammoth Hadley is perhaus the best son of Bir Hadley welghing at this time in yearling form something like 700 and having an eleven inch bone. He is a truly wonderful breeder. Every boar he has sired looks like he would be his sire over again at the same age. It is remarkable the growth Mr. Smith has been able to secure with the kinds of feed, he has used. In his opinion the entire offering will weigh from 240 to 275 and he declares that there will be pigs sale day that will have an eleven inch bone. The gilts are simply great as some matured sows. Among the dams of the offering her Topsy by O K Price. Proud Dinah by Pfander's Glant Pride Molly J. By Johnson's Chief. Miss Cucility by First Quality has one of the good litiers one hoar in this litter is as good as they make them. The bunch is very uniform as a whole and it is hard to speak of any special ones so we just leave if to you to write Mr. Smith for catalog. It gives all the information. It you want something and can not come send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Smith's care.

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A CORRECTION.

John Sparrowhawk's Clydesdale and Shorthorn sale will be held at Wake-field. Kan., Oct. 19, instead of Oct. 14 as stated in last week's issue of

Dr. O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, who has been in partnership with his father for many years, as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, has closed out his live stock interests by selling his Shorthorns to C. H. White, Burlington, Kan., who is a graduate of College.

One of the honest and reliable swine hreaders of Missouri is T. S. Wilson, of Hume. Mo., whose latest achievement was to win first premium on Poland China



sged boar at the Missouri state fair. This great hog is Electoral by Spellbinder and out of Princess Clara by Prince Alert. Mr. Wilson expects to breed a number of very high class sows to this great boar and build up one of the good herds second to none.

The last importation of Shetland ponies made by Clarke Bros., at Auburn, Neb., is expected to arrive about Oct. 18. Clark Bros, were heavy buyers at the Earls-Hall sale, which was the largest sale of Shetlands for the year in Scotland. They purchased the highest priced animal at this sale, and have brought him to America. They have always used great care in selecting their ponies and now have a bunch at Auburn, Neb., that is well worth seeing. Their importation consists of a selection made from fourteen different herds in Scotland and the Shetland Islands. Their farm is a center for the Shetland pony business, and they

THE RIGHT AND WRONG KIND OF

It has been reported to Kansas

FARMER many times during the season

that certain parties are out selling

catalpa trees to the farmers at very high prices, and that they are giving them a wholly worthless tree.

CATALPA.

have achieved a distinction by square dealing, right prices, and good ponies. Please men-tion Kansas Farmer when writing.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Pearl H. Pagett's big Duroc Jersey sale at Beloit, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 27. The offering numbers 60 head and is a high class offering of 20 fall yearlings and 20 spring filts and 15 spring boars and two tried sows. The fall yearlings are nice young sows and there are also three fall boars which are good material for herd boars. It is very doubtful whether there is three as good herd boars as is to be found in Mr. Pagett's herd in the state. He has been one of the heavy buyers of high class Duroc Jerseys for the past three years and his herd is one of the very best in the state. He will hold his sale at the farm and transportation will be provided to the farm and back. Catalogs are now ready and will be mailed upon application. J. W. Johnson, of Kansas Farmer, will be there and will handle any bids intrusted to his care in a painstaking manner. Remember the date, Oct. 27, which is on Wednesday.

Petty Bros.' High Class Jacks.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer Petty
Bros., of Sedaila, Mo., start a card for their
herd of high class jacks and jennets. They
are offering some very high class jacks for
sale at attractive prices. Look up ad on
another page and write them. Kindiy
mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Duroc Gilts at Prices That Will Sell.
H. C. Stanfielc, at Buffalo, Kan., is offering some very fine Duroc gilts, either bred or open. Mr. Stanfield has one of the best herds in Kansas. All the uptodate and prize winning blood is represented. You cannot make a mistake if you buy from Stanfield. Write for prices and description. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boars for Sale.

Deitrich and Spaulding, the well known firm of Poland China breeders, at Ottawa, Kan., are offering some valuable bargains in herd boars. Sportsman is by Corrector, dam by Meddler. Sportsman is a large, lengthy hog of fine style. His coat and markings are extra good. He has a large bone and extra good feet. He was champion at Ottawa and only stood second at Topeka in a class of a very strong show. Triple Effect is a yearling boar, sired by Upper Crust. He is well marked, large, wide head, good coat and stands on his feet like a pig. He will please anyone wanting a good hog. Sport, by Grand Perfection and out of Satisfaction, was the first prize boar at Topeka in 1908, and is a large heavy boned fellow with extra deep body and a good back, has proven an extra good breeder. Write for prices on those boars, they are going to be sold. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Stick to the Good Old Horse Remedy.

It is a wise plan for all horse owners to keep some well known, tried remedy on the stable shelf. Horse flesh is helr to a good many aliments. Many of them are trivial if treated promptly. Most of them can be cured without the aid of a veterlnary surgeon if only the owner has some little knowledge of horses and the remedy is at hand. There will be cuts

expense in order to be able to furnish their customers with this variety. Figure 1 in the illustration shows the large pods growing three in a cluster of the Speciosa. Figure 2 shows the large cluster and smaller pods which characterize the Bigninoides and the hybrid varieties. As the species of Catalpa will mix very readily, it is a matter of great importance to the nurseryman to secure pure seed of the Speciosa. To do this he must incur



indicated by the long seed pods, while the Bigninoides is slower growing and freezes back nearly every win-It is utterly worthless, and buyers should be on their guard against it. The seeds look much alike, and the only protection the buyer has is to purchase from a reliable firm. The Winfield Nursery, at Winfield, Kan., has about 10,000,000 young trees of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa which they have the control of the second of th they have planted and reared at extra

considerable trouble and expense, but when done he is able to offer his customers the genuine article. Catalpa Speciosa is an ideal tree for western farmers, as it is a very rapid grower and well adapted for railroad ties, telephone poles, and other uses where a like wood with good lasting qualities is necessary. Write the Winfield Nur-sery Company at once and get some of these young trees, and you will know that you have started right.

### GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.,

485 Kansas Ave.

GEO. M. NOBLE

Phones 144

J. WILL KELLEY

\$6,000 buys 80 acres, 1/2 mile from Carbondale, Osage county. 60 acres smooth, 20 acres rough, 9 room house, new and modern, furnace, bath, cistern and windmill, barn for 6 horses, crib, granary, chicken house, good wells. Rec. 558.

\$30 per acre for 160 acres, Osage county, 35 or 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture. r improvements. Rec. 556.

\$65 per acre buys 160 acres 5 miles from Topeka, 140 acres tillable, 20 acres rough, 4 acres alfalfa. 10 acres clover, 4 room house, cellar, well, barn fer 9 horses, and 5 cows, ¾ miles to school. Rec. 66.

\$100 per acre buys 160 acres ½ mile from good town, in Shawnee county, on U. P. R. R. 100 acres in cultivation. 125 acres tillable, 60 acres bottom, no overflow, 30 acres pasture, 4 acres orchard, 3 wells and 2 windmills, 8 room house, barn 36x80, cattle shed 16x80, living water. A fine place. ½ mile to High School. Rec.

For complete list write or come and see us. If you want to sell, send description of your property.

### Do You Want To Trade Your Farm And Move To Kansas City?

I want to trade improved city realty for a farm; will deal only with owner. The farm must be a good one, well located, improved and clear.

Property consists of 4 story, 28 four and five room apartment brick building, occupied by desirable tenants; located so as to always command good rental; brings income now of \$7,500 yearly which is sure to increase with the rapid growth of Kansas City; and two story frame house divided in two four room flats also occupied by good tenants.

and two story frame house divided in two four room flats also occupied by good tenants.

Both apartment building and flats are modern in every particular; heated by steam from one plant. Location, one of the most desirable in Kansas City; on three car lines, only eight blocks from Grand Avenue and hree minutes ride from the business section, convenient to churches and schools: Hamilton ward school and Manual Training school just two blocks away and only seven blocks from Central High School. Property in this section is bound to become valuable and is now increasing in price very fast. Apartments are practically as good as new and in perfect condition; beautifully decorated; fire places, mantles, electric bells, speaking tubes, in every apartment. Hot water heater for summer. Big porcelain bath tubs and modern toilets in every department. New porcelain sinks and gas ranges in every kitchen; plumbing modern and the best throughout, hot water the year round. Halls finished in mission style with heavy gas lamps. Screens for every window and door; new shades for windows.

Price \$75,000; mortgage \$25,000. If you want to move to Kansas City, here is an exceptional opportunity to acquire permanent income bringing property, that will increase in value every year.

Lot \$7 1-2 x 130, on corner. Nine-two feet, just a block away, on 15th street, with only a house on it renting for barely enough to pay taxes sold recently for \$7,000. If you have a farm worth \$50,000 or thereabout and want to trade for my equity of \$50,000 in this property which will bring you a permanent income of \$7,500 a year, write me at once, giving full description. Write me personally, I will deal only with owners. No proposition from agents considered. Address,

ARTHUR JELLEY, 312 Keith and Perry Building Kansas City, Mo.

ARTHUR JELLEY. 312 Keith and Perry Building

and sprains and lamenesses, an occasional shoe boil or a curb or splint will develop; there will be swellings, abnormal bony growths, etc. These come unexpectedly and surely, often without any apparent cause. The sensible horse owner recognizes the fact that something is liable to happen at any time and prepares for the emergency. The appearance of Kendall's Spavin Cure in our advertising columns so often is intended to suggest, as it should suggest, a right line of action. Kendall's Spavin Cure is one of the best all round horse remedies that was ever compounded. The fact that it is so old a remedy is greatly in its favor. It is proof. Ask your druggist for Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse" or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Editor Kansas Farmer I enclose my check for seed wheat advertisement in Kansas Farmer and wish to say that I have had good results as I had orders from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska.—A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kan., Shorthorn and Wheat Breeder.

Hazeford Herefords in the Breeders' Annual.

The twentieth annual report of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association contains an appendix that is of especial value. The new feed stuffs law is explained by Director Ed. H. Webster. The new stallion law is given in full, complete lists of the state and county fairs are given, together with a plea for a state fair in Kansas: a complete list of live stock and kindred associations with their officers; secretaries of pedigree record associations for cattle; a table of statistics of corn belt fairs and the average of saies of six breeds of cattle for the past 10 years. An error is noted in the full page advertisement of Robt. H. Hazlett of Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kan. The great herd bull Printer 66684 is no longer living and Dale Duplicate 2d was sold from this herd some time ago. While their progeny are living these two are no longer herd bulls at beautiful Hazford Place as the advertisement would seem to imply. Hazford Place has the largest herd of Hereford cattle in Kansas and one of the best in the United States and it has the distinction of never having purchased a bad bull.

The Vanhooser Poland China Sale.

On Oct. 30, H. B. Vanhooser of Eldon.
Mo., will sell a draft of as well bred
Polands as ever passed through a sale ring.
H. B. Vanhooser has followed but one
policy, that is to buy the best to be found
and raise the best that scientific breeding
and proper methods could produce. Then

policy, that is to buy the best to be found and raise the best that scientific breeding and proper methods could produce. Then sell the best in the herd. Boars with the highest magnitude are at the head of this great herd, and sows with national reputation have been purchased without limit to price providing the animal was worthy both individually and in breeding. The results from such careful matings will be offered to the public on Oct. 30th. There never was such an opportunity to buy herd boar graterial from such sows as Cute Keep On. Thistle Top. the dam of Meddler 2nd. Princess Gaffy. the dam of Meddler 2nd. Princess Gaffy. the dam of Homeran, Carnation, the greatest individual daughter of Darkness All the highest priced and prize winning blood will be represented in this herd. Every breeder who needs a high class herd boar should not fail to attend this sale or send a bid on some of the high class offering. Send for catalog giving complete information, both of individuals and breeding and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Rich Blood in the Goodwin Herd.

Rich Blood in the Goodwin Herd.

In the sale of the Goodwin Herefords owned by Miss Lou Goodwin of Blue Ruplids, Kan., one of the old established herds of the state will be dispersed. The herd is very well bred, having some of the most popular blood lines of the breed. The herd is now headed by Christy 234417, a grandson of imported Keep On. He is out of a

Official Statement of the Financial Condition

#### BANK OF RICHLAND

Private Bank, Albert Neese, Owner, at Richland, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 29th day of September. RESOURCES.

