

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED FARMERS ADVOCATE

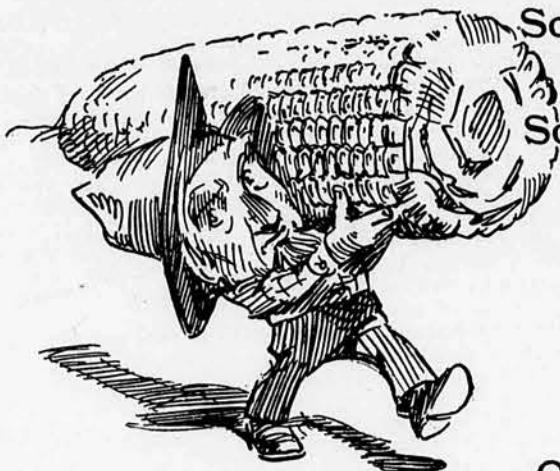
Volume 47, Number 40.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



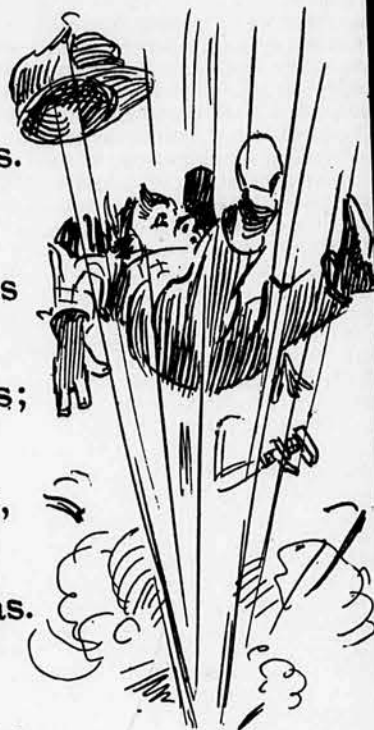
Sometimes dry and sometimes wet,
So they say o' Kansas
Both in laws and weather, yet,
She's a peach, is Kansas,
She can stand the rain or drouth,
Can feel way down in the mouth,
Then start things a goin' South,
Anytime, can Kansas.



Sometimes corn's the biggest here,
In the State o' Kansas,
Sometimes it's the biggest steer,
On the plains o' Kansas.
But if steers 'nd corn are slack,
She jes' takes another tack,
Sells alfalfa by the stack,
When it's dry in Kansas.

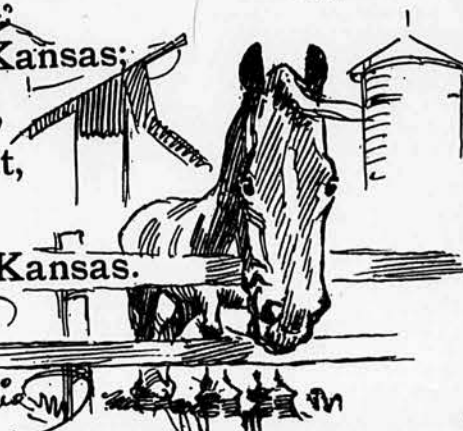


Once when we was needin' light,
In the State o' Kansas
Gropin' round in darkest night,
All the folks in Kansas;
Feller got a drill one day,
Bored a hole down through the clay,
Gas jes' blowed that drill away,
Gas beneath fair Kansas.



Now we're doin' pretty well,
Folks who live in Kansas,
Got a little oil to sell,

And some gas in Kansas;
Salt galore to pack the meat,
For the folks who have to eat,
Fellers, it sure is a treat,
Livin' here in Kansas.



Ed. Blair, Spring Hill, Kansas.

Ed. Blair

FERTILIZERS

GEO. ROBERTS,
Kentucky Experiment Station

Plants are living things and require food, very much the same as animals do. There are three sources from which the plant takes its food, namely, the air, water and soil. Chemical analysis of the farm plants shows the presence of the following elements: calcium, magnesium, iron, sulfur, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, silicon, manganese and chlorine—fourteen in all. Sodium, silicon, manganese and chlorine are not generally considered essential to plant growth, but they are incidental in the plant because they are always present in the soil. Then there are ten elements that are absolutely essential to plant growth. If any one of these should be lacking the plant could not use the others. If any one should be deficient, the plant could not make a vigorous growth. It is well to keep this point in mind, for many farmers are buying three elements in fertilizers when only one needs to be supplied to the soil to enable the plant to use the others which are present in sufficient quantity.

If a plant, say of wheat, should be dried and burned, it would be found that of ten essential elements named above, six would be found in the ash, namely, calcium, magnesium, iron, sulfur, phosphorus, and potassium. These are called the ash ingredients of plants. They are not present in the ash in the element form, but as compounds with other elements. The ash ingredients are obtained by the plant from the soil.

Upon burning the plant, the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, pass off into the air in the form of gases. These are called the volatile ingredients of plants. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are obtained directly from the air and water. The air is the original source of all nitrogen used by plants. A few plants (the legumes) have the power, through the agency of bacteria living on their roots, of utilizing atmospheric nitrogen. For most plants it must be stored in the soil. For a discussion of the means of obtaining the free nitrogen of the air for the use of non-leguminous plants.

The elements of which plants are composed do not exist in the plant in the uncombined state, but form the many compounds in the plant. For example, the starches, sugars, fats and oils are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in chemical combination, while protein is composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen with a very small proportion of sulfur. Fortunately for the farmer about 95 per cent. of the dry weight of the plant is made up of the elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

The air is about four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen. Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. The plant obtains its carbon from the carbonic acid gas of the air. There is more than a small trace of this gas in the air at any given time, but the supply is being constantly renewed, being produced by the breathing of animals and by the decay of all sorts of animal and vegetable matter. There is, therefore, always an abundant supply of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen readily obtainable by the plant, provided that it has a good moisture supply. There is also an abundant supply of nitrogen, but that it may always be readily available to the plant requires care and foresight upon the part of the farmer.

Of the ash ingredients, iron, sulfur, magnesium and calcium are present in sufficient quantity in most soils. Calcium (lime) is sometimes deficient. When a soil is acid or "sour" it is deficient in carbonate of lime, which neutralizes acids, but it may have lime enough in other forms for plant food. Phosphorous and potassium are the mineral elements most readily exhausted and are the ones that are supplied in fertilizers. Of these two, phosphorous is the more deficient in most Kentucky soils. Outside of the Blue-Grass region, most of our soils are more or less deficient in phosphorous. Most clay soils contain sufficient potash.

Nitrogen may be quite readily exhausted from the soil, because it is present in the decaying organic matter (mostly vegetable) and upon decaying, the nitrogen is rendered soluble in water and much of it may be lost by leaching.

Because nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the plant food ingredients most readily exhausted from the soil, they are supplied in commercial fertilizers, and are called the essential ingredients in fertilizers. Not that they are more essential to plant growth than the other elements, but because they are more readily exhausted.

HOW SOILS BECOME UNPRODUCTIVE.

There are thousands of acres of soil in this state that were once fertile but are now unproductive. What is the cause of this condition? The answer in nearly every case is plain. Crops have been grown and removed from year to year, thus removing large quantities of plant food and destroying the humus, while plant food has not been returned to the extent removes and vegetable matter has not been added to form humus in the place of that destroyed. Soil thus cropped every year not only becomes unproductive, but is left in such a condition that it readily washes. It is estimated that the soil lost each year by washing exceeds in value all the land taxes of the country, and this takes into account only the washings that find their way into streams. The washings from hillsides into lowlands perhaps exceed this.

The much used illustration of the bank account fits the case exactly. The plant food and humus of the soil can no more be drawn upon indefinitely without returning plant food and humus to the soil than the bank account can be drawn upon indefinitely without making further deposits. A soil, to be productive, must have all the elements of plant food present in sufficient quantity, and a liberal supply of vegetable matter to assist in keeping the soil in good physical condition, in keeping up the moisture supply and in rendering the mineral ingredients available. In the decay of vegetable matter, organic acids are formed, which react on the plant food minerals of the soil, making them available to the plant.

It is estimated that the annual production of farm manure in the United States is equal in value to the corn crop at \$1.05 per bushel, or nearly 2½ billions of dollars. The most conservative estimate would put the waste of farm manure at one-third, an annual loss of about \$800,000,000. This is about ten times the amount spent annually in this country for commercial fertilizers. There is little wonder

that so much of our soil is becoming unproductive.

The following table shows the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash contained in various kinds of farm produce. These figures, except for tobacco, are calculated from data published in Bulletin No. 123 of the Illinois Experiment Station. The Illinois Station employs the terms "phosphorous" and "potassium," but these elements are here calculated to "phosphoric acid" and potash for the reason that in this state the latter terms are used in all statements of fertilizer and soil analyses.

Crop	Nitrogen	Phosphoric	Potash
Alfalfa hay, 1 ton	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	29 lbs.
Clover hay, 1 ton	40 lbs.	11.5 lbs.	36 lbs.
Cow pea hay, 1 ton	43 lbs.	11 lbs.	39 lbs.
Soy bean hay, 1 ton	46 lbs.	13 lbs.	22 lbs.
H C	4.4	1/2 chrdl shrdhl % u %	

The values in this table have been calculated from the following prices: Nitrogen, 21 cents per pound; phosphoric acid, 6 cents per pound; potash, 6 cents per pound.

It should be borne in mind that these prices are much below the average paid for the ingredients in mixed fertilizers in this state, but they should be bought for these prices in unmixed materials of high grade.

By referring to the foregoing table, it will be seen, for example, that a 50 bushel crop of corn, including the stover, removes 74 pounds of nitrogen, about 26 pounds of phosphoric acid and nearly 43 pounds of potash. The average Kentucky soil outside the Blue Grass region contains in the first 6 inches of an acre approximately 1,500 pounds of nitrogen, 1,500 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 4,500 pounds of potash (soluble in strong hydrochloric acid). It would take a 50 bushel crop of corn 20 years to remove all the nitrogen, 58 years to remove the phosphoric acid, and about 100 years to remove the potash in the first 6 inches of soil. But, as a matter of fact, profitable crops cannot be grown up to the point of exhaustion of any element. When one element becomes deficient, the plant can not thrive. It should also be remembered that more nitrogen is lost in continuously cultivated soils than is removed by the crop, and that the humus is very soon destroyed, leaving the soil unproductive. Then if no nitrogen was returned, a soil of the above plant food content would be rendered unproductive by corn in much less than twenty years. Any soil cropped continuously in cultivated crops, without a renewal

of the humus supply, will become deficient in nitrogen in a comparatively short time. Most Kentucky soils are deficient in phosphoric acid, and by continuous cropping without return of this ingredient will, after a while, become unproductive. In the matter of potash, our soils are better off. The figures given above, 4,500 pounds for six inches of soil, do not represent the total supply, while the figures for nitrogen and phosphoric acid represent the total supply. There are probably in the first foot of an acre of average Kentucky soil 35,000 pounds of potash, enough to last several hundred years. But it must be remembered that the soil must be kept supplied with vegetable matter to render this available to the plant. With a few exceptions the Kentucky farmer outside the Blue-Grass, who keeps up a generous supply of humus by the use of farmyard manure, green manure crops, and an adequate rotation, need only apply phosphates to have a productive soil.

Referring again to the table, it will be seen that clover, cow-peas, soybeans, and alfalfa contain large amount of plant food, but it should be remembered that these are legumes and have the power, through the agency of bacteria living on their roots, of obtaining a large part of their nitrogen from the atmosphere. It will also be seen that live stock contain comparatively small amounts of the elements of fertility.

The rational plan then is to feed most of the crops to stock on the farm and carefully save the manure. It is estimated that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the fertility removed by the crop may be returned to the soil in the manure. But to save this amount requires careful and intelligent handling of the manure.

FARM MANURES.

It was stated in the first part of this bulletin that the annual waste of farm manure in the United States amounts to nearly \$800,000,000.00. It is, therefore, desirable to consider the sources of loss and means for preventing loss, for, as previously stated, it is estimated that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the fertility removed by the crop may be returned in manure properly cared for.

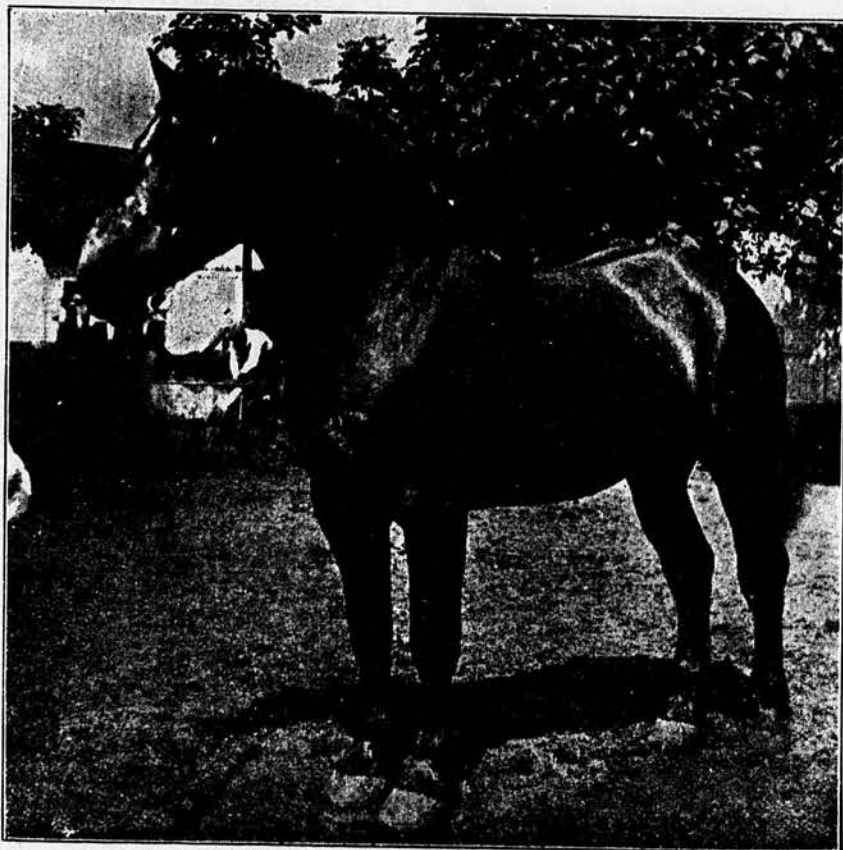
One source of loss is leaching. When the manure is thrown from the stable into the piles and exposed to the rain, all the soluble parts of the manure are washed out and pass off in the drainage water. Manure may lose most of its fertilizing value in this way.

Another source of loss is the heating of the manure pile. When the manure pile heats, nitrogen, the most valuable part of the manure, passes off in the form of ammonia. It is this compound that gives heating manure its peculiar odor. The heating of the manure pile may be largely controlled. Hot fermentation of manure is produced by the action of minute organisms (bacteria) which require a liberal supply of air for their activity. If the manure is compacted so as to exclude the air, fermentation cannot take place very rapidly and the temperature cannot rise very high. If the manure pile is under cover water may be added to the pile to help exclude the air and keep the temperature down. But care must be taken not to add enough to water-log it. With the air excluded, other kinds of bacteria, which work in the absence of air, effect the decomposition with little or no loss of nitrogen. The manure should be compacted while fresh as hot fermentation may set up in a few hours.

The main reason why horse manure heats more rapidly than cow manure is that it is more porous, thus admitting of a freer circulation of atmosphere. Cow manure contains more water which also keeps the temperature down.

With gypsum, the escape of ammonia may be prevented by sprinkling gypsum on the layers of the manure pile as it is being formed. Acid phosphate and kainit are sometimes used for this purpose, but it is said that these materials injure the hoofs of the animals, so they should not be used in the stalls but only in the manure heap.

The greatest loss is in letting the liquid manure go to waste. The liquid manure contains a little more fertility



Jaque W. 41659. Winner of 2d prize in 3-year-old Percheron class at Nebraska State Fair. Owned by Ralph G. McKinnie, Glen Elder, Kan. On exhibition at the Mitchell Co. Fair last week.

than the solid manure and it is more available. Yet few farmers make any effort to save it.

The most economical plan for handling manure on the average farm is to use plenty of bedding to absorb the liquid manure, and to allow the manure to accumulate until there is sufficient to justify hauling, when it should be taken directly to the field, where it is to be used, and scattered. A manure spreader is a good investment. If straw is used as bedding, it should be cut up into short lengths, as this greatly increases its absorptive power, and leaves the manure in better condition for handling and rapid decay in the soil.

When large applications of manure must be used, as in the case of gardeners, it is necessary to let the manure rot before using. This is best done under cover with the precautions already given to prevent heating.

Where large numbers of cattle are fed in open sheds, the manure may be allowed to accumulate all winter without any serious damage.

It has long been observed that manure is beneficial out of all proportion to the amount of actual plant food contained. This is due to the humus it adds to the soil and to the

nitrogen of the air. There are about 70 million pounds of atmospheric nitrogen resting over every acre of the earth's surface, hence it is a great boon to the farmer that he has the means of drawing freely upon this supply, instead of having to pay from

2 per cent. of nitrogen to supply this amount of nitrogen. Nitrogen applied in barnyard manure or green manure crops is more valuable than that in fertilizers, for the reason that humus is added to the soil.

Leguminous crops are valuable aside

pea bacteria will not work on the soybean. If the particular species desired is not in the soil, it may be introduced, that is, the soil may be inoculated. This may be done by taking the soil from a field in which the particular crop planted has been grown with nodules on the roots, and scattering it over the field to be inoculated. Two bushels of soil to the acre is sufficient, and it may be distributed from the fertilizer box or the grain drill. The cow-pea bacteria are generally present in the soil, but the soybean bacteria are not so generally present. Most soils contain the clover bacteria, but many do not contain alfalfa bacteria. It has been discovered that the bacteria of sweet clover can be grown, alfalfa might also be grown. Sweet clover is often found growing along the edge of roads macadamized with limestone and along railroads ballasted with limestone. This is perhaps due to the presence of limestone in the soil, an abundance of which is favorable to the growth of alfalfa and the clovers. The soil might be taken from around a few of these plants for inoculating alfalfa soil.

There are some dangers to be guarded against in the use of green manure crops. There must be plenty of lime in the soil to neutralize the organic acids formed in the decay of the crop. In the absence of sufficient lime, two or three heavy crops plowed under might render the soil so sour that it would be unproductive for many crops. The growing of cow-peas leaves the soil in a very loose condition. Wheat sown after cow-peas on some soils does not do well, because it requires a firm seed-bed for its best growth. If a green manure crop is grown during a season of deficient rainfall, the soil moisture may be used up to such an extent by the green manure crop that the succeeding crop will suffer seriously.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the necessity for keeping up a good humus supply. No soil can produce maximum crops without it, and most Kentucky soils will produce well with a generous supply of it. There are many acres of land in the state abandoned as unproductive which could be restored to productiveness by getting humus back into it. In many instances, this may be done by beginning with cow-peas or soy-beans without fertilizers, while in other instances it may be necessary to use only phosphates. In some cases, it may be necessary to use potash salts, but it is believed that they are fewer than generally supposed. It is not necessary to buy nitrogenous fertilizers to grow leguminous crops, although such fertilizers are offered for that purpose.

A good humus supply cannot be kept up in continuously cultivated land unless there is an abundant supply of stable manure at hand, far more than is produced on the average farm. Continuous cultivation keeps the ground well aerated, thus oxidizing or burning out the humus.

A Correction.

The announcement appearing in a former issue of KANSAS FARMER in which it was stated that F. T. Hadachek, Berkshire breeder of Wayne, Kan., had called off his November 16 sale was a mistake. This sale will be held on the above date. Watch for further announcement.

KIND OF PRODUCE	POUNDS			Market Value of Fertility Contained
	Nitrogen	Phos. Acid	Potash	
Corn, 50 bu. grain.....	50	19.5	11.4	\$19.68
1½ tons stover.....	24	6.9	31.2	
Crop	74	26.4	42.6	
Wheat, 20 bu. grain.....	28.4	11.0	6.2	10.32
1 ton straw.....	10.0	3.7	16.8	
Crop	38.4	14.7	23.0	
Oats, 50 bu. grain.....	33.0	12.6	9.6	13.73
1½ tons straw.....	15.6	5.8	31.2	
Crop	48.6	18.4	40.8	
Timothy hay, 1 ton.....	24.0	7.0	28.4	7.16
Clover hay, 1 ton.....	40.0	11.5	36.0	11.25
Cowpea hay, 1 ton.....	43.3	10.7	39.2	12.08
Alfalfa hay, 1 ton.....	50.0	10.3	28.8	12.84
Tobacco, 1,000 lbs. whole plant.....	32.0	8.0	44.0	9.84
Fat cattle, 1,000 lbs.....	25.0	16.1	1.2	6.29
Fat hogs, 1,000 lbs.....	18.0	6.9	1.2	4.27
Butter, 500 lbs.....	1.0	0.46	0.12	0.24

25 to 40 cents a pound for it in fertilizers, as many farmers are doing. As was stated before, most plants must have nitrogen stored up in the soil for their use. The only adequate means of keeping a sufficient store of nitrogen in the soil is to return all the ma-

from the nitrogen and humus they add to the soil. Like clover, most of them root deeply, and bring up the mineral elements of fertility from the lower depths of the soil, and when they are turned under this matter is left in available form and in reach of the more shallow rooted crops.

The decay of these deep roots leaves passage-ways for the percolation of water and circulation of air, increasing the moisture supply and promoting the weathering of the subsoil, which renders plant food material available.

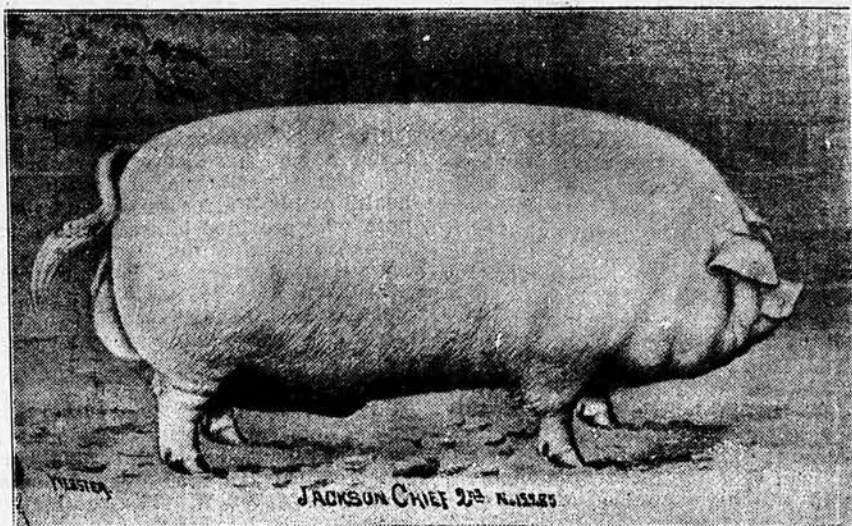
It has been stated that the legumes are enabled to use the nitrogen of the atmosphere through the agency of bacteria living on the roots of the plants. The bacteria is some way, through their activity and multiplications, produce nodules or tubercles, little growths very much resembling warts. In the absence of nodules, it is safe to assume that the plant is getting its nitrogen from the soil rather than from the atmosphere. To make examination for the nodules the plant must not be pulled up, but must be carefully removed from the soil so as not to strip off the nodules. A spade may be thrust into the soil far enough from the plant not to cut the roots, and the



MR. AND MRS. S. J. GRIFFITH,
Clay Center, Kan.

roots with the adhering soil lifted out. Set the roots and soil in water until the soil is thoroughly softened, then gently wash it away. If there are any nodules, they will be left on the roots.

In general, each plant has its own species or variety of bacteria. For example, the bacteria of red clover will not work on alfalfa, and the cow-



Jackson Chief, the O. I. C. herd header owned by J. D. Lynch, Reading, Kansas.



Alfalfa haying in Rooks County on Shaw Bros. big ranch. This is the home of one of the largest herds of Shorthorn Cattle in this state.

large numbers of beneficial bacteria introduced into the soil. Plant growth is dependent upon the action of bacteria in the soil. Among the most important are the bacteria of decay. These the manure introduces in enormous numbers. It is a good practice, just before turning under green crops, to spread a little manure over the ground, no matter how thinly, to introduce these bacteria that there may be an ample supply for the decay of the green crop.

Fertilizers containing nitrate of soda should not be applied with fresh manure or immediately following it, as the presence of fresh manure promotes denitrification.

GREEN MANURE CROPS.

It is not within the scope of this bulletin to give an extended discussion of green manure crops; it is merely intended to call attention to some of the more important facts concerning them.

"Green manure crop" is a term applied to any crop grown to be turned under for the purpose of improving the soil. They are of two classes, leguminous or nitrogen-gathering crops, and non-leguminous crops. Among the latter may be named rye, winter oats, buckwheat, etc. When the ground is left bare, as after harvesting wheat and oats, there may be large losses of nitrogen from the soil. It is the period when the soil is warm and nitrification may be taking the place rapidly. If some crop is grown it will use up the nitrates and prevent their loss in drainage waters. Also, every crop grown takes up some of the mineral matter of the soil. When these crops are turned under at the end of the growing season all the plant food used by the plant is restored to the soil in the vegetable matter which will form humus and leave the plant food available for the succeeding crops. Moreover, a cover crop, like rye, will develop a root system which will materially prevent washing during the winter.

The leguminous plants or legumes, as they are sometimes called, are those which bear their seeds in bilvalve pods. All the peas, beans and clovers belong to this class of plants, as well as a great many uncultivated plants, such as wild indigo, the locusts, etc. The peculiar characteristic of these plants is their power, through the agency of bacteria living on their roots, to make use of the free

nure possible and grow leguminous crops to turn under of to feed to produce manure.

It is a popular misconception that the legumes can be grown and the crop removed indefinitely and that at the same time the soil will improve. The only element of soil fertility that these plants can get outside of the soil is nitrogen, but they are heavy feeders on the mineral elements of plant food. Then removing large and numerous crops of any of these plants will certainly leave the soil more deficient in the mineral ingredients. It may be true that soil will produce better after a crop of clover, for example, has been grown and removed, but this is to be explained by the fact that the clover uses both soil nitrogen and atmospheric nitrogen, and that there may be left in the roots nitrogen taken from the atmosphere, in excess of the soil nitrogen removed by the hay; and by further fact that the deep roots of these plants bring up mineral matter from the lower depths of the soil where it could not be reached by shallow rooting crops. But it nevertheless remains true that the soil as a whole is left more deficient in all the mineral elements of fertility by every crop of legumes grown and removed.

Then to get the most out of leguminous crops from the standpoint of soil fertility, the crop must either be turned under, or it must be fed and the manure returned. Unless the soil is very deficient in humus, feeding is the most profitable way to use leguminous crops. In bringing up very thin land on a farm where little manure is produced, the start may be made by turning under cow-peas or soy-beans. The writer has succeeded, by the use of superphosphates, in growing cow-peas two feet high on ground that was so thin that it would not produce more than 4 bushels of wheat to the acre with the use of 200 pounds of the average mixed fertilizer used in growing wheat. Suppose 2 tons of cow-pea hay were produced. By referring to the foregoing table, it will be seen that this amount of hay would contain 86 pounds of nitrogen. In soils deficient in nitrogen, most of this would come from the air. The average price paid for nitrogen in mixed fertilizers is fully 25 cents per pound. If not more. At 25 cents per pound, the nitrogen alone in this two ton crop is worth \$21.50. It would take more than 2 tons of a fertilizer containing



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



One of the first counties in Kansas to appoint a highway engineer was Shawnee. An interview with this officer recently showed that he had a full grasp of the situation, and that his plans seemed well adapted to bring relief to the farmers who are now paying such a heavy mud tax, without an excessive outlay of money at once. His appointment has awakened a great deal of local interest in the good roads question and results are already in sight.

A recent report from Decatur county, Kan., shows something of the prosperity which covers the whole state like a blanket. Several farm sales have been held in that county of late and practically everything was paid for in cash. Strictly speaking, however, these purchases were paid for in bank checks. One of these sales is reported to have had about 500 people in attendance, some of whom drove from ten to twenty-five miles to be present, and they came in automobiles too.

The report of bank clearings for the larger cities of the United States, as published in the Associated Press Reports of last week, shows that Oklahoma City stood at the head of the list with the largest percentage of business increase. Wichita, Kan., stood second and Topeka, third. This report is always assumed to be a correct index of the business activity of the country, and it must be a matter of some satisfaction to Kansas people to know that two cities out of the first three at the head of the list are located within her boundaries.

Last year the National Horticultural Congress held its first annual exposition during the National Corn Exposition. Its headquarters are Council Bluffs, Ia., just across the Missouri River from Omaha, the home of the National Corn Show. There seemed to be no conflict between the two expositions but it has seemed best to the management to change the date for the Horticultural Congress and this great national fruit show will be held this year at Council Bluffs, Ia., on November 15-20. Geo. W. Reye, Council Bluffs, Ia., is secretary, and F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan., is vice-president for Kansas. Premium lists will be furnished by the secretary.