\$116.378.41 \$116.378.41

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, sa.
I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true: that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

ALBERT NEESE.

ALBERT NEESE, (SEAL.) (SEAL.)
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ith day of October, 1909.
CARL THURBER,

Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1911.)
To J. N. Dolley, Bank Commissioner,
Topeka, Kan.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. De not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalog No. 41. Send for it now. It is free.

Austin Manufacturing Co.,

Lord Saxon cow, whose dam was a Wild Tom cow. While Christy has never been shown, he has been pronounced by able judges as a show bull. He has the strength of bone, great length, broad, straight back, splendid quarters and depth of his ancesters. He is nicely marked with splendid head and horn, and has a very kind disposition. All the calves in this sale are of his get, with seven of the older bulls and eight heifers. These seven young bulls are a very good bunch, all are nicely marked and in splendid breeding condition. They are aged from one year to 19 months cla. Six of the bulls in the sale are sired by Besu March On 137563. There are show bulls and herd headers in this bunch. There are 15 bulls and 46 females in this offering with 20 calves at side of dams. These cattle are all in prime breeding condition, and worthy of attention and should attract buyers for both the range and for herd headers. Catalogs are now ready and by addressing either Miss Goodwin at Blue Rapids, Kan., or C. R. Thomas, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., sale manager, you will receive one.

The greatest circulation statement of the U.S. Treasury department which was issued on Oct. 1, shows that the per capita circulation of money in this country is \$34.96. Kansas has about four times that amount.

# PEARL H. PAGETT SELLING DUROC JERSEYS

AT AUCTION

At farm 4 miles from Beloit, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Sixty head of the best that will go through a sale ring in the west this season. Twenty fall yearling sows by Pearl's Golden Rule—10 by a son of Kant Be Beat. Three fall boars by Pearl's Golden Rule, 20 spring gilts and 15 spring boars and 2 tried sows. The dams of this entire offering are as good as money would buy and the breeding cannot be improved on. This offering is to be one of high class all the way through and nothing common will be offered. Breeders are invited to attend and every farmer who can possibly do so should be there. Catalogs ready October 15. I want to send you one. Address

PEARL H. PAGETT,

Beloit, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. John Brennen, Col. H. H. Vanamburg, Col. Frank Smith. Send bids to J. W. Johnson of Kansas Farmer, at Beloit, Kan.

# Mammoth Hadley

THE BEST SON OF BIG HADLEY

Sired most of the great boars and gilts that go into our

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, SALE

25 Big Husky Boars Like Their Sire.

Sale at Farm, 8 miles west of Pawnee City, 6 miles north of Summerfield, Kan.

20 Gilts as good as can be found in the state.

Carefully bred and fed, sired by Mammoth Hadley 52628 and Logan Prince 53097. They are out of big dams that carry the blood of the biggest sires of the breed, such as Prince You Tell, Chief Gold Dust, First Quality, Johnson's Chief, etc. The offering is all of March farrow and will weigh in moderate flesh sale day from 240 to 275 pounds. They have splendid quality and I am sure will please.

Breeders stop at any hotel in neighboring towns. Catalogs ready now. Send bids to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper.

L. W. Leonard, Auctioneer.

Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.

# Annual Aberdeen-Angus Auction

SUTTON FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 27, 1909.

40 HEAD

RICHLY BRED Bulls, Cows and Heifers, tops of our breeding herd and representatives of the best Angus Families.

The cattle going in this sale have been carefully selected and there is not an inferior animal in the lot.

Prize Winning Bulls and Heifers including our two Show Bulls and Prize Winning Show Herds

We offer five bulls that stand in a class by themselves, two of which are show bulls that have been winning at many of the leading shows this season. The female offering consists of 25 head of 1, 2, and 3-year-old heifers, all of which old enough are bred to the show bulls. The cows in the sale will have calves at foot or heavy with calf.

This sale offering is one that should meet the approval of all who are interested in raising good profitable money.

This sale offering is one that should meet the approval of all who are interested in raising good, profitable, money making cattle. The Angus have proved their right to superiority. Nearly all the important beef contests in recent years have been won by them and our own herd has produced prize-winners. Sale in comfortable quarters. Catalogs ready. Address

Auctioneers: Carey M. Jones-L. R. Brady.

CHAS. E. SUTTON, Lawrence, Kansas

1909

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 3.)

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.
Shorthorns.

Judges—J. F. Hovenkamp, Ft. Worth,
Tex.; W. A. Linklater, Stillwater, Okta/
Agea bulls: First, Pride of Riverdale,
Agea bulls: First, Pride of Riverdale,
Isons: second, Cash; third, Vaughn & Son.
Isons: Second, Cash; third, Vaughn & Son.
Isons: Second, Cash; third, Vaughn & Son.
Isons: Gallant Knight's Heir; second, Nevius;
on Gallant Knight's Heir; second, Nevius;
Stodder en The Captain; second, Sevius;
Stodder en The Captain; second, TomFirst, Good News, Nevius; second, TomFirst, Hird, Moore, Senlor bull calf; First,
son; third, Moore, Senlor bull calf; First,
son; third, Nevius, Junior bull calf; First,
hird, Cash. Aged cows: First, Delightthird, Cash. Aged cows: First, Delightfull. Tomson; second, Nevius; third,
Lyons, Senlor yearling heifer; First, Christmas Lassie, Tomson; second, Nevius; third,
Lyons, Senlor yearling heifer; First, Vanity,
Tomson; second, Stodder; third, Tomson,
Junior yearling heifer: First, Nevius; second, Lyons; third, Lyons. Senior heifer
calf: First, Nellie Brampten, Tomson;
second, Stodder; third, Tomson, Junior
second, Stodder; third, Tomson, Junior
second, Tomson; third, Nevius, Aged herd;
First, Tomson; second, Nevius; third, Lyons,
Young herd: First, Tomson; second, Stedcer; third, Nevius. Calf herd: First, Tomsecond, Get of Captain Archer, Stodder;
third, Nevius. Produce of cow: First, Produce of Rose,
third, Lyons, Senior champion bull: Tomson on Gallant Knight's Heir. Junior champion vall: Stodder of Tomson on Christmas
Lassie, Junior champion bull: Tomson on Gallant Knight's Heir. Grand
champion cow: Tomson on Christmas
Lassie, Junior champion bull: Tomson on Gallant Knight's Heir. Grand
champion cow: Tomson on Christmas
Lassie, Junior champion bull: Tomson on Gallant Knight's Heir. Grand assie. ABERDEEN ANGUS..
Judges--J. F. Hovenkamp, W. A. Link-

Judges--J. F. Hovenkamp, W. A. Linklater.