Representative E. H. Madison is reported as having said that the sand hill roads leading out from Garden City is the finest road that he knows of in the state of Kansas. This road was built under the direction of Prof. Albert Dickens of the Kansas Agricultural College, some time since, and was laid through the sand hills which had, previous to that time, been practically impassible in dry weather. It is understood that this road has been lengthened since the first part of it was laid, and now measures about seven miles in length. Prior to the work done by the College, Judge Madison is said to have required two hours in getting over this same road. Now it is in perfect condition and drivers can speed over it as if on a pavement.

One of the smartest things the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College ever did, in the judgment of a good many people, is the appointment of an expert highway engineer who shall give his services to the people of the state under the direction of the Extension Department of that institution. W. S. Gearhart seems to have been the right man for this place and the demand for his services is growing daily. The Board of Regents is to be commended very highly for supplying this absolute necessity which the Legislature failed to do. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will appoint Professor Gearhart as state highway engineer and make ample provision for his work the expense of which is now borne out of the College funds.

The Dry Farming Congress, which will be held at Billings, Mont., Oct. 26 to 28, is the fourth session of this body as an international institution. It promises to be a much larger affair than even the officers anticipated. There will be a number of speakers

Published Weekly at 626 Jackson street, Topeka, Kansas, by The Kansas Farmer Company.

ALBERT T. REID, President.

J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer.

S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, I. D. GRAHAM, Editors.

Chicago Office—1786 First National Bank Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Manager.
New York Office—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice, as second class matter.

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from foreign countries besides an interesting program presented by experts from our own. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture from Alberta and also the Minister from Saskatchewan, Canada, will be present as will also the Deputy Commissioner from Turkey who has charge of the dry land experiments in Palestine. Mexico, Hungary, Brazil, and Rhodesia will be represented, and Hon. John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of South American Republics, will be one of the most noted speakers. Kansas will be represented by a strong delegation appointed by the Governor.

The National Corn Exposition, which will be held in Omaha, again this year, promises to be in every way better and bigger than that of last year. The show of 1908 was remarkable. It was the biggest thing of the kind that has ever been attempted in the world so far as we know and it was financially successful. Provision is made for a very comprehensive exhibit in all classes and from all states in addition to the general classes in which all may compete. Kansas is well provided with a thorough classification of special prizes for this state. Exhibitors have the privilege of contesting for both the special Kansas prizes and the general prizes. Prof. A. M. TenEyck is chairman of the Kansas Commission for the National Corn Exposition, and will be glad to furnish detailed information if addressed in care of the Agricultural College at Manhattan.

It frequently happens that the farmers of Kansas, and indeed of other states, has made a competence and decided to rent or sell his farm and move to town. His life has been a strenuous one and he feels that he has earned a much needed rest. The years have crept upon him and he dislikes to get up so early in the morning or to put forth so much effort during the day as he did when younger. He thinks a complete solution of the problems offered in his yearnings is a disposal of the farm and his removal to town where he can enjoy himself. Right here KANSAS FARMER would like to voice a word of warning. The farmer who decides to move to town should provide some means which will give him an active occupation or he will suffer both mentally and physically. The writer has known many farmers who have sought urban life but never knew one to retain his health or his life for very many years unless he provided himself with some active occupation that would employ his energies as they had formerly been employed. Moving to town is all right if you decide it to be so, but moving to town and ceasing all active work is all wrong.

Formerly the man, and especially the farmer, who was considered a jack of all trades by his neighbors accepted this title as one of honor. Now it is different. The intelligent,

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

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

up-to-date farmer of today is a well-paid specialist. His use of modern methods of cultivation, seed selection, stock breeding, stock feeding and soil feeding have given him a high rank among the business men of the day. He now knows what his soil is capable of and what it needs. He has an ideal pure-bred animal in his mind toward which he devotes his feeding and breeding operations. He is an expert machinist and a leader of men. He studies the market and is alive on political and educational questions. His home lacks in no comfort and has many advantages over that of his fellow business man in the city. The old type of farmer with the large crop of whiskers and with hay-seed in his hair has practically ceased to exist, at least in Kansas. The Kansas farmer and his family are well dressed, well groomed, and are more than likely to own stock in the bank at which they do business. Many years ago, a United States Department of Agriculture official predicted that the so-called semi-arid region, lying immediately west of the Missouri River, would become the garden spot of the World as soon as the farmers learned how to handle its soil and what crops to plant under its climatic conditions. How nearly a true prophet he was is shown by the report of the Kansas State Bank Commissioner.

VALUE OF RAPE FOR PASTURE.

Carefully conducted experiments at several different experiment stations show that an acre of rape, when grazed by pigs, will save from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds of grain, and some cases have been reported in which the amount saved was even greater than that last mentioned. With grain at prices as past summer an acre of rape was worth about twenty dollars when fed to pigs. The cost of producing the acre of rape and harvesting it is less than that of almost every other crop grown on the farm. Rape is especially valuable as a catch crop for manuring the land as well as on feed. KANSAS FARMER will have more to say about rape at a seasonable time.

THE PRIZE AUTOMOBILE TOWN.

Up in the hills of Pottawatomie county is a little town whose land agents only claim a population of 700 people. It has lately attracted attention by being the end of the branch line of the Union Pacific railroad and developing into a good shipping point. It has attracted further attention by entering into a contest in a friendly way for the location of the county seat, but it has attracted most attention by the number of automobiles that are owned by its people. While to the car-window observer this little town of Onaga would not attract especial attention as showing unusual evidences of prosperity, the visitor soon learns that there are thirty-four automobiles owned by the prosperous inhabitants. This makes about one automobile for every twenty-one inhabitants and if they were all to

line up in an auto parade and each car were to carry five passengers, a large percentage of the population would be on wheels. Corn, cattle and alfalfa did this.

K. S. A. C. LECTURES ON "SCHOOL HOUSE" TRIPS.

The "school house campaign" inaugurated by the extension department some time ago is already attracting considerable attention over the state. Among the first counties to take up the offer are Anderson, Marion and Ottawa. Assistant Hinman, the dairy specialist of the extension department will be sent to Anderson county. Assistant authority in animal husbandry will go to Marion to deliver a series of lectures in the school houses on subjects pertaining to live stock. Miss Frances Brown, the extension department's lecturer and demonstrator in domestic science, will fill the dates in Ottawa county.

All that is asked of a county is to furnish a means of transportation for the speaker in going about the county. This will be done for the most part by the county superintendents. Four meetings will be held in a day in as many school houses while in the evening whenever possible a stop will be made at a town and a fifth meeting held there.

This particular plan of taking the college to those who can not come to it seems to have originated with President Waters. It was first tried by him in Missouri in a small way. Its success this state will be watched with great interest.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

The National Dairy Show will be held in the Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14-24, inclusive. This show is practically under new management and promises even greater things than it achieved last year. It has come to have recognized place in the economy of our institution, as the representatives of one of the greatest industries in this country. The show of dairy products, machinery and cattle, will of itself be worth many times the expense of the trip to Milwaukee, but in addition there are other attractive features of great value. The show will be opened by President W. H. Taft on Oct. 14, and this will be the motive for the attendance of an extraordinary rally, which will be followed by a banquet to which the heads of the agricultural colleges and the professors of dairying throughout the Union, as well as the members of the American Association creamery butter manufacturers, will be invited. Another feature of interest will be the visit of some prominent Japanese who are now representing the commercial parties of their country in America. In this delegation is Baron Kanda, Professor of the School of Peers, and a leading agriculturalist of the Mikado Kingdom. The judges for the butter exhibit are P. H. Keiffer, New York, W. D. Collyer, Chicago, J. C. Joslyn, Mankato, Minn.

FARMERS GET RICH AND NEGLECT THEIR FARMS.

Kansas prosperity has one disagreeable phase, according to F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who complains because the farmers are too rich, in spite of the fact that Mr. Coburn is in a considerable measure responsible for the development of Kansas farming into the valuable business that it is.

Mr. Coburn's complaint is based on the fact that the farmers of Kansas have become so rich during the past few years that they are all moving to town to find opportunity to spend their money in touring cars, speed horses and other luxuries which cannot be so well enjoyed in the country.

According to the secretary, these farmers, on moving to the city, retain the ownership of the farm, letting it out to a tenant or trusting it to a hired man, while they travel about. These tenants and hired men do not look after the land, stock or crops like an owner would do, and according to Mr. Coburn, the art of farming successfully is deteriorating rapidly.

The Kansas farmer, Mr. Coburn says, is in much the same position as he would be if somebody suddenly gave him a million dollars; he would

have so much he would not know what to do with it, and would waste most of the cash.

Just how to stop the Kansas farmer from making money, with the soil and climatic conditions that prevail here, the secretary does not say. Perhaps if he could cease telling the many easy ways of getting rich in the country in Kansas, the condition which Mr. Coburn deprecates, would cease to exist.

REWARD FOR GOOD CULTIVATION.

In the mind of this editor the results of good corn cultivation were never more apparent than this season. This conclusion is drawn from our observation of fields within driving distance of Topeka many of which fields have been closely watched by us. In this locality the season has been one of extremes the early part being extremely wet and the latter part very dry. Corn planted in clean ground did not suffer from each of cultivation or heavy growth of weeds during the wet period. The corn grew well during the absence of weeds the stalks were unusually strong and vigorous. In weedy fields the corn made slow growth, the stalks were spreading and color bad, on early condition of the stalk which fortells impaired productive capacity. It is a condition of plant growth impossible to overcome. So here is one good reason for planting in clean ground. The clean field kept free from weeds and the ground surface cultivated frequently with a view to moisture conservation and even to the extent of two cultivations after the field had been laid by, will produce from 50 to 70 bushels per acre. The foul fields were during the season freed from weeds, cultivation in many cases being ineffective as to result in labor thrown away are yielding from nothing to 10 or 20 bushels per acre of light chaffy corn. The dirty fields during the dry spell literally dried up, the clean fields remained green and the corn matured. These two kinds of fields can be seen side by side, subject to identically the same climatic conditions, but yielding very radically varying results to the man who did the work. The results of good farming are every where so apparent that it would seem that energy would only be rightly directed, and maximum results obtained instead of at least one half of the labor being thrown away and starvation rewards received. There is too much lost motion on the average farm. Lost motion cost lots of money and does not pay. After preparing ground, planting the seed and doing practically all the work necessary to secure good crop why not do the whole job just a little more thoroughly and convert the fields into profit producing tract instead of a money loser.

TAXING PEDIGREES.

The political papers of the state are making a good deal of capital one way or another out of the tax roll for 1909. Explanations are being given and received by various factions. From all this it is hoped that some good may come and that relief may be had by the tax payer. Among the subjects that should be considered in this connection is that of taxing pedigrees of pure bred animals. There seems to be a wide diversity of opinion and practice among the tax officials of the different counties. In some counties the Boards are apparently willing to recognize the immense value to the farmers of pure bred stock and arrange their tax roll so that these shall not be taxed out of existence. In others, they demand the last cent that it is possible to obtain and so discourage the breeding of pure bred animals.

To cite a case in point. There was a breeder of Percheron horses in KANSAS FARMER office the other day who related his experience. He stated that the tax assessor had instructions to assess all horses of certain ages and classes at certain figures. He owned a mare which had cost \$400 when brought to Kansas but for which he had paid \$700 on account of her having been bred to a very famous sire. The assessor placed the value of the animal at \$400, but the county commissioners, when sitting as a Board of Equalization, had raised the assessment value to \$700 solely because they had read a report of the sale in which the price paid was given.

Now while this gentleman is able to pay the taxes on this animal he does not feel that he ought to do so because he is assessed on possibilities. In the first place, a difference is made because of his animal having been regis-

tered and in the second and more important place, his assessment is raised because of the possibility of this mare producing a colt that was sired by a famous sire. The owner feels that he is not fairly treated, as he ought to pay taxes on the present visible value of his mare, and not on her possible value as a producer of a future colt. He also feels that instead of taxing pedigreed animals at their highest value the state and county officials should decrease the tax on all pedigreed animals of worth and so encourage their more general breeding and at the same time make it possible for the poor man to own pure bred animals.

There is no surer way for a farmer

than through the medium of pure bred live stock. If taxes are so high that the poor man can not afford to own such stock, the state suffers as well as the individual. A high general average of live stock would make for the increased prosperity of the state and would be vastly better for its tax rolls than would the high taxation of fewer individual animals.

Sugar as an Antiseptic.

Popular superstitions, so termed, are often founded upon a firm basis of scientific truth. Unconscious of its origin, generation after generation of self-taught household nurses will follow some traditional course of conduct, neither asking for, nor receiv-

ing, the sanction of the attending physician. All over the civilized world people have been in the habit of burning sugar in a sick room—a practice which has been considered by doctors and professional nurses to be an innocent superstition, has direct effect on the atmosphere, and, therefore, being neither beneficial nor harmful to the patient.

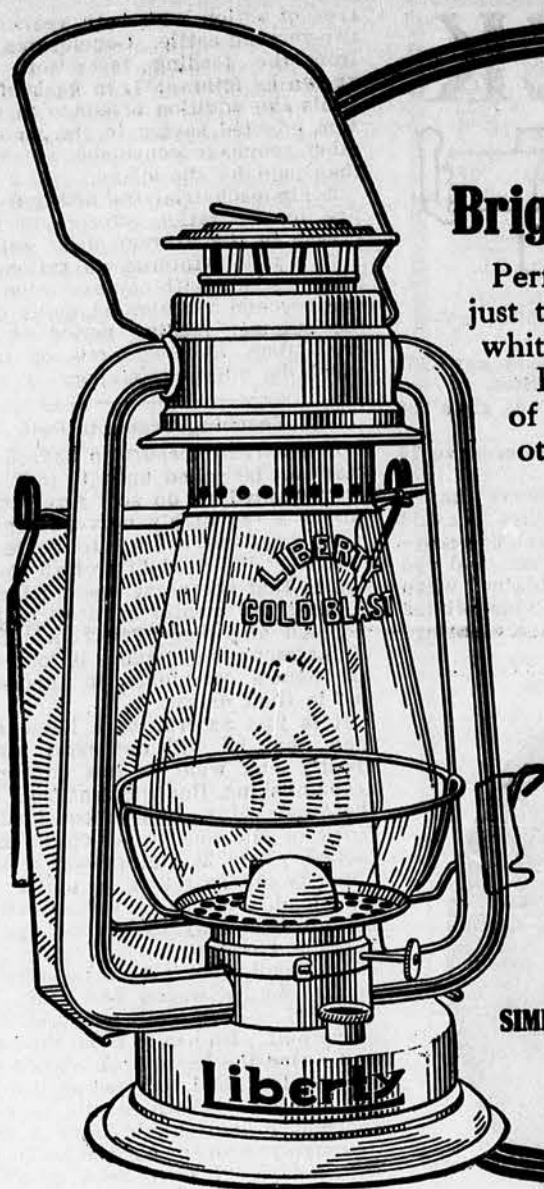
Prof. Trilbert, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has, however, demonstrated that burning sugar develops formic acetylene-hydrogen, one of the most powerful antiseptic gases known. Five grains of sugar (77.16 grains) were burned under a glass bell capable of holding 10 quarts. After the vapor arising from the sugar had had time to cool, bacilli of typhos, tuberculosis, cholera, smallpox and other infectious diseases were placed in the bell in open glass tubes, and within half an hour all the microbes were dead.

Further experiments by Prof. Trilbert disclosed the fact that if sugar is burnt in a closed vessel containing putrefied meat, or the contents of rotten eggs, the offensive odor arising from the decaying matter disappears at once. It will thus be seen that so far from being a mere superstition, the popular faith in the disinfecting qualities of burnt sugar rests on a solid scientific foundation. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cobless Corn.

The daily press during the summer gave undue prominence to the development of cobless corn by some Illinois man. The chances are that the corn to which reference was made was a freak being a reversion to the old type of pod corn, a variety in which each of the kernels is enclosed in a husk. Reversions to this are sometimes seen in cultivated fields. This pod corn or so-called cobless corn has little value as a cultivated plant.

To get the greatest value of the manure it must be evenly distributed. This can be done better, quicker and more satisfactorily by a spreader than by hand. The cost of a machine will be repaid many times before it is worn out. It can be used more days in the year than any other piece of farm machinery. The same amount of manure will cover more land more economically than can be done by hand. Every load of manure on the premises should be gotten out on the land. The sooner this is done the sooner will the returns come in from this valuable asset.



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Product of Twenty Acres. Exceeds in Value that of Many Quarter Sections.

Beginning with this issue KANSAS FARMER will tell of the accomplishments of those who have and are farming successfully small tracts of land. There is a feeling among the young men of today that the small farm will produce a living and allow its owner to accumulate a competency besides. The statements now in the editor's possession pretty well prove that the idea of the small farm in the west should not be scorned. The following statement is that of Matt. W. Hall, warden of Missouri penitentiary, who must be as good a farmer as he is warden. On this tract vegetables were grown. Only under certain favorable market conditions can vegetables be produced profitably. Vegetable farming is not the only profitable class of farming adapted to the small tract as will be shown in succeeding sketches. It is time we begun to study the possibilities of fewer acres better farmed. A thorough understanding of the results obtained on small farms will keep at home many a young man who will seek his fortune in the cities.—EDITOR.

Here is a statement of quantities and value of vegetables I raised on the 12-acre farm belonging to the Missouri State Penitentiary. During the winter of 1905 and 1906 I began manuring this piece of ground and con-

tinued to spread manure on it until spring when I broke it up and put it into vegetables, raising in 1906 \$1,200 worth of vegetables at wholesale prices. During the summer as I took the vegetables off I sowed all of it I could in cow-peas and turned them under in September, still adding what manure I could from time to time. During 1907 I raised \$1,800 worth of vegetables. The next winter I continued to manure some of the worst wornout spots on the place and during 1908 I raised \$2,966.75 worth of vegetables.

VEGETABLES RAISED ON PRISON FARM DURING SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1908.

90,400 green onions at \$6.00 per M.	\$ 542.40
45 boxes onions at \$1.00 per box	45.00
32 bushels yellow onions at 75c per bushel	24.00
55 bushels German multiplier onions at 75c per bushel	41.25
88 bushels Red Globe onions at \$1.00 per bushel	88.00
981 bushels tomatoes at 75c per bushel	735.75
70,120 pounds cabbage at \$1.00 per cwt.	701.20
185 bushels lettuce at 25c per bushel	46.25
47 bushels radishes at \$2.00 per bushel	94.00
13 wagonloads pie plant (14,000 stalks to the wagon load) at \$20 per load	260.00
250 bushels green beans at 50c per bushel	125.00
162 bushels sweet potatoes at 75c per bushel	121.50
178 bushels early Irish potatoes at 80c per bushel	142.00
Total	\$2,966.75

LIVE STOCK



Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, Kan., who is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a former student of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been called to inspect a number of cases of fatal cattle disease in the vicinity of Ottawa. Dr. Wolf finds that the animals grow feverish, then delirious and finally die with every symptom of having been poisoned. His investigations lead him to believe that the trouble is caused by a new weed, samples of which he has sent to the Agricultural College for identification.

Community Breeding Associations.
The community breeding associations of which KANSAS FARMER frequently refers presents a most feasible plan for economically improving and increasing the live stock interest of any community, county or state. Briefly stated such associations are advantageous for following reasons:

1. To encourage the growing of pure red animals.
2. To create a demand for, and open channels for the sale of surplus stock.
3. To make possible the interchange of breeding animals for which the owner has no further use.
4. To secure pledges from members and others to use pure bred sires only.
5. To mutually benefit the members mentally, socially and financially.
6. To co-operate so far as possible with fellow members, in the buying and selling of animals.

Quarantine Because of Lip and Leg Disease of Sheep in Wyoming.

Owing to the presence of an infectious disease known as lip and leg disease or necrobacillosis of sheep, the Secretary of Agriculture has ordered a quarantine, effective August 12, on the counties of Fremont, Natrona, Converse, Weston, Crooks, Sheridan, Johnson and Big Horn, in the state of Wyoming. Sheep that are affected with this disease will under no conditions be allowed to be moved interstate from the quarantined area. Sheep that have been exposed may be moved for stocking or feeding purposes after one dipping under government supervision, or they may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter without dipping, under certain restrictions. Healthy sheep that have not been exposed may be moved interstate from the quarantined area only when accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Lip and leg disease is caused by a germ known as the necrosis bacillus, and is marked by an ulcerative condition of the legs, muzzles and lips. Other parts may be likewise affected. Sheds, feed lots, corrals or pastures become infected with the germs, which enter the tissues when the mouth or leg is injured by briars, stubble, rough forage, etc., and set up disease.

Full information regarding the conditions of the quarantine and details of treatment may be obtained free by addressing a request to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Controlling Color in Shorthorns.

The possibilities of fixing color in shorthorn cattle has been the interesting subject of a study by a professor in Ireland. The following conclusions are offered:

1. Red crossed by red should give red calves.
2. White crossed by white should give white calves.
3. Red crossed by white should give roans.
4. Roans inbred should give reds, white and roans in the proportion, 1, 1, 2.
5. Roans crossed by reds should give roans and reds in equal proportion.
6. Roans crossed by whites should give roans and whites in equal proportion.

His tabulation on actual results were as follows:

- 438 reds crossed by reds gave 413 reds and 25 roans.
- 3 whites crossed by whites gave 3 whites.

75 reds crossed by whites gave 3 reds and 68 roans.

514 roans crossed by roans gave 152 reds, 278 roans and 84 whites.

456 roans crossed by reds gave 226 reds and 230 roans.

23 roans crossed by whites gave 14 roans and 9 whites.

It is interesting to observe that if the Shorthorn breeder wishes to avoid whites he is limited to three crosses—red with red, red with roan, and red with white. Whites are obtained when whites are bred together, when whites are bred with roans, or when roans are bred together.



VIOLA'S GOLDEN JOLLY,
Owned by Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Silage in Beef Feeding.

The Missouri experiment station has given another effective trial at feeding silage to beef cattle. The three carloads so fed and marketed give the facts. They sold at range of \$5.50 to \$7.25, the bulk of bringing \$6.75 to \$7.25. Weights and prices were as follows:

No.	Aver. Weight.	Price.
5	1416	\$7.25
4	1157	7.25
1	1280	7.25
5	1436	7.00
5	991	7.00
5	990	7.00
4	1345	7.00
4	1125	7.00
6	1011	6.75
5	1400	6.75
3	1033	6.00
1 calf	580	6.00
1	1000	5.50

In the feeding tests silage was fed in three kinds of rations; first, in wintering ration where no corn was fed; second, in a wintering ration where a small allowance of corn was fed and third in a fattening ration, where a full allowance of corn was fed. The station made separate trials of each

type of ration with both yearling and two-year-old cattle. Conclusions drawn from the feeding test were made known as follows: 1. In each of these trials the addition of silage to the ration effected saving in the amount of other roughage consumed which more than paid for the silage.

2. In each trial the addition of silage to the ration effected to an increase in the average daily gain.

3. Cattle wintered on rations containing silage with one exception made cheaper and more rapid gains during the summer feeding period on bluegrass than lots wintered on rations which did not contain silage.

Teaching Teams to Pull.

It is a real pleasure to have a team that can be relied upon to pull whenever wanted to do so. Any team, if not of a too highly nervous temperament, may be trained to perfect reliability. We need first of all the recognize that the horse has a mind and at least the mental qualities of memory and affection. The consideration of paramount importance is to develop the team's confidence in themselves and in their driver.

It is just as true of a horse as of man, that he will not exert himself greatly over what he has no hope of accomplishing. But different from man, the horse thinks of previous loads instead of the one to which he is attached. This is the reason a balky horse is apt to refuse to pull a very light load. He has no way of estimating his load only by pulling upon it. Hitch a horse to a very heavy load, let him pull upon it, then transfer him to any empty wagon and start him. You will see him gather himself for a heavy pull. He has in mind the heavy load. Had the horse been stalled with a heavy load, and whipped until driver and horse were both certain he could not pull it, you would have a horse thoroughly broken not to pull. One writer says, "I have seen men who had horses given to pulling upon the halter put one on the puller they were confident the horse could not break, and then whip him over the head in order to make him pull. Nearly always when a horse finds he cannot pull loose he will walk up to the hitching post. I have heard men argue that a horse could be so thoroughly broken in this way that a tow string would hold him." There is some truth in it, though not all horses are to be managed in the same way.

A horse of nervous temperament should never be excited. He will always do his best in a perfectly calm state of mind. The drivers of fast trotters have taught us this. They have also learned that to keep the horse calm all men in attendance must remain so. No passionate, profane man ever developed great speed in a horse nor trained a powerful pulling team. With these general principles in view, any team may be trained so that it will be a delight to work them. Have a definite and small vocabulary to use with your team, and always use the same word for one purpose. Keep the same two horses working together, and always on the same side. Use open bridles, so that the team can see what is going on around them. Keep all attachments strong, that your team will not be in fear of straining themselves through something break-

ing. Use close-fitting collars and harness, and never allow a horse to become sore from any part of the harness. Teach your team to start together. Keep them strong and in good spirits by good and regular feeding, and good care in every particular. Let them come to heavy pulling gradually, and not at all until their bones are well matured.—A. C. S. in Exchange.

Selecting Feeding Steers.

PROF. G. C. WHEELER, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Wherever a considerable amount of grain and roughage is produced the feeding of cattle forms one of the most profitable ways of marketing the products of the farm. The feeding of beef cattle commends itself especially to those conditions where much coarse feed is available with a minimum of labor at hand.

The profits in cattle feeding are more certain to the man who has a considerable portion of the feed required as a product of his own farm. This is especially true as regards the roughage needed. Many feeders, it is true, feed cattle at a profit and buy much of the feed, but the risks are greater and the margins must be wider. This class of feeders are usually very skillful in buying and selling their stock, and to this fact owe, in great part, their success.

The ability to make proper selections of feeding animals, and to use the highest degree of intelligence in buying and selling, is a far more important factor in profitable steer feeding than special skill in their feeding and general management. It would be a difficult matter to formulate any fixed rules which would enable a man to know when to feed and when not to feed.

A feeder purchasing cattle can make a profit feeding the very poorest types of beef cattle if they can be bought cheap enough. It necessitates a perfect knowledge of the various classes of cattle and their relative value when finished, and likewise the degree of finish which will yield the greater profit with the different grades of feeding cattle. These are matters of experience, and are purely business phases of the subject.

A meat producing animal must conform to a certain general type or form in order to produce the highest class of market product when ready for the block, and a study of the market requirements is necessary in order to know what kind of an animal to breed or select for the feed yard. The first and primary consideration for the block is that the steer dress out a large per cent of carcass. The cost per pound of the carcass as it hangs on the hooks is the indication of the skill of the buyer for a great packing house. The figures which confront him from day to day furnish a gauge of his ability to estimate the way a bunch of steers is going to dress out by observing them on foot.

The scrubs and more poorly bred animals invariably show a higher per cent of those parts which constitute offal. They lack in the thick flesh over the valuable parts found in the better type of beef cattle.

The butcher demands that the dressed carcass shall have a minimum of bone. It must be heavy in those parts having a high market value, and

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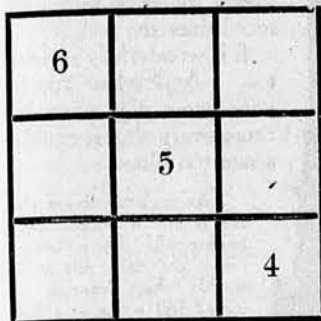
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Magic 15 puzzle.



Directions—Place any of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, in the nine squares on this or a separate sheet of paper so that the vertical columns, horizontal lines and the diagonal lines will each make 15.

Winners will be notified by mail. All answers must be in our office not later than Oct. 20, 1909. Send your solution and your name and address plainly written to

E. B. Guild Music Co.
722 Kansas Ave Topeka, Kan.

**MODERN LIGHT**

installed anywhere in 2 days
\$125 UP

—Write—

Wichita Acetylene
Mfg. Co.,
234 S. Topeka Av.
Wichita, Kan.

**Shoe Boils, Capped
Hock, Bursitis**
are hard to cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Look for D. F. FREE. **ABSORBINE, JR.** (manikin, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Galls, Varicose Veins, Varicocitis, Ailments Pain.

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



DEATH TO HEAVES
Newton's Heavy, Cough & Distemper Cure
Guaranteed or Money Back.
\$1.00 per can, at dealers, or
Express Paid. 18 Yrs' Sale.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.
Toledo, Ohio.

Sunrise Stock Farm.

Having sold my farm, will price my cattle at bargain prices. Some good bulls, cows and heifers from 1 head to 3 car loads extra show cow.

J. W. TOLMAN, Hope, Kansas.

BIG HOG SALE**OCTOBER 20, 1909****Toronto, - - Kansas****50 Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs**

20 PRING GILTS. 5 YEAPLING SOWS.
10 TRILD SOWS. 2 YEAPLING BOARS.
13 SPRING BOARS.

Sale at farm one-half mile north-east of Toronto, Kansas. Write for catalog and don't forget the date—

OCTOBER 20**L. A. KEELER**

Auctioneers:

Col. W. C. Parks, Ottawa, Kansas,
W. C. Mills, Yates Center, Kansas.