Aged bull: First, Eglamour of Quietdale Miller; second, Parrish; third, Sutton.
Bull 2 years and under 3: First, Violet's
Best Elood, Parrish. Senior yearling bull:
First, Homedale Kilburn, Miller; second,
Sutton. Junior yearling bull: First, Parrish; second, Sutton. Senior bull calf: First,
Queen's Japan Ito, Parrish; second, Sutton.
Junior bull calf: First, Eric of South
Oaks, Miller; second, Sutton. Aged cow;
First, Gussie of Kirkbridge, Miller; second,
Parrish; third. Sutton. Cow 2 years and
under 3: First, Snowflake Queen 2nd,
Miller; second, Parrish; third, Sutton.
Senior yearling heifer: First, Metz Matilda
11th, Miller; second, Parrish; third, Sutton.
Junior yearling heifer: First, Miller; second,
Parrish; third. Sutton. Senior heifer
calf: First, Parrish; second, Miller; third,
Sutton. Junior heifer calf: First, Miller;
second, Sutton; third, Parrish. Aged herd:
First, Miller; second, Parrish; third, Sutton. Young herd: First, Miller; second,
Parrish; third, Sutton. Calf herd: First,
Get of King Donald, Miller; second, Get of
Hale Lad. Parrish; third, Get of Sire: First,
Get of King Donald, Miller; second, Get of
Hale Lad. Parrish; Senior champlon bull: First, Violet's Best Blood, Parrish, Junior champlon bull: First, Homedale Kilburn, Miller. Senior champlon cow:
First, Gussie of Kirkbridge, Miller, Junior
champlon heifer: First, Metz Matilda 11th
Miller. Grand champion bull: Homedale
Kilburn, Grand champion cow: Gussie of
Kirkbridge.

HEREFORDS. HEREFORDS.

Judges-J. F. Hovenkamp, W. A. Link-

HEREFORDS.

Judges—J. F. Hovenkamp, W. A. Linklater.

Aged bull: First, Expectation, Stannard;
second, Makin Bros.; third, Shellenbarger.
Bull 2 years and under 3: First, Principal
6th, Makin Bros.; second, Stannard; third,
Weir. Senior yearling bull: First, Beau
Mystic 11th, Stannard; second, Makin Bros.
Junior yearling bull: First, Beau
Mystic 18th, Stannard; second, Makin Bros.; third,
Smith. Senior bull calf: First and second,
Makin Bros.; third, Stannard. Junier bull
calf: First, Stannard; second, Makin Bros.;
third, Stannard. Aged cow: First, Adraine,
Stannard: second, Makin Bros.; third, Stannard.
Heifer 2 years and under 3: First,
Anemone, Makin Bros.; second and third,
Stannard. Senior yearling helfer: First,
Forget-Me-Not, Makin Bros.; second, Makin
Bros. Junior yearling helfer: First, Lady
Grace III, Makin Bros.; second and third,
Stannard. Senior helfer calf: First, Gladness 2nd, Makin Bros.; second and third,
Smith. Aged herd: First, herd headed by
Principal 6th, Makin Bros.; second and
hird, Stannard. Young herd: First and
second, Makin Bros.; third, Stannard. Calf
herd: First, Makin. Get of Sire: First and
second, Makin Bros.; third, Stannard. Produce of cow: First, second and
third, Stannard. Produce of cow: First, second and
Makin Bros. Senior champion bull: Principal 6th. Junior champion bull: Paragon
21st. Senior champion cow: Anemone.
Junior In Junior champion bull: Paragon
21st. Senior champion cow: Anemone.
Junior ehampion cow: Forget-Me-Not.
Grand champion bull: Principal 6th. Grand
champion cow: Forget-Me-Not.
Galloways.

Judges—J. F. Hovenkamp, W. A. Linklater

Only one herd shown. S. M. Croft & Son of Bluff City, Kan. Gabrelson Bros. of Hutchinson, Kan., showed their two-year-old heifer and won in class. Outside of this every first went to S. M. Croft & Son, who had their animals well fitted for strong competition.

DAIRY BREEDS.

competition.

DAIRY BREEDS.

Judge—T. R. Weber, Shelbyville, Ky.

Jerseys.

Aged bull: First, Bracht; second, Grout; third, Richards. Bull 2 years and under 3: First, Peobly; second, Bracht; third, Harman. Senior yearling bull: First, Bracht; second, Bell; third, Grout. Junior yearling bull: First, Bracht; second, Bell; third, Grout. Junior yearling bull: First, Bracht; second, Peebly; third, Richards. Senior bull calf: First, Bracht; second, Peebly; third, Richards. Aged cow: First, Bracht; second, Peebly; third, Bracht. Cow 2 years and under 2: First, Bracht; second Peebly; third, Bracht. Senior yearling helfer: First, second and third, Bracht. Junior yearling helfer: First, Peebly; second and third, Bracht. Senior bull calf: First and second, Peebly, Junior bull calf: First and second, Bracht. Senior bull calf: First, Peebly; second, Richards; third, Bracht. Aged hard: First, Bracht; second, Peebly; third, Bracht. Young herd: First, Peebly; second, Briacht. Get of Sire: First, Bracht; second and third, Bracht. Young herd: First, Peebly; second, Peebly; third, Bracht. Produce of cow: First, Bracht; second and third, Peebly. First, Bracht; second and third, Bracht. Genior champion bull: Bracht. Senior champion cow: Bracht. Junior champion cow: Bracht.