Henry C. Gilsman, owner of the Rockbrook herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Station F, Omaha, Neb., makes a change in his advertising card this week. Mr. Gilsman is winner of prizes at the big shows where he exhibits his cattle, and his offer of bargain prices for thirty days is well worth nothing. See his new advertisement and write him.

proportionately light in the cheaper cuts. The whole carcass must have a large per cent of lean tissue, and the fat should be evenly distributed. The fiber of the lean meat should be fine and of a bright red color.

In selecting a bunch of steers for winter feeding it is very important that they have this gaining or feeding propensity in addition to being of that distinctly beef type demanded by the market requirements. The feeder of steers making his selections must look for some of the outward indications or characters which are associated with this propensity. The ability to make good gains depends primarily upon the digestive and assimilative powers of the steer.

Of the outward characters indicating strong digestive power may be mentioned a large, roomy middle, showing ability to handle large amounts of food. A steer tucked in the flank or noticeably lacking in barrel capacity very seldom becomes a good feeder. We likewise look for a good, full chest, as the size and development of the vital organs of the animal are indicated by the chest capacity. The lungs and heart have a very important function to perform in the digestion and assimilation of feed.

Early maturity is another important qualification in the desirable steer for present market requirements. This is largely a matter of breeding. Early maturity simply means that the steer will fatten or finish for market at an early age. Steers of mixed or poor breeding will oftentimes fail to fatten or finish properly, although they may be making good gains. The early maturing steer is invariably of compact, blocky build, short and broad in face, with short, thick neck and short legs. This type may be found in any of the beef breeds. The better types of feeding cattle are usually the most profitable ones to cost, even though they do cost more.

J. W. Ferguson, R. 1, Topeka, Kan., who made such a stir in Poland China circles at the State wide Fair, is offering some bargains in the Readers Market Place. If you want some good Corroctor 2nd stuff get in touch with Mr. Ferguson.

The Breeders Sale Company of Arrow-smith, Ill., which is capitalized at \$30,000 and of which C. W. Hurt is secretary and manager, announces a series of sales that will be held in the coliseum at Bloomington, Ill. About 300 head of imported and native bred draft horses of all breeds; trotters saddlers and a few grades will be included in his sale of horses which will be held on Oct. 26, 27, 28. This consignment will include a large number of mares of the several draft breeds. The swine sale will be held on Nov. 2 and 3 and will include five breeds. The cattle sale will be held Nov. 9, 10, 11, 12 and will include Shorthorns, Polled Durhams, Angus, Galloways, Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys. Notice the handsome advertisement of this sale and write to Mr. Hurt for entry blanks or for catalogs.

Roy Johnston, owner of South Mound herd of big-boned Poland Chinas, South Mound, Kan., writes that his herd is in fine shape, and that he gets many compliments from the field men who tell him that he has one of the great herds in which is combined size and quality. They seem to be particularly pleased with a litter that was sired on March 9 and which now averages right around 250 pounds. He has plenty of other 200 pound March pigs, and thirty days between them and sale date. So he will have some big hogs to offer. He says he will put up twenty-five of these against any twenty-five of similar age in any herd in the state. He now has ninety summer and fall pigs that are very fine. He is succeeding along the same lines that H. H. Harshaw of Butler, Mo., has pursued, by using a combination of Blaine's Wonder sows on a Long John boar. The pigs are extra good, out of large litters, and all of the large type breeding. They are all early enough to get a good start before the cold weather. Inquiries will have careful attention, and satisfaction will be guaranteed to all purchasers, whether by mail or personal inspection. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Keesecker's Durocs.

G. F. Keesecker, proprietor of the Farmington Duroc Jersey herd, located at Washington, Kan., is offering 15 dandy spring pigs at private sale. They are of Kant Be Beat, Improver 2nd, Tip Top Notcher and Duroc Paragon breeding. Write for description and prices.

High Class Poland China Sale.

Don't fail to look up the ad of H. B. Vanhousen's Poland China sale to be held at Eldon, Mo., Oct. 30, 1909. This will be a grand opportunity to buy some herd boar material. All the prize winning blood is represented in this herd. The offering is well grown out and in the pink of condition. Send for catalog and attend this sale. Watch Kansas Farmer for further mention.

Polled Durham Cattle.

On Oct. 23, White Bros., of Buffalo, Kan., will sell their entire herd of Polled Durham cattle. This is a clean closing out sale in order to divide the interest of White Bros. Everything will be sold including the herd bull. Most of the cattle are pure Scotch, all are in good condition and either have calves at foot or are bred to crop calves early in the spring. No. 1 in the catalog, large red sow got by Cambridge Lad 8d by Scotch Archer out of Imp. Princess Royal 64th. This is a pure scotch cow and a double Standard Polled Durham No. 2. Burtin Wood Oak Leaf. Get Faron Gold Dust by Secret Victor out of Oak Leaf Dutches. This is not only a well bred cow but a fair individual. Send for catalog and get complete list of the herd. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

LUMBER Special Bargains for October

WE HAVE 50 CARS OF USED LUMBER AND 25 CARS OF NEW SHORT LENGTH BOARDS AND DIMENSION WE MUST MOVE AT ONCE. YOU CAN MAKE \$100 SAVING ON A CAR of this material at the prices named. All used lumber is free from nails and sound and strong material—much of it better than new. Go in with your neighbor and order a car.

READ CAREFULLY THESE PRICES.

2 cars, 2x4, 4 to 6 ft. long, NEW, per M.....\$12.50	2 cars partition, 6 and 8 ft. long, good for siding, fences and crating.....10.25
3 cars, 2x6, 4 to 6 ft. long, NEW, per M.....12.00	1 car, 7-8x1 5-8 No. 1 strips, used for bicycle track, NEW, tacked together will make finest picket fence in the world.....18.00
2 cars, short lengths, NEW, 2x6, 10 and 12 ft. long, per M.....14.00	50 large barn doors, some metal covered, at each.....\$2.00 to 4.00
4 cars, 1x4 and 1x6 Boards, 4 to 6 ft.....15.75	5 cars used timbers, per M.....\$8.00 to \$16.00
3 cars, used flooring, good condition.....18.00	25 cars of every kind, size and length. Used lumber, per M.....\$5.00 to \$15.00
7 cars, dimension assorted widths and lengths per M.....\$12.00 to 15.00	
1 car, 2-8 gum NEW 8, 10 and 12 in. wide best for crating, per M 12.00	

We have hundreds of inquiries for our bargain list—this will answer all. These prices on the short new stock are 40 per cent below regular prices. This new lumber is strictly high grade material.

We have recently established a large new yard—Yard No. 4—for used and second hand material only. Come to our yards, we can save you big money on everything.

MEET US AT AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK SHOW.

Come to our stand at the American Royal and go in our Auto at our expense to our yards and see the material for yourself. If you can use any of the above, write or wire us at once. These SPECIAL BARGAINS last ten days. All prices are f. o. b. Kansas City and subject to immediate acceptance. Address,

HOUSE WRECKING SALVAGE & LUMBER CO., Yard No. 4, 2nd Walnut St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

An Ideal Farm For Sale

Many well versed in farming say this is the best farm in Kansas. Any way it will produce with any of them, and is well and beautifully located.

Then here is the one for which you are looking. It adjoins a live town about 40 miles west of St. Joseph. It comprises 300 acres and is exceptionally well improved, well watered and has lots of fine walnut timber.

Do You Want a Great Farm?

One agricultural expert says it is the best conditioned farm he ever saw. It has always been a money maker. Much land in this vicinity, and not so well located has changed hands for more money than is asked for this.

If you are interested, address

R 227, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Kansas State Agricultural College

HOME IN MANHATTAN

or Lands anywhere in Kansas see
Manhattan Realty Co., HULL &
MOORE, Manhattan, Kan. You should
buy this summer. Write us now.

FARMS IN VIRGINIA 10 \$ Per ACRE AND UP

Come to Sunny Virginia. You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10 per acre and up. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock-raising and general farming. Fine climate, abundant water, convenient markets and good neighbors. Full information and valuable booklet upon request. Write for it.

F. H. LABAUME, AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL AGENT, Roanoke, Va.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RY., Dept. A L

A FEW SNAPS IN ABSOLUTELY LEVEL LAND.

320 a. perfectly level, 209 a. in wheat, 4 miles from two towns.....	\$20.00 a.
185 a., very fine, no a foot of waste.....	\$12.50 a.
160 a., 12 miles out, very fine.....	\$11.00 a.

These are special bargains Write me H. D. HUGHES, McDonald, Kansas.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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 Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

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

DAIRY



It is reported that the Haskell Indian Institute at Lawrence, Kan., is now engaged in putting up the largest quantity of ensilage that has ever been siloed on one farm in Kansas. The Government farmers at Haskell find that ensilage is the best winter feed for dairy cows that it is possible for them to get and they are putting up 350 tons for the use of their dairy herd this winter.

Much has been said in the papers about "petroleum butter," and the curiosity if not the anxiety of the dairy farmers has been excited. Dairy Commissioner Foust of Philadelphia secured a sample of "petroleum butter" and had it analyzed. He found it was composed of 80 per cent vaseline, two per cent salt and 10 per cent cornstarch. The rest was water. The sample looked much like vaseline and is said to taste like it. Mr. Foust decided that it could not be sold as butter.

A poor general farm by intelligent management through dairying may be made into a rich farm and be placed on a high paying basis. It is the most direct and the cheapest way of feeding the soil and of making it grow more fertile and productive each year. Rough and concentrated feeds given to dairy cows not only go for producing milk and butter, but for rich fertilizers to build up the soil with the proper handling of the manure. The man who makes dairying one of the main branches of his farming, and sticks to it for a number of years, may not get rich quickly but is sure to get rich sooner or later.

Cream Cooling Device.

Most farmers would deliver a better grade of cream if they had a suitable place for keeping it until it is delivered. No one should attempt to keep the cream in a cellar or in a large tank of water where the daily pumping is not sufficient to keep it cool. If a suitable place cannot be built in a well constructed milk house, the following arrangement answers the purpose quite well:

Caring for the cream at the proper time by any of the methods given below will result in a very little souring at the end of two days.

Make a small water-tight box of two-inch material and of sufficient size to hold all the cream cans necessary in handling the cream. This box should have a tight fitting cover, and be divided into sections by means of rods which will prevent single cans from upsetting when left alone in the tank. The best place for this tank is in the milk house. It may be placed between the well pump and the stock watering tank, and in that case another box or small house should be built over it for protection. All the water pumped for the stock should flow through this tank, the inlet discharging near the bottom, which will force all the warm water out first. The overflow pipe should have one-half inch larger diameter than the inlet in order that the water may be freely carried off. The water in the tank should be of sufficient depth to immerse the cans within two inches of the top. Another place that would be suitable for holding cream could be built inside the watering tank, or an ordinary empty kerosene barrel may answer the purpose. Burn out the oil and bore holes for the water inlet and outlet between the second and third hoops from the top. Make connection the same as for the box, but be sure the inlet water pipe is extended nearly to the bottom. It is a good plan to bore one-inch holes between the first and second hoops from the top and place rods through them, so the cans will not float when partly filled. Shelter this barrel the same as you would the box, remembering to change the water in the box or barrel often enough to have it reasonably cold, so that the cream may be kept at nearly the same temperature as the water from the well.—Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin.

View of Dairying.

There never was a better time to engage in the dairy business than the present, as every indication points one way towards steadily higher prices for dairy products. Only a few years ago, throughout the middle west, when farmers were asked to invest only a few dollars in milk cans, so as to ship cream, they often made the remark that they were afraid to invest so much for fear the dairy business would be over before the cans were worn out. At that time the United States was doing quite an export business in dairy products, which of course, helped to regulate and maintain prices. It was generally believed that the volume of export trade would remain low or lower. The opposite has been the fact.

Home demand has increased with the growth of the country so that today there is hardly any export business in dairy products. From 1880 to 1905 the butter exports fell off 61 per cent, while the cheese exports fell off from the 1880 total of 123,000,000 pounds to only 3,000,000 for 1905. The price increase has been steady all through this period, irrespective of hard times.

With our climatic conditions so favorable to dairying and our soil so well adapted to growing the best of feed, it is certain no man can make a mistake in engaging in the dairy business and pushing it year after year for all it is worth. There is no gamble in dairying whatever; it is as certain in its returns for the man who goes into it in earnest as is the interest on government bonds.

Write Your Congressman.

The National Dairy Union has written State Dairy Commissioner Wilson of Kansas as follows:

"You are undoubtedly fully aware of the conditions confronting the dairy industry. You also know of the recent attempts of the oleomargarine interests of their sympathizers to in some way annul our present oleomargarine law and that it is generally understood that these interests are going to undertake to secure the passage of a substitute law which will practically nullify our present law at the next session of Congress.

"In order to protect our industry it becomes necessary for the dairymen and their friends to be prepared to resist any move made in this direction and realizing that there is nothing that will arouse a public official to a sense of duty like a letter from his constituents, we want the names of one to two thousand of the most intelligent dairymen in every congressional district in your state. We want the names of men who will write a letter to these congressmen insisting that they use their influence to prevent any kind of action that threatens danger to the dairy industry."

Commissioner Wilson is sending the above letter to creamerymen, cream station operators and dairymen and he is writing as follows:

"The National Dairy Union has fought for the dairymen of this coun-

try, aided by the dairy interests throughout the United States in securing the passage of our present oleomargarine law and several of the amendments which have since been enacted. You are only too familiar with the fact that the oleomargarine interests are directly in opposition to the progress of dairying; now a bitter fight is again waging against the dairy interest of our nation. It is, therefore, our duty to do our part.

"Will you have a number of your farmers write their congressman, urging him to do everything in his power to prevent any interference with the present oleomargarine law?"

Where It Can Be Seen.

In 1903 Hoard's Dairyman took a Cow Census of the year's work of 45 farmers belonging to the Onondaga (N. Y.) Milk Association. These farmers kept records of their herds and marketed their milk in Syracuse; thirty-one of them read dairy and agricultural papers. They averaged a profit of \$1.35 for every dollar they spent in feed. Fourteen of these patrons did not read either agricultural or dairy papers. Where a farmer does not read such papers, you will also find, as a rule, that he does not read books devoted to his business. These fourteen averaged \$1.20 for every dollar spent in feed, or 15 cents less on every dollar. Now, the average cost of keeping three cows was \$42.66. Multiply this sum by 15 cents and you have a loss, per cow, of six dollars and forty cents. Suppose a man had a dairy of 20 cows; then there would be a loss of \$128 annually. What can we say for a man who will not stop a hundred and twenty-eight dollar leak with ten dollars worth of good reading information?

Here are the figures for the fourteen who did not read and what they lost by not reading:

No. 3 with 37 cows lost.....	\$236.80
No. 4 with 20 cows lost.....	128.00
No. 5 with 22 cows lost.....	140.00
No. 6 with 18 cows lost.....	80.20
No. 8 with 22 cows lost.....	140.80
No. 12 with 24 cows lost.....	153.60
No. 17 with 20 cows lost.....	128.00
No. 22 with 22 cows lost.....	148.80
No. 29 with 24 cows lost.....	153.60
No. 30 with 19 cows lost.....	64.00
No. 32 with 7 cows lost.....	44.00
No. 33 with 12 cows lost.....	76.80
No. 36 with 14 cows lost.....	79.60
No. 38 with 22 cows lost.....	140.80

Total loss.....\$1,721.60

When the effect on our minds by the right kind of reading matter can be had so cheaply, think of the folly of these fourteen farmers losing seventeen hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents, when \$10 apiece, or \$140, would have saved it.

He Turned on the Light.

Is it possible to distinguish a good cow from a poor one by outward appearance? Not always. "There is but one absolutely reliable way and that is by using the scales and the Babcock test," writes Charles Foss, an Illinois dairyman. "I have been testing my herd and keeping an individual record of each cow for over five years.

"Before I tested my herd I averaged about \$30 per cow per year for butterfat the the creamery. I was quite sure I was not receiving as much from my herd as they cost me to keep them, or, at least, was not making any profit.

"In December, 1903, I began testing my herd and have been testing them continuously ever since.

"The first year I tested, my herd of fourteen cows averaged 5,800 pounds milk and 224 pounds fat. The lowest cow produced 3,321 pounds of milk and 151 pounds fat, while the best cow produced 5,802 pounds milk and 386 pounds fat, a difference of 6,481



Remington AUTOLOADING RIFLE

YOU can shoot it 5 times "quick as you can think." You pull and release the trigger for each shot—the recoil does the rest.

It is wonderfully accurate too. And when you hit your game it is yours, because every shot is equal to a one ton blow.

Like modern military rifles, the action is locked by a turning bolt. But a Remington is the only rifle in the world which encases this locked bolt action in a Solid Breech Hammerless steel frame. And moreover, the Remington loads itself.

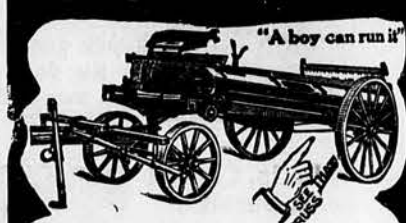
Take a modern Remington with you. Made in .25, .30-30, .32 and .35 Remington calibres.

"Big enough for the Biggest Game."

Circular upon request

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 315 Broadway, N. Y. City

APPLETON MANURE SPREADERS QUALITY



THE APPLETON Manure Spreader is as strong as steel and oak can make it. It is so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man and control its every operation from the seat. It is easy to load, easy for the horses to start, does not bunch the manure—but spreads it evenly and uniformly from the beginning to the end of the load, and as thickly or as thinly as needed—and is practically automatic in all its operations. Our Free Spreader Booklet tells you how and why. Send for it now.

Appleton Manufacturing Co.,
(Established 1872)
19 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

On Rainy Days A Fish Brand Slicker will keep you dry

And give you full value in comfort and long wear

\$3.00

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

Sold by first-class Retailers the country over. Send for our Free Catalogue

A. J. TOWER CO. TOWER'S
BOSTON, U. S. A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., Ltd. FISH BRAND
TORONTO, CANADA



Home Knit Hosiery

These stockings can be knit in 30 minutes on Gearhart's Family Knitter. New machine with Ribbing Attachment. Knits everything for home or trade, from factory or home-spun yarns. My new plan tells how to make money to pay for machine. All yarns at cost. Write for catalog and free samples of work. J. E. GEARHART, Box 27 Clearfield, Pa.



A Group of W. L. Wood's Herefords at Strong City, Kan.

pounds milk and 235 pounds fat. Six of the fourteen cows I had produced less than 200 pounds fat.

The lowest seven cows averaged 19 pounds fat and 4,825 pounds milk and the highest seven averaged 269 pounds of fat and 7,128 pounds milk, a difference of 2,303 pounds milk and 90 pounds fat.

One of the surprises, at the close of this year's test, was the great difference in the production of cows Nos. 6 and 7. These cows stood side by side in the barn. Both received approximately the same amount of feed and I had always considered both of them excellent cows. Cow No. 6 produced 9,802 pounds milk containing 886 pounds fat. No. 7 produced 4,701 pounds milk containing 176 pounds fat. A difference of 5,101 pounds milk and 210 pounds fat. The one produced \$3 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed, the other \$1.40.

"Number 6 was a high grade Holstein. The other was a grade Short-horn cow of the dual purpose kind. Number 7 was a beautiful looking cow, having an exceptionally large pendulous udder, but not very large milk veins. Cow No. 6 returned a little more than five times as much net profit in a year as No. 7.

A small herd of ten cows like No. 6 will return as much net profit in a year as a herd of 53 cows like No. 7.

"This is not all the difference in these cows. Think of the difference in the cost of building and keeping in repair a barn for the 10 cows and a barn for 53 cows, and the difference in the labor required to feed and milk these two herds. One way for the dairyman to solve the labor problem is to sell his poor cows to the butcher, and keep all good cows but less in number.

"Another cow that I had considered a low producer and had at one time thought of selling, produced 5,970 pounds milk containing 272 pounds fat, her milk averaging 4.55 per cent fat. This cow returned \$2.25 for each \$1 worth of feed consumed.

"This only shows how unable we are to distinguish the poor cow from the good one without using the scales and Babcock test."

Quality of Farm Butter.

The great variability in the quality of farm butter has about driven that article from some of our large city markets. The good farm-made butter has had to take the fate of the poor butter. The maker of good butter has had to share the fate of the maker of poor butter, so far as the big city market is concerned.

There is doubtless much farm butter still sold in the cities, says a writer in the National Farmer, but it is smuggled in under the name of creamery butter, the wise traders knowing how to make a double profit with this trick.

If one tries to buy farm-made butter in Chicago he will find success difficult to attain. But instead he will be offered a lot of creamery butter at a few cents under the regular price. He suspects this to be oleo, but finds it is not. Then he asks if it is not process butter, and is told no. Often he finds its quality as good as that of any other butter. If he is a citizen and not onto the tricks of the trade, he will remain unable to solve the problem of why he was able to buy this butter a little cheaper than the other butter, while it appears to be equally as good.

But the buyers and the traders profit at the expense of the farmer. The latter sent his butter to the city, where it was sold at a low price on account of being dumped with many other lots, many of which were of poorer quality than the lot that was re-named "creamery" butter. Let no one imagine that the wily Chicago buyer resells a lot of good butter for poor butter simply because he bought it as such. No, he sorts it out and disposes of it in different directions.

This reacts on the farm-maker of butter disastrously. He has not yet found out that he is being robbed year after year by this trick. He will be a long time yet in finding out the truth.

This is made possible by the poor quality of farm butter. Were farm butter generally of high quality, it would not be possible for the traders to purchase it at a small price. The situation can be changed only by the large improvement of the quality of farm butter, just so long as it has a bad reputation just so long will it be bought in by the city haggler at a price below what it should be sold.

Farm butter is generally low in quality because it varies in so many of the things that compose it. The quality, as understood by the city buyer, takes in the aggregate of everything. The color, the salt, the grain, the flavor, the softness or hardness, the aroma (which may be flavor), all go to make up the quality of the butter.

The farmer in producing a better butter will have to make himself an expert on each of these. Indeed it will be easier to teach our farm butter-makers what each of these should be than to attempt to consider any mass of butter as a whole.

We must have fairly fixed standards for farm butter. These are those that would leave everything to the unstandardized fancy of the expert maker, but the trouble is that all butter-makers are likely to consider themselves experts. We can have standards for everything except flavor and aroma.

The Mission of the Land.

A great writer once said that the mission of the land is to produce and keep on producing food, live stock, lumber and other commodities for the service of man. He who owns land and is indifferent to this, is guilty of a moral wrong; and he who takes good land out of commission and suffers it to lie unproductive and useless is guilty of a greater one. This is the only criterion by which we can properly judge of the right of an individual to own land in large tracts. The good results attendant upon small individual holdings are natural. The purposes of nature in the upward evolution of man are usually better carried out in this way, and not because, as is so frequently argued, every man has an inherent right to its ownership. The lazy, the incapable and the densely ignorant assuredly have no such right, and land is too precious and its mission too high to be thus wasted. If the owner of a great country estate can farm his land as well as or better than if it were in small holdings; if, following the precept of Swift, he make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow where one grew before; if he supply his section with a better breed of horses, cattle or sheep, well and good; no one with any knowledge of economics could say he was doing any injury to the world or mankind. It is not the amount of land that he owns, but what he does with it for which he is morally responsible.

Increasing the Potato Yield.

Potato growers will be interested in experiments made by the Ohio Experiment Station. These experiments indicate that it is worth while to select seed potatoes and that the yield can be greatly increased by so doing. The station six years ago selected one variety which had yielded the previous year more than the other varieties they had tested. The hills of this variety were dug by hand and those hills yielding the largest number of marketable potatoes were selected for a high-yielding type, and the hills yielding the smallest number of marketable potatoes were selected for a low-yielding type. The potatoes from the high-yielding selection were planted by themselves, while a third lot was planted from potatoes of the same variety selected from the bin in the ordinary way. Each year selections for high-yielding and low-yielding grades were made in the same manner, and this work continued for five years. As a result in 1908 the following yields were secured: High-yielding strains, 234.8 bushels per acre; low-yielding strains, 125.1 bushels per acre; common strains, selected in the ordinary way, 137.4 bushels per acre. A study of these figures will show that the increase due to selection was about 41 per cent, which, at prices which have been prevailing during the past year, would make an acre of potatoes of the high-yielding strain worth \$68 more than an acre from the low-yielding strain.

On this method of selection we quote from a circular issued by the station, as follows:

"The method of procedure by which a variety of potatoes is improved is very simple and easily carried out by any careful grower. When the crop is dug the most prolific hills may be selected and kept separate for a comparative test the following season. In this manner a prolific strain may be started. Something may undoubtedly be gained by sowing the products of the most prolific hills together, but this method is open to the objection that the highest yielding hills do not always give the best yielding strain."

50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND WHAT IT MEANS

"50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS"—is the prediction freely made by the big leaders in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

Butter at anywhere near such a price means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR in its savings over any gravity or setting system.

It means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BY SPRING over any competing make of separator in use or on the market.

It means that an Improved De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN A YEAR over the old style De Laval Cream Separators in use.

It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

Any buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—on which there is just one reasonable price to everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it WILL PAY FOR ITSELF out of its own savings.

That means that NO ONE need go a day longer without a De Laval Cream Separator than may be necessary to order and receive it, and that they CANNOT AFFORD to do so.

It emphasizes the urgent importance of seeing the local De Laval agent or communicating with the Company directly AT ONCE, with a material dollars-and-cents loss EACH DAY of delay in doing so.

Then WHY delay another day?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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The Grand Prize

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HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

United States Separator

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Again the stamp of official approval has been placed on the cream separator which the dairyman has found to be **most profitable, easiest to run, easiest to clean, and handsomest in appearance.**

Again the "would-be" competitors of the United States Separator go down in defeat.

If you want to see for yourself why the United States Separator was awarded the **Grand Prize**, go to our local agent nearest you. He will show you.

Or ask us, direct, for information.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

SOUTH MOUND STOCK FARM.

My Poland China herd is headed by Orphan Chief (50986), John Ling (49897), and Logan Ex. (51718), and contains 30 great strictly large type sows, the equal to which is hard to find in one herd; the produce of which I will guarantee to be much larger and with as much quality as any medium type herd I know of my choice spring pigs and they are very choice, weighing as high as 271 pounds. Oct. 20 is reserved for my fall sale. 90 head of summer and fall pigs ready to ship. Let me know your wants and mention Kansas Farmer.

ROY JOHNSTON,

South Mound, Kan.

ZIMMERMAN'S

24th ANNUAL POLAND SALE

At Fairview, Kan.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1909

Fifty head the big utility kind, consisting of 17 spring and 4 last fall boars, 17 spring and 4 yearling gilts. The spring boars and gilts are by such good boars as Dandy Major M. Jr. and Top Notcher. The fall stuff by the noted boar, Prince Hadley, one of the best sons of the great boar, Big Hadley, now owned by Scott & Singer of Hiawatha, Kansas. The dams of the offering carry the blood of such sires as Big Hadley, Expansion, etc. There are several daughters of Big Hadley in my herd. I have held 23 sales and this is perhaps my best offering. I am putting in none but the tops and will be contented with moderate prices. Every farmer and breeder in the country invited. Free lunch at noon.

Write me for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Bids may be sent to J. R. Johnson in my care.

C. H. Marion, Roy Kistner, Auctioneers.

ELI ZIMMERMAN,
Fairview, Kan.

THE FARM



Leonard Hegnauer, an Illinois University instructor, discussed weeds at the Urbana short course, giving the following items. Most of the definite remedies were told by farmers in the audience: Rotation of crops is one of the best ways to get rid of some weeds; certain weeds go with certain crops. We should not sow small grain unless it is carefully screened in a fanning mill to get out the weeds and weaker seed. Weeds teach us that we must cultivate better. It is certainly profitable to cultivate corn as long as the weeds are there. Weeds cause great loss of moisture and plant food; reduce the stooling of small grain, cut down the yield of crops, make the cultivation of the field more expensive, and damage hay and other such crops after harvesting. Weeds aid many plant diseases, as rust, smut and blights, and help to increase the insects. If it were not for foxtail we could cut off much injury by the corn root louse. Weeds that are annuals may be destroyed by clean cultivation during their early growth and just before they begin to produce seed. It is better to smother the weeds that have root-stalks as many perennials do. If they are cut off even with the ground or a little deeper the roots can exist for a while, but cannot live without leaves above ground. Sometimes weeds indicate an acid soil. To destroy the wild morning glory or bindweed turn in the sheep and hogs; keep these vines cut off above the soil for two years and it will kill the roots. If the ground is plowed one and one-half inches deep in the spring and later six or eight inches deep, this will thoroughly kill them in a dry season. Cut down the morning glories and in August plow and harrow the ground, double disking where the weeds are the thickest. This has destroyed about all. Canada thistles may be gotten rid of by cutting them off every two weeks for two years. One man who had experience with iron sulfate said that it would destroy porous-leaved weeds like mustard, but he thought it would not do for weeds having smooth leaves. He had completely destroyed Canada thistles by three sprayings of iron sulfate. Burrs have been gotten rid of by putting the land in wheat seeded with clover, mowing the stubble in August, getting a heavy growth of clover and following with corn. The burrs must be killed in August for two years in succession.