Junior champion cow: Bracht.

Aged bull: First, Hughes & Jones. Senior yearling bull: First, Hughes & Jones. Senior bull calf: Holdeman. Junior buil calf: First and second, Holdeman. Aged cow: First, Holdeman. Cow 2 years and

under 3: First and second, Hughes & Jones. Senior yearling heifer: First, Hughes & Jones. Senior heifer calf: First, Hughes & Jones. Junor heifer calf: First and second, Hughes & Jones. Aged herd: First, Hughes & Jones. Get of Sire: First, Holdeman. Produce of cow: First and second, Hughes & Jones. Senior champion bull: Hughes & Jones. Junior champion bull: Hughes & Jones. Get of Sire: Hughes & Jones. Get of Sire: Hughes & Jones. Get of Sire: First, Holdeman. Produce of cow: First and second, Hughes & Jones. Grand champion cow: Hughes & Jones. Grand champion bull: Hughes & Jones. Grand champion cow: Holdeman.

HORNES.

Judge—W. L. Cook, Pt. Worth, Texas.

Perchevons.

Aged stallion: First, Robison. Stallion 3 years and under 4: First, Robison. Stallion 1 year and under 2: First, Henricon. Stallion 1 year and under 2: First, Henricon. Aged mare: 4: First, Robison. Mare 1 year and under 2: First, Henricon. Mare 2 years and under 3: First, Robison. Mare 2 years and under 3: First, Robison. Mare 3 years bred 5 years and under 3: First, Robison. Mare 1 year and under 2: First, Henricon. Mare 2 years. bred by exhibitor: First, Robison. Stallion under 3 years bred by exhibitor: First, Robison. First, Robison. First, Robison. First, Robison. First, Robison. First, Robison. Beat five mare (American bred): First, Robison. Beat five stallions: First, Robison. Beat five stallions: First, Robison. Beat five mares (American bred): First, Dia. Robison. Robis

Friends of strictly big type Poland Chinas will be glad to know that B. M. Bell of Beattle, Kan., has bought from H. C. Dawsons' & Sons the quite noted big boar Collossus. Besides being noted for his immense size and ability to transmit both size and quality to his get Collossus is something of a prize winner. Both himself and get have won many ribbons at Nebraska state foir for past two years. This year he was first in aged boar class at Lincoln and won first and championship at Kansas State Wide fair, besides winning many good ribbons with breeders herd, aged herd, etc. Collossus hasn't a drop of Expansion blood in his velns and will make a great nick on the Bell Metal and What's Ex sows. It is extremely doubtful if there is another herd in America that has three greater boars than the three we have mentioned in this note. Remember Mr. Bell's Oct. 25 sale. Write for catalog and mention this notice.

Write for catalog and mention this notice.

C. A. Stannard of Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia. Kan. writes concerning the cattle be is selling in the American Royal sale: "I have selected three cattle for the Royal sale sole that should interest Hereford breeders. All three of them are members of the show herd I have out this year. First, perhaps, in quality is the Junior Yearling bull Beau Mystic 31st, which stood third in his class at Des Moines, third in his class at Lincoln and second in his class at the State Fair at Topeka, Kan. My two-year-old show bull Sir Busy Body 53rd, a very large growthy fellow weighing 2,060 pounds, is a splendid bull for some one that wishes to increase the size of his cattle, is from one of my very best Java cows and Columbus Busybody the best son of Columbus 17th

Mitchell County Breeders' Association

J. F. HOWARD, Secretary. C. B. KERN, President. Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes.

MITCHELL COUNTY FAIR, SEPT. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1, 1909.

E. C. LOGAN, President.

W. S. GABEL, Secretary. E. C. LOGAN, President.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—50 head registered cattle Herd headed by Royal Goods 293325, by select Goods, by Choice Goods. Young bulls, ready for service, for sale. MEALL BROS., Cawker City,

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED Shorthorns. 40 head. Herd headed by Popular Knight, by Gallant Knight. Some choice buil caives of fancy breeding for sale. JOHN STROH, Cawker City, Kan.

UPIAND HERD OF SHORTHORNS—Headed by Dreadnaught, by Day Dream's Pride (Imp.) Also Hampshire swine. Boars and gilts for sale. GEO. W. BE-MIS, Cawker City, Kar.

KLMVALE STOCK FARM, Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. For sale 7 yearing Select Goods heifers; also a few bulls of same age. Write for description and prices. FRANK P. COOKE, Beloit, Ken.

DUKE OF DUNDEE 285352, by Archer 205740, dam by Gallant Knight is at the head of my herd. 6 cows by Rose Duke and some by Scotchman. Inspection invited. CHAS. S. McCLEARY, Beloit,

LOCUST GROVE SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by the pure Scotch bull Gloster's Model 287840. Three Scotch topped yearling bulls for sale. Also a few cows with calves at side. ELMER C. CREITZ, Beloit, Kan.

A YOUNG HERD of up-to-date breeding. Everything recorded. Our herd bull Alfonso by Magnet is producing us some great calves this season. BRINEY & BRINEY, Beloit, Kan.

BOOKDELL STOCK FARM.
Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs,
Silver Laced Wyandottes.
E. E. BOOKER & SON,
Beloit, Kansas.

JENNINGS' SHORTHORNS — Some young buils for sale by Senator by Hedgewood. Also a few got by Spartan Viscount. Prices right. 2 miles north of Simpson, Kan. S. G. JENNINGS, Simpson, Kan.

FOR SALE—A few young Shorthorn cows and some young bulls ready fer service. Best of breeding. Write for information and prices. VINTON A. PLY-MAT, Barnard, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

A FEW HEREFORD bull calves got by Hobson 97721 and out of dams tracing through Lamplighter to Anxiety 4th, priced later. Berkshire boars, spring farrow, for sale. W. B. & J. M. RODG-ERS, Beloit, Kan.

56 HEREFORD CATTLE comprising the M. B. Woodbury herd. Some famous cows in this herd. 8 young bulls of serviceable age for sale. 4 miles from Tipton, Kan. 8 from Cawker City. JOHN SCHMITT & SONS, Tipton, Kan.