Deep Breaking Best.

The dry farming idea seems to have "caught on" with all the western experiment stations and dry farming bulletins are numerous. A bulletin from the Mexico station says deep breaking of the sod is one of the secrets of success in dry farming. It opens up a volume of soil sufficiently thick to catch and hold the heavy showers, and also provides room for the development of plant roots. Turning the sod over flat retains the moisture better than when it is left rough.

Alfalfa vs. Timothy Hay.

Merrill of the Utah Experiment Station made six tests of alfalfa hay in comparison with timothy for horses under varying conditions of work, and found that it was less difficult to maintain their weight with alfalfa. The appearance of the horses in every comparison was in favor of those fed alfalfa, and no ill results were noted on their health by long-continued alfalfa feeding. Fourteen hundred pound horses at hard work could be maintained in condition on 32.6 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, and at rest 20 pounds was sufficient for the same horses.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Alfalfa Stores Nitrogen in Soil.

Alfalfa, like corn and cotton, demands certain conditions of the soil and certain constituents in that soil. Every crop demands certain foods. All crops except alfalfa and the other legumes obtain practically all their food, including nitrogen, from the soil. The latter crops use nitrogen but get

it from the soil. Alfalfa takes nitrogen from the soil only during the first few months of its growth, and thereafter not only takes its own necessary supply from the air, but a large surplus which it stores in the soil, available for whatever crop may follow. Other crops take much nitrogen from the soil, but contribute nothing to its enrichment.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Why Wheat is Hard or Soft.

Professor Shutt, one of the Canadian experimental farmers, says that hardness or softness of wheat is determined very much by climatic environment; that the excessive moisture accompanied by high summer temperature prolongs the growing process, delays ripening, and gives a more or less starchy wheat; and that if the period between the formation and maturing of wheat is shortened by high temperatures, in the absence of excessive moisture wheat becomes hard, and vice versa.

He also says that harder grain is produced on old land than on breaking, and that analysis showed that old land contained much less moisture. Similarly, as a rule harder wheat was produced on stubble than on fallow land, and on non-irrigated than on irrigated areas for the same reason. He states further that if the wheat ripens early by reason of short supply of soil moisture, a hard, glutinous wheat is produced, but if there is plenty of moisture and the growth is prolonged under a low temperature, there is still further deposit of starch and more or less soft kernel.

An Easy Life On Land.

"It is interesting no note," says Henry Wallace, writing home from England, "how English farmers, who almost universally pay much higher rents than are paid in this country, can afford to live as well as they do. In point of fact, the tenant on the English farm has as much or more capital than is required to buy a farm in the Mississippi valley, and he lives a much easier life than does the tenant on the average American farm."

"Wherever we have found a man with eighty acres or over of good land we have found a chap who has a pretty good time of it. He does not work much, sometimes not at all, simply bossing the job. At other times he works a little, sometimes a good deal; but he fills our idea of a business man rather than of a tenant farmer. He attends the markets and sales, buys wisely, feeds judiciously. Whatever the breed may be, he has a good class of cattle. In fact, he could not come out whole with anything else. By force of circumstances, he must use brains in his farming; and whenever circumstances force us to use brains rather than muscular labor, the result will be very evident on our farms."

Breaking Alfalfa Land.

Which is the best plan to use for breaking alfalfa land? Would it be best to sow alfalfa land to fall wheat or let it lay over and plant to corn next spring?—C. H. G., Reno county Kan.

Fall breaking is better than spring breaking. Corn following spring breaking of alfalfa is apt to be bothered with cutworms more than if the breaking is done in the fall, and besides it takes much less work to prepare the land for planting. It is much better to follow your alfalfa with corn rather than wheat, as land is apt to be too rich for wheat and cause it to lodge.

We would plant corn next spring and the field being clean would drill wheat in the corn stalks. This method has come under our observation several times and the results are surprising.

The ordinary stirring plow is better than a breaking plow, especially if you have a common plow with a long moldboard. It is better to fall plow early, if possible right after the second cutting. Disk after plowing and drag with a harrow to pack the soil. If corn is listed the following spring further preparation of land is unnecessary.

Destroying Canadian Thistles.
The Canadian thistle is becoming more and more a nuisance in western Kansas and Nebraska and the ordinary methods of cultivation and weed destruction in these sections seem to have counted for nothing in destroying the thistle. The Iowa Experiment Station claims that the Canadian thistle can be successfully destroyed by sodium arsenite. No other chemicals will entirely destroy this weed. Carbolic acid only partially destroys the roots and the plants shoot up again from below the point of inquiry, but by repeating the process the Canada thistle can ultimately be exterminated. It is applied at the rate of one and one-half to two pounds to fifty-two gallons of water.

A good method to eradicate the weed is to plow shallow and cultivate frequently during the summer. The roots of the Canada thistle extends deeply into the soil, and for this reason deep cultivation will be of no avail. After plowing, the soil should be dragged and the roots exposed to the sun and removed, when possible. It may be necessary to run over the field with a hoe to cut off the stray plants which appear. This method was tried on a patch several years ago and no Canada thistles have since made their appearance in this place. Various crops, such as millet and sorghum, are effective in subduing the thistles.

Wheat Damage from Smut.
"The great trouble about smut," says Prof. Geo. F. Freeman on the Santa Fe Wheat Special train, "is that the farmers do not realize how much damage it does to their crops. Even if the smut destroyed only one bushel of wheat to the acre, a farmer owning 100 acres would lose 100 bushels, and when looked at in this light the loss is one that should be considered seriously."

"In the case of stinking smut one has only to be sure that he is planting clean seed, but with loose smut not only the seed but also the ground must be clean in order to expect a crop free from the disease. Crop rotation must therefore go with clean seed in order to completely control the loose smut. Probably the best and most easily applied method of treating the seed to destroy smut spores is as follows: To a barrel containing fifty gallons of water, add one pound of 45 per cent formaldehyde. Dip the wheat into this in loosely woven bags and allow to remain ten or fifteen minutes, or at least long enough to allow all the grain to become thoroughly wet. Then, after drainage, to save all the liquid possible, allow to stand covered in a box or bin two or three hours, after which it should be spread out under a shed to dry. When dry it is ready to sow. This treatment will control perfectly the smut in oats and kafir corn, as well as the stinking smut in wheat, but the best way to be sure of entirely preventing the loose smut of wheat is to plant seed which came from a smut-free field on land that has been in some other crops than small grain in the year previous."

INDIAN CREEK GRANGE FAIR.

The annual fair of the Indian Creek Grange was held in their new grange buildings about four miles north of North Topeka, on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. This fair is unique in two ways. It is successful, and it does not have the horse race attachment. The members of this grange have worked hard for the success of their organizations, as

well as for the success of their annual fair. They have done well. They have made their fair popular so that hundreds of farmers from over the county with their families and many people from town visit it each year. They are reported to have made some money this year, and this will be expended in the completion of their new hall. Many of the prizes given for live stock and other exhibits were donated by the merchants of the city. Some of the more important ones were as follows:

For best watermelon, F. P. Rude & Son, won both first and second. For the best pumpkin, F. P. Rude & Son won both first and second. For the best Hubbard squash, J. S. Austin won both first and second. For the best summer squash, F. P. Rude & Son won both first and second. For the best sweet potato, F. P. Rude & Son won both first and second. For the best carrot, F. P. Rude & Son won the prize. They also won the first prize for the best Mangelwurtzel sugar beet and garden beet. D. Debaker won the second prize for the garden beet. J. S. Austin took first prize for the best turnips. F. P. Rude took first prize for the best potatoes. O. Whitehead taking second prize in this contest. F. P. Rude won the first prize for the peppers and D. Debaker took second. For best white corn, W. D. Davis took the first prize, and J. W. D. Foote took second. For the best yellow corn, W. D. Davis took the first prize and Wilse Oleson took second. For red corn, W. D. Davis took the first prize and Wilse Oleson took second. For the best popcorn, Theo Foltz took the first prize and F. G. Pollom took second.

Domestic Department.

Best brown bread, first prize, Mrs. J. F. Ceeli; second prize, Mrs. Dransfield. For the best loaf of bread made with Big Four flour, first prize, Mrs. G. O. Compton; second prize, Mrs. Dransfield. For the best loaf of bread made with Puritan flour, Elsie McNoun; second, Nettie Welton. For the best loaf of bread made with any kind of flour, Mrs. O. Whitehead. For the best canned pears, Mrs. Pollom; second, Mrs. H. L. Moore. For the best preserved pears, Mrs. T. M. Shields; second, Mrs. Kamp-felter. For the best canned peaches, Mrs. Pollom; second Mrs. F. P. Rude. For the collection of five cans, Mrs. Browning; second, Mrs. Dransfield. For the best canned cherries, Mrs. F. P. Rude; second, Mrs. Mrs. G. D. Compton. For the best jellies, Mrs. J. P. Rude. For the best piece of pie, custard, Mrs. Snodgrass; pumpkin, Mrs. Spraul. For the best piece of carved wood, Mary Welcome; second, Gladys Pollom. For the best sofa pillow, Ruth Clinefelter.

Poultry.

White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, J. A. Newlun, first; Mrs. W. M. Dransfield, second. The following were awarded first, having no competition. White Wyandottes, F. P. Rude; White Leghorns, J. E. Morton; White Plymouth Rocks, J. C. Bostwick; Seabright Bantams, A. C. Merrit; Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Nels Olson; Buff Cochins Bantams, J. C. Bostwick. Harvey Moore also exhibited Rhode Island Reds and Mr. Merrit, Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Live Stock.

Draft Colts, W. P. Kimball, first; W. Davis, second. Roadster, W. H. Davis, first. No competition. W. P. Kimball also took grand sweepstakes. Coach Colts, J. W. Betts, first; O. F. Whitney, second; J. W. Betts, third; Mr. McCracken, fourth. Draft teams (under five years), Ralph Ceeli, first; J. M. Pollom, second. Sheep, T. J. Brown, first. He exhibited Shrop-shires. He had no competition. Best kodak collection, Miss Maud Brown-ing, first; Glendon Pollom, second. Hand painted china, Mrs. Florence Hummer; second, Miss Bernice Smith. Water color, Miss Edna Arnold, first; second, Miss Bernice Smith. Best pastel, Earl McNoun, first. Crayon, Mrs. E. M. Parkhurst. Fancy work, best centerpiece, Mrs. M. Holcomb (Mrs. Holcomb is 31 years old.) Carved work, Miss Mary Millan, first; Miss Gladys Pollom, second. Penmanship, Miss Cleatis Pollom of the Indian Creek school first. Miss Helen Wolpel of the Fairview school second. Among the prominent people present were: F. D. Coburn, secretary of the board of agriculture; Attorney General Jackson, Thos. Page and Chief Eaton of Topeka, and Professor Popenoe of K. E. A. C. at Manhattan. All of these men declared that the fair was one of the best of its kind.

Col. John Daum, Nortonville, Kan., has just returned from conducting the Holstein sale of W. S. Williams and Walter Pleasant at Ottawa, Kan. Col. Daum is quite pleased with the success of the sale and states that the owners are well satisfied. Col. Daum is enthusiastic in his praise of the work done by Kansas Farmer in advertising this sale and states that the mail order bids which came through this paper made the bulk of the sale. In fact, without these bids the sale would have been much less successful.

Registered Polled Durhams

40 Head



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

AND

SHORTHORNS

At Auction

Tuesday, Oct. 14, '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

GET MY PRICE

This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profits.

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



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Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 30,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-hu size. H. Gutherson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 389 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

HORTICULTURE



Apples have been found to keep better if well colored and ripened, though not overripe. Picking should not be delayed till the fruit commences to fall.

The more tender varieties of roses are safest to come through the winter if laid down and covered with earth. To do this remove a shovel full of earth from one side and carefully bend the top of the plant to the ground and cover with earth. When the whole plant is buried cover with litter or manure. It is best to place poisoned grain in the litter to prevent the ravages of mice.

The apple crop for the United States and Canada is estimated at 35,000,000 bbls., 12,000,000 barrels more than last year. East of the Mississippi the crop is poorer; west of that river the yield is less but quality superior. Canada is credited with a very large percentage of the total increase; her crop, except that of Nova Scotia, is said to be 75 per cent larger than last year. Nova Scotia raised a bumper crop last year, and is duplicating it this year.

Current, gooseberry or other cuttings may be made in August and set in moist, partly-shaded ground. The cuttings should be new wood made into lengths of about nine inches, cutting off all the leaves from two-thirds of the lower length, which will be the part put into the ground, and cutting each of the upper leaves off about one-half. See that the earth is firmly pressed in about each cutting; and stir the ground often.

Scions for spring grafting should be cut in the late fall from well seasoned wood of this year's growth and placed in moist sand or sawdust in a cool cellar or buried in a well drained location out doors or placed in cold storage, where they can remain dormant till after the tree to be grafted shows signs of starting into growth. Cherry scions keep better if packed in moist leaves as, if placed in sand or sawdust they may become water-soaked.

It is essential to prune properly to lessen the expense and times in harvesting the fruit when the trees in an orchard become larger and in full bearing. Proper pruning of the orchard tree, such as the apple, pear, peach and plum, thus becomes necessary to give best results in bearing first class fruit and convenience in harvesting the crop. Prune the young tree to have somewhat of an open center. Start from three to five limbs as leaders. Keep these in an open and symmetrical form, free from limbs crossing or lapping onto each other.

A recent number of "The Fruit Grower" contained a description of handling the home storage cellar that would seem to possess unusual merit. It is well known that an exceptionally dry atmosphere encourages decay. To obviate this the fruit is placed in bins, if necessary, though preferably headed in barrels. The floor of the cellar is of cement and over this is placed a thick layer of sawdust, well moistened by a brine made from common rock salt. The effect is a humid condition of air. The temperature in the storage room should not go above 24 nor below 32. If it is necessary to keep apples in a room lacking this moist atmosphere, lining bins or barrels with paper and keeping out the air as much as possible to prevent evaporation of the moisture in the fruit will increase its keeping qualities.

Keeping Apples.