100 HRAD OF HEREFORDS. The heme of Castor 259475, the winner in every big show he was ever in. A few choice young heifers and cows for sale. F. L. BROWN & CO. Sylvan Grove,

ANGUS CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE — A young but fashionably bred herd. Some fine spring calves to price later. ROY C. BIRT, Beloit, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE, the feed yard and show yard type. Young bulls for sale this winter. Inspection invited.

HARRY BARNES,
Beloit,
Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS — The home of Vidoque (Imp.) 40408, also the brood mare Risette (Imp.) 51215. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town. E. N. WOODBURY, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES

—In stud; Imported Rabelais 4252\* by
Cosaque by Theidus, who sired Calipso
and Casino. Visitors welcome. C. J.
JOMNSON, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

TME HOME OF JACQUE W. 41659 by Tiatrey, dam Imported Risette. Inspec-tion of my Percherons invited. RALPH G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kansas.

COLEDALE STOCK FARM—The home of three first prize winners at the luternational. Nething but the best in this herd. Come and see us. FRANK A. COLE, Barnard, Kan.

GHANITE CREEK STOCK FARM.
Percheron and Standard-bred horses.
Make known your wants to
M. A. SMITH, Supt.,
Cawker City,
Kansas.

COACH HORSES.

LAWNDALE STOCK FARM—Oldenburg German Coach horses. International prize winning stock. A tried stallon for sale. Inspection invited. JOSEPH WEAR & SONS, Barnard, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

EUREKA HERD POLANDS—Durocs. I breed both and have a nice lot of serviceable boars of both breeds fer sale and a few choice gits. Priced right. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

LEBAN CREEK STOCK FARM—Poland Chinas. 100 spring pigs both sexes, for sale at private treaty. Also a few yearling sows bred for October farrow. LOGAN & GREGORY, Beloit,

DUROC JERSEYS.

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM—Gitt edged Durec Jerseys. 40 spring pigs, both sexes for sale at private treaty. Farm adjoins town. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

ALFALFA STOCK FARM.

The home of the best in Duroc Jerseys. Choice boars, fall sows, in fact, most enything you want.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Belott, Kan.

HAMPSHIRES.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. 40 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale Write for prices.

A. B. DOYLE,
Rural Route 1. Beloit, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS.

O. I. C. SWINE tracing to the famous Kerr families and the Big Mary family. Pigs of both sexes for sale. Write T. C. WRENCH, Beloit, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

COL. H. H. VanAMBURG,

General and Live Stock Auctioneer.
Phone 434.

BELOIT, KANSAS.

COL. F. L. SMITH, General and Live Stock Auctioneer. Phone 943. BELOIT, KANSAS.

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Endorsed by the Peer Auctioneers of the world. Greatest opportunity ever offered to young men of every station of life at minimum eest. A three months scientific instruction by mad, which is absolute and positive, by which ambitieus young men can learn art and mience of conducting a public sale, thereby fitting himself for the rich earnings of from \$15 to \$100 per day. Write at once for free catalog explaining thosoughly the possibilities in store for you.

THE NATIONAL AUCTIONEERING SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

Room 303, F. & M. Bidg,

Inneeln, Nebraska.

for which Mr. Rockefeller paid \$5,050. If am also including my two-year-old heifer which stood fifth in her class at Nebraska State Fair in a class with 13 entries and in one of the strong shows of Hereford cattle. I should be very glad to have any prospective buyer or breeder of Hereford cattle look these cattle over and consider them in making their selections at this great sale.

Enlarged Glands From Distemper.

George W. Collingwood, Fountainstown, Canada, writes W. F Young under date of August 29, 1909, as follows: "Last March I had a four-year-old mare which had a severe attack of distemper, which left a large swelling on the neck that was quite hard and which caused considerable trouble in the wild. After consulting two qualified "vets" and using various liniments and powders according to their directions, I found the lump was still as bad and as hard as before, and this went on until the end of July. I happened to meet a friend of mine who advised me to try Absorbine he had always found it excellent for swellings of all kinds. I did so and am pleased to say that inside of three weeks the swelling had quite disappeared. I can-

not express how pleased I am (as I was told I should lose the mare, as the swelling would develop into a cancerous growth unless something was quickly done) and I will always keep a bottle of Absorbine handy in case of accident. Absorbine \$2 at druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. Write for free booklet giving detailed information. W. F. Young, P. D. F. 211 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

#### Fishin'.

"Supposin' fish don't bite at first. What are you goin' to do? Throw down the pole, chuch out your bait And say your fishin's through? You bet you ain't; you're goin' to fish, And fihh, and fish, and wait, Until you've catched a basketful, Or used up all yoour bait "Supposin' success don's come at first, What are you goin' to do? Throw up the sponge and kick yourself, And growl, and fret, and stew? You bet you ain't; you're goin' to bait, And bait, and bait ag'in, Until success holds on your hook, For grit is sure to win." -The Public.

# BARGAINS IN LANDS

#### TEXAS LAND

#### SOUTH TEXAS LANDS

For sale by the party that ewns them, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40. Any sized tracts, improved or unimproved.

J. R. WESTMORELAND, Eagle Lake, Tex.

80 ACRE FARM.
Improved, on public road, and railway station on piace. Good land, good water, geed health. Worth \$50 per acre; will take \$15 cash per acre. Address owner, J. R. WESTMORELAND, Eagle Lake, Texas.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION.

Texas panhandle, covers 25 years, 32 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map Amarillo, 15,000 population, in heart of Panhandle, sent prepaid for 35c; clubs of four, \$1. Order today—edition limited. Mirror Publishing Co., Amarillo, Tex.

#### Getting Ahead of a Railroad

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Raii-way—the biggest railroad enterprise now building in this country—crosses the bread-basket of America to the Pacific Ocean. Just ahead of present construction is 25,000 acres rich irrigable land on Pecos River in Texas, under two mile square Imperial irrigation reservoir, which stores water sufficient for season's irrigation, and direct from the river canals. Bafest and surest irrigation project on the market. Largest part already sold to experienced irrigators and fruit growers. Below the frost line, altitude 2,200 feet. Sunshine 345 days a year. Best fruit and alfaifa land. Liberal terms: low prices. Write for free book today.

F. A. HORNBECK, Land Com'r, U. S. Afflexican Taust Co. 948 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

#### OKLAHOMA LAND

#### BOTTOM FARM.

100 acres first and second bottom, good improvements, 3 miles from town. No better river bottom farm. Price \$8000 write PIKE BAKER,

COME TO NORMAN, OKLAHOMA.
The educational center of Oklahoma.
State University and best system of schools in the new state. Fine farming lands at reasonable prices. Good water. Write for list and prices.
MONNETT & ZINE, Norman, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FARMS.

Best county for corn, wheat, cats, alfaifa and tame grass. \$0 acres \$3500. 160 acres fair improvements, \$4,000. Write for list of bargains.

VOGELE & WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

SPECIAL FARM BARGAIN.

160 acres, ½ mile from good town, close to church and school on R. F. D. Telephone service. Fine alfalfa land, good water. Price \$50.00 per acre. One-half cash, balance time. Write or call on J. W. KNORPP,

#### GRANT COUNTY OKLA. FARMS.

160 scres, 4 miles from Medford, county seat, 160 scres in cultivation, 15 scress alfalfa, balance pasture. Telephone, mail service, 6 room house, large barn, chicken house, cattle sheds, large pond in pasture, small orchard, well; windmill, all drains well, fenced with hog wire; also hog wire around pasture. Price \$6,500. Terms if desired.

BATTEN REALTY CO., Oklahoma. Medford

160 ACRES, \$40 PER ACRE.

160 acres, \$½ miles from railroad town, level prairie land, 120 acres in cultivation, good 6-reem house, barn, well, wind-mill, orchard, on R. F. D. Telephone service near school and church, all tillable. Sandy loam scil. Price \$6,400. Terms. Write or call on Sandy loam soil. Price Write or call on JENKINS & MAJOR, Chickasha, Okla.

GO TO OKLAHOMA.

If you want information about corn and sifalfa lands in Grant county, Oklahoma, write for Bulletin No. 6, which is just published 2nd will give you all the correct information that you wish about the country. Its free. Write 5. A. AIKINS & CO.,

Oklahom

#### LOOK AT THIS BARGAIN.

LOOK AT THIS BARGAIN.

160 acre farm, 4 miles from Medford,
Oklahoma, county seat of Grant county, 1
mile from school on R. F. D., telephone,
windmill, good 5-room kouse, frame barn,
14x34, with hay mow, fenced, hog lots,
splendid water, all smooth land of good
quality. A rare bargain at \$45.60 per acre.
Easy terms. Write

J. H. FUSS & CO.,
Medford.

Medford,

Oklahema.

#### KANSAS LAND

#### HALE THE LAND MAN

Can sell you Saline and Dickinson county farms for \$30 to \$95 per acre. Also cheap farms in Caddo Co., Okla.

Saleman T. E. HALE,

Kansas.

A CRACKEB JACK.

200 acre stock farm, 70 acres in cultivation, well improved, plenty fruit, best of
pasture and meadew, on R. F. D. and
phone. Close to Emporia. Price \$20.00 per
acre. For other bargains write
A. L. WRIGHT, Emporia, Kan.

A. L. WRIGHT, Emperia, Kan.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME.

No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL It contains the largest list of farm lands city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of whom are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates 20 per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and stop it at the end of the twe months unless you renew your subscription. FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, Trace, Iowa.

GOOD UP TO DATE stock ranch, 800 a. cheap. 240 a. well improved, \$40 per a. 80 a. in good shape, \$3,780. Lots of cheap western land, nice little stock of furniture in good town for sale or trade. Sale dates solicited. P. J. GEORGE, Wayne, Kan.

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

#### RICE COUNTY BARGAIN.

160 acres, one mile of town, 50 acres alfalfa, choice farming land, highly improved. Price for 30 days only, \$17,500 Write me for anything you want in centra Kansas. W. W. BARRETT, Sterling, Kan

\$26 ACRES of extra good land, house of 14 rooms, a fine barn, and other good improvements. 2½ miles to town. One of Brown county's best. Enquire of R. A. HENRY,

The Real Estate Man,
Hiawatha,

CHOICE FARMS NEAR Emporia. 80 a. near school and town, extra good upland, \$5,000 160 near school and station on Santa Fe, \$50. 120 near school and church, \$5,006. A large list of trades and city property, Write me. H. L. DWELLE, Emporia, Kan.

Write me. H. L. D. 1. 2010

100 FARMS FOR SALE.
200 acres adjoining Horton, one of the best locations in Eastern Kansas. \$80 per acre. The is a real bargain. Write for complete discription.

McCORMACK & FRIEND,
Kansas.

\$12 HANDLES 80 ACRE ALFALFA FARM.
Why not own a farm in Washington Co.
Kan., 4 room house, stable, orchard and
well. 65 acres in cultivation, rest pasture,
near school, 6 miles to County seat. \$2000.
Long time at 6 per cent. Good Nemaha
Co. propositions to show at \$50 per acre up.
Write owner.

C. E. TINKLIN,

Kansas.

### Brown Co. Land For Sale

700 acres adjoining Horton, Kan. 4 sets of improvements, corn, alfalfa and clover land, blue grass pasture. A spring on each farm. Address,

L. B DUFF & SONS

Horton,

(owners)

#### **ENGLISH WALNUT LANDS**

For sale in Yambill county, Oregon, 40 miles from Portland, both water and railroad transportation, 5 and 10 acre tracks; 10 per cent down and 2 per cent per month. These tracts are already planted and we will care for them four years free of charge. Write for further particulars. Address.

FRED A. WALKER REALTY CO

A CHOICE FARM. 290 acres, 3 miles from R. R. station, good little town; 7 miles from Winfield, county seat; all first class land; all will grow alfalfa, some now set; 240 acres in cultivation, 30 fenced hog tight; corn will make 40 to 50 bushels this year; all kinds of fruit; fine 8-room house, barn, cribs and of fruit; fine 8-room house, barn, cribs and other outbuildings, farrowing pens for 12 brood sows. The owner is anxious to sell and the price is \$1865 per acre. The farm will carry a \$1800 to \$12,000 mortgage if desired.

SHARP REALTY CO.,
Winne Bidg. Wichita, Kan.

FARMS IN THE FAMOUS WASHITA VALLEY.

110 acres fine river bottom. All in cultivation. A few nice pecan trees, no gumbo, sandy loam. Produces 60 bushels of corn to the acre. Finest alfalfa land; barn, but no house. Incumbrance \$2,000; long time if sold quick. Price \$50.00 per QUARANTEE LAND & LOAN CO.,

Wynnewood, Okla.

OSAGE INDIAN LANDS. The Osage Indian can now sell his surplus land. Restrictions are being removed. Write for our list of choice lands. Perfect title guaranteed. Write TRUMBLY & BARRET, Ponca City, Okla.

#### BARGAINS IN OKLAHOMA LANDS.

160 acres, 4½ miles from Enid, 100 acre cultivation, balance pasture, good six room house, barn, out buildings, windmill, fenced and cross fenced, fine orchard, 10 acres alfalfa, soil dark, sandy loam, \$6,000.00 cash, balance terms. Price \$10,000.00. This is HUNTER REALTY CO.

(Established 1898)

#### KANSAS LAND

BEST FARM IN JACKSON COUNTY for the money. 287 acres, 200 under plew, 25 acres alfalfa, rest pasture, \$10,000 worth of improvements, half mile from town. Price \$80.00 per acre.

Holton, Kanasa

CLAY COUNTY LAND, 580 acres, 2 small houses, barn, chicken house, etc. 29 acres broke, most of which is creek bottom, some sifialfa, some timber, balance fine pasture land. Price \$18.00 per J. C. WEAVER,

THREE GREAT BARGAINS,
160 acres, 5 miles from a good tows,
well improved, 120 acres under cultivation,
all bottom land with a black sandy loam,
and a bargain at \$11,000.
680 acres, 6 miles from a good tows.
Price \$25,000.00. 960 in Hodgeman county,
Kansas. Price \$10.00 per acre. Address
me at 18½ North Main St.
CHAS. PETERSON,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY LAND.

320 acres, 10 miles from Ness City, 100 acres in cultivation, 4 room frame house, barn, well and wind mill, some good alfalfa land, place is all fenced, land lays good, and in good locality. Price \$16.00 per acre, \$2,000 cash, three to five years time on balance.

LOHNES & CASON, Kansas Ness City,

KANSAS CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LAND.

Beautiful Smith Co. improved farms and 20,000 acres unimproved land in Comanche Co. now being surveyed and ready for settlement in a short time. Buy now at reasonable prices and terms. Double your money before long. Can use some good paper on approved securities as cash. Write me and do it now, for list descriptions and prices.

CARL G. ANDERSON, Kansas

SOUTH-CENTRAL-KANSAS ALFALFA
LAND.

320 acres, near good town and schoo.
best soil for corn, wheat and alfalfa. Large
improvements. A beautiful home for
\$19,000. Liberal terms. Write for others.
J. S. SMITHSON & CO., Antheny, Kan

SCHUTTE & SHINEY, the Rush county Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 28 to 47½ bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from 320 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, 4 good farm land, at \$15 per acre, Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us, or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SOLOMON VALLEY LAND.

We have farms for sale in Ottawa and adjoining counties, good upland improved, at from \$25 to \$60 per acre. Bettom land improved at from \$60 to \$125 per acre. You have not seen the best till you see the Solomon Valley.

A. E. ROBINSON LAND CO.,

Minneapolis,

Kansas.

160 acre farm, good improvements, house \$4,500; best orchard, 1½ miles from town, high school. Smooth, vice good town, high school. Smooth, vich corn, and alfalfa land, corn is making 50 and 60 bushels this year. Good terms. Price \$94 an acre. Write to

V. J. BOSH. Marion,

Kansas.

### To Settle An Estate.

240 acres in Greenwood county; 140 acres first river bottom. No overflow, 160 acres meadow and pasture, 1½ miles from R. R. town, 6 room house, barn and other outbuildings. Shade, fruit, etc. No better stock farm in Kansas. Price \$10,000. Reference, Emporia State Bank, Emporia, Kan. FOWLER & HOOVER, Emporia,

#### Can You See Ahead? 160 acres 41/2 miles of Spearville, 5 room

house, barn, cow stable, sheds, well, wind-mill, tank, etc. 100 acres in cultivation, rich sell, lays fine. Price only \$4.500. Terms.

Stinson & Weyand, Spearville,

### **BARGAINS**

75 of the best farms in the county for sale. Buy a home in the best county in the best state. I have them all sizes and prices. Write me your wants; I can please you. Here is a sample: Fine improved 160 acres, \$9,200.

B. F. BEESON.

Washington Co.,

Buy Western Kansas Land.

Should you want to buy any Western Kansas land fer speculation or fer a heme, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write ne at once for prices. Address,

Winneols,

### KANSAS LAND

#### ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms for sale. Write for Hata

C. H. DEWEY, -:- Stockton, Kas.

#### A HOME.

For you at a bargain price, 320 acres iia-level land. For particulars write to WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore,

160 ACRES 4½ FROM DIGHTON.

80 acres level wheat land, balance pasture. A
few acres alfalfa land, at \$1000 on one-fifth
cash, balance 4 equal payments. Write for
list.

WARREN V. YOUNG, Dighton, Lane Co. Kansas.

TWO GOOD BARAINS.

TWO BIG BARAINS IN KANSAS LAND.

240 acres smooth prairie land, 5 mile
from Dodge City; price \$18 per acre. 18
acres near Perry, Jefferson county, Kansas
partly improved, price only \$40 per acre
For information write
HALE & ENGLISH,
Dodge City,

Kansas.

**HELLO FARMERS!** 

Have you read my list of GREENWOOL CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, clove cattle and hog country in the west. Find blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison Kansas.

### Dickinson County Farm Bargains

Here is a snap: 486 acres, 800 acres fine bottom, 80 nice second bottom. First class improvements. Two miles from good town and school. This is the best. Buy in Dick inson county. If this does not suit you write us, we have others.

THE SOUTHERN LAND CO.,

Dur

(McCormick & Heath),
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