A bulletin of the New Hampshire experiment station present in a very striking manner the fact that the steady loss of weight which fruits, such as apples undergo even under most favorable conditions in storage is due to a process of breathing similar to that occurring in animals, whereby oxygen is taken in and carbon dioxide out.

Since apples and other fruits have no body heat to maintain the breathing process is not so active as in ani-

mals, and they may last months after being picked from the tree. Yet there is a steady, continuous loss in weight as the weeks go by, although the fruit is sound and firm.

The breathing or respiration is stated to be "partly a chemical reaction, and in apples, like most chemical reactions in the laboratory, it grows more rapid as the fruit becomes warmer and is slowed down when the fruit is cooled." The experiments indicate that these chemical changes "take place from four to six times as fast at summer temperatures as in cold storage, and from two to three times as fast in cool cellars as in cold storage."

There is a practical application of this law to be made to the care of fruit, especially at apple picking time.

It is frequently the case that warm days with temperatures of 70 degrees Fahrenheit occur in October, and sometimes continue for a considerable period. Fancy apples intended for long keeping in cold storage should be cooled as soon as possible and kept cool. The breathing process is at the expense of cell contents and must weaken the keeping qualities as it goes on. And this destructive action is from four to six times as fast out of cold storage as inside it.

Another fact in connection with the respiration is important. It is not stopped in cold storage, but simply slowed. Apples can not be kept indefinitely in cold storage as in a cool cellar.

ground elevated above the rest of the field. I have a case in my mind of a rather extensive orchard planted on low rich ground, well protected on all sides. It has been carefully cultivated for some years, well protected from cold winds, well manured, and the result a failure. Not 10 per cent of the trees originally planted are alive and healthy, while further along the road, another, planted on a hillside and not getting as much care, is very promising, and it is also noticeable that the further up the hill, the better the trees look.

History of the Apple.

The story of William Tell and the dramatic struggle between Austria and Switzerland immortalized in Schiller's epic poem and Rossini's beautiful opera is always remembered by the feat of Tell in shooting the apple from his son's head.

Apples came early into Britain with the Roman invader, and were brought to America centuries later by the English colonist. The story goes that the young ladies of the court dropped apple seeds into the pockets of the gentlemen who were about to cross the sea, as the most valuable assets for life in a wild, new land.

No fruit has come into more popular general favor, attained a more universal distribution or been put to a greater variety of uses, than has the apple. There are now over one thousand varieties appear continually as the study of fruit develops. It is known in all lands and to nearly all races, even the savages of the tropics. The apple is unsurpassed as an article of food and commerce. It is available at all seasons and may be baked, boiled, stewed, fermented and cooked and preserved in hundreds of different forms. It may be made into liquor, perfumery, medicine, dye and dried fruit.

The apple has developed from the wild, acrid crab of ancient and savage times into one of the leading natural

mont county and the southern part of the state.

Growers in every one of these sections are preparing for the big apple show that is to be held in Denver the first week in January, 1910.

Kansas Fruit Crop Report.

For the state: Apples, 15 per cent; pears, 10 per cent; and grapes 41 per cent of a full crop.

First congressional district, comprising Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee counties: Apples, 17 per cent; pears, 8 per cent; and grapes, 45 per cent.

Second district, having the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte: Apples, 28 per cent; pears, 26 per cent; and grapes, 63 per cent.

Third district, composed of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson counties: Apples, 19 per cent; pears, 12 per cent; and grapes 33 per cent.

Fourth district, including Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson counties: Apples, 12 per cent; pears, 6 per cent; and grapes 41 per cent.

Fifth district, consisting of Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington counties: Apples, 17 per cent; pears, 7 per cent; and grapes 42 per cent.

Sixth district, all counties north and west of Ellsworth county: Apples, 21 per cent; pears, 6 per cent; and grapes, 36 per cent.

Seventh district, all counties south and west of Rice county: Apples, 3 per cent; and grapes, 27 per cent.

Eighth district, embracing the following counties: Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner: Apples, 37 per cent.

The peach crop failed to show a yield of one per cent for the whole state and the same can be said of pears in the seventh and eighth districts.

Late spring frosts are mostly responsible for the small fruit crop in our state. This season has not been as favorable, on the whole, as last for the orchards and vineyards. The condition of apples has fallen off 6 per cent since our June report, and grapes 17 per cent, while pears have gained 2 per cent.

The second congressional district leads in apples with the sixth district second.

The second district also has the largest amount of grapes with the first district next in amount.—Walter Wellhouse, Secretary.

Government Values Alfalfa as Forage Plant on Spring Ranges.

Uncle Sam is now studying the distribution and the habits of alfalfa one of the west's best forage plants with a view of determining the possibility of growing it upon overgrazed ranges, and introducing it upon National Forage ranges where hitherto it has been unknown, or has occurred only in limited quantities.

Alfalfa is a very valuable and hardy forage plant, which constitutes one of the principal spring feeds upon many of the semi-arid ranges of the southwest. Stock fattens rapidly upon it, and the gain is good hard tallow not easily lost through shipment.

Many stockmen have endeavored to introduce it upon their ranges, and in most instances their efforts have failed. The cause of this failure is now found to lie in the fact proven by tests made by the Bureau of Plant Industry, that the seed sold by seed firms seldom has over ten per cent germinative power, and that nine tenths of the seed sowed is worthless.

The United States Forest Service has been in receipt of many requests for the planting of alfalfa upon spring ranges within the national forests, and has decided to act upon them. Tests have proved the impossibility of securing satisfactory supplies of the seed through the ordinary channels.

A. W. Sampson, plant ecologist, was detailed to the work of securing a supply that would meet all requirements. Beginning his investigations upon the Sequoia Forest in California he discovered that by setting aside suitable tracts upon which the plant was abundant, and watching its growth seed with a germinative power in excess of ninety per cent could be secured in large quantities, and at a cost much below the prevailing market



Water supply tank on J. H. Taylor's farm at Chapman, Ks.

Hogs in the Apple Orchard.

A Missouri subscriber believes that a drove of hogs will benefit an apple orchard if properly managed. He says: I shall not contend that hogs will eradicate the codling moth, or any other insect enemy from the orchard. I do know however, that many of our finest and best apples of late years have come from our orchards that were pastured in this manner all summer long, for several reasons, at the rate of from one hundred to two hundred head of hogs to about 60 acres of orchard. Not only were the apples of superior quality, and unusually free from worms, but the revenue from sales of the hogs comes in as an excellent "backstop," especially in "off" years like this; and shows up on the ledger in striking contrast to the heavy expenditures entered under "spraying account." These apples were unsprayed; yet they gave excellent satisfaction to the buyer and the dealers who handled them.

Most Desirable Soils for Orchards.

A subscriber writes: The best and thriftiest orchards I know of are upon soil somewhat inclined to gravel with a porous clay subsoil and a northern exposure. This is imperative on

foods of modern civilization. It occupies a high position due a rich, universal, diversified and comparatively cheap food.

Colorado Fruit Growers on Top This Year.

There has been no year in the history of the state of Colorado when the crop has been what it has been this season. Every section of the state, almost without exception, is reporting that they never enjoyed such an output as they have this year.

At Palsade, which is mostly a peach country, the crop was quite wonderful. All through the Grand valley there is a fine crop of apples with the outlook for a very good price. It is of the Grand valley that the output is estimated by the shipping concerns will aggregate 3,500 cars from that one part of the state.

Delta county is on top of the heap and every part of that whole region is overflowing. Cedaredge has lots of apples and a good peach crop. Hotchkiss has a bigger crop of both apples and peaches than ever before in her history. Paonia, like the other parts of the county, is making a great record.

Montrose county has a fine apple crop as is also the case with Fre-

prices. As a result of his investigations the Forest Service has arranged to set aside certain tracts in the southwest this fall for the purpose of cultivating and collecting alfalfa seed.

The seed thus secured will be used to reseed overgrazed and otherwise depleted ranges within national forests, and it is planned to introduce the plant upon many dry ranges to which it has hitherto been a stranger. The success of this movement means much to the stockmen using national forest ranges. In the southwest many a stockowner has been saved from heavy loss or even absolute ruin by the alfalfa that covered his spring ranges at a time when other early feeds were lacking and sustained his cattle until the advance of the season produced other sources of feed supply, and it is probable that the plant will be as valuable in other portions of the country.

Farm Questions.

Will you kindly give answer to the following questions as soon as you can do so?

1. Have you a Number One grade of the Kharkof wheat for sale? If so, what is the price?
2. I am thinking of sowing timothy this fall, with wheat, for horse hay, to feed with alfalfa during the winter months. Will this make a good feed for work horses during the winter? I like a dry feed mixed with alfalfa. I have been feeding Kafir corn fodder, but I find that this crop is hard on the land.
3. Will timothy enrich the soil like alfalfa?
4. Can timothy seed be secured from you?
5. How much should be sown to the acre?
6. Could timothy seed be mixed with wheat and sown evenly and what is the right depth?

ELECTRIC SOLES

Keep the feet warm, dry and prevent cold, rheumatism, sore throat, etc. Ladies and gents size. Agents wanted. Price per pair (postpaid) 75c. H. Stiffen, 526 Hall Place, St. Louis.

PURE HONEY.

Extracted in cans of 60 lbs net, amber 47.50, white 49. Comb honey in one lb. sections. Send for price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. Reference Kansas Farmer. The Arkansas Valley Apiaries.

CHEEK & WALLINGER,

Las Animas, Colorado.

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

411 Quincy St.

Topeka, Kan.

DEAN EAR CORN CUTTER.

In 1, 2 and 4 hole size; Slices corn from 1/2 to 2 in.; does it rapidly; just the machine to prepare corn for calves, stock or fat cattle; no waste, they eat it all. Cutter returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Circulars free; write today.

Enterprise Wind Mill Co.,
Dept. 26 Sandwich, Ill.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 24-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 23c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence; 60-inch Fencing Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 61 MUNCIE, IND.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong chicken-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 255 Winchester, Indiana.

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery

"VISIO"

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

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

Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 9, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

7. What is the price of timothy seed?

Anything further you may add concerning seed and seeding will be gratefully received. As to seed-bed:

I have a lot which was sowed to Kafir corn. It is now mowed. Could this lot be disked and sown to wheat and timothy with good results? It was plowed in the spring.—Abram Brechbill, Jr., Detroit, Kan.

Our supply of Kharkof seed wheat is exhausted. I am sending list of growers, from whom you may secure wheat. Also circular No. 11, giving information regarding seed wheat.

Timothy is the standard hay for horses, and the combination of alfalfa and timothy will make excellent roughage for your horses. The question is, whether you can grow timothy successfully in your section of the state. At this station timothy has given very good results in comparison with other grasses in a trial experiment extending over the past six years. We have had the grass in a rather favored location, on upland, but somewhat lower than the surrounding lands. The timothy has given larger yields of hay than any other perennial grass, such as English blue-grass, Bromus inermis and orchard grass. It has not yielded as well as alfalfa or clover. Our average yield of timothy hay for the last six years is something over two tons per acre per annum. We have usually cut two crops, though the last cutting is usually light, the first cutting yielding on the average about one and one-half tons of good hay per acre.

I would advise the growing of timothy in your section of the state only on the better watered and more fertile lands. Good bottom land, or good upland which is well supplied with moisture, will raise good timothy.

Timothy does not act as a fertilizer to the soil the same as alfalfa. It does not belong to the legume family of plants. However, timothy is an easier crop on land than the ordinary grain crops. While the land is in grass the soil is protected from injury from wind and water, and the great growth of the roots in the soil improves the soil texture and adds humus, thus improving the soil fertility. Alfalfa, however, by the help of the bacteria which grow on its roots, may actually add nitrogen to the soil, thus not only supplying humus and improving the soil in physical condition, but actually increasing the supply of available plant food in the soil.

Sow 14 to 16 pounds of timothy seed per acre. It is not practicable to mix the seed with wheat. Better sow the timothy alone, either while the wheat is being planted by the use of a grass seeder attachment to the drill, or sowing the timothy after the wheat is planted. The timothy seed should not be covered so deeply as the wheat. A very light covering of an inch or two of mellow soil is sufficient for the timothy, while the wheat should be planted two or three inches deep.

We do not have timothy seed for sale. Good timothy seed is quoted by the regular seedsmen at \$2.25 per bushel.

Kafir corn is one of the most undesirable crops to follow directly with wheat, since this crop usually exhausts the soil moisture and reduces the available fertility in the land, so that wheat does not often start well in the fall, and unless the moisture supply is abundant the crop on Kafir land is apt to be injured by a short period of drouth during the succeeding spring. Again, the volunteer Kafir is apt to smother the timothy after the wheat is harvested. It will be possible, as you have suggested, to disk the Kafir ground and plant with wheat and timothy, but other land which has produced small grains or earlier maturing crops will be preferable to use. Again, unless the wheat is sown quite early, say by the middle of September, I would not advise to sow with timothy this fall. I would prefer to sow the timothy in the wheat early in the spring and harrow lightly to cover the seed. For further information on this subject I am mailing you pamphlet on "Some Wheat Problems," and circular No. 2, on seed-bed preparation.

Perhaps a safer and more valuable grass to grow in your section of the state, either for pasture or for hay, is the Bromus inermis. This should be sown with clover or alfalfa, at the rate of about 12 to 15 pounds of Bromus inermis with 6 pounds of alfalfa or clover per acre.

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

If You Raise Wheat, Oats or Corn

You need a Marselles Grain Elevator. It will pay for itself in saving time and hard labor, handling one season's crop.

The overhead wagon hoist is not affected by ice or snow and will be found convenient at butchering times for hanging up the carcass 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,

MISSOURI

\$20.00 Up. Catalogue FREE.

\$45.00

\$20.00 Up. Cash or Credit.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies

Only \$10. Cash.

Balance \$5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys

Only \$25. Cash.

Balance \$7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons

Only \$15. Cash.

Balance \$5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,

Dept. 591 East St. Louis, Ills.

WE SAVE YOU \$25.00 ON THIS BUGGY YOU BUY DIRECT AND SAVE RETAIL PROFITS

We will sell you a High Grade "Old Hickory" vehicle at the lowest wholesale price and save you all of the retail profit. We give a Two Year Guarantee in writing with every "Old Hickory" vehicle. We are the largest distributors of vehicles in the west and have a complete line of the newest styles in Automobile seat buggies and surreys. Our line of Spring Wagons, Driving Wagons, Farm Wagons, Pony Vehicles and carts is complete. Do not buy a vehicle of any kind without getting our free catalog and prices.

Free Catalog Write Today for beautifully illustrated catalog of vehicles and harness, quoting lowest wholesale prices ever made on high grade guaranteed vehicles. We mail it free.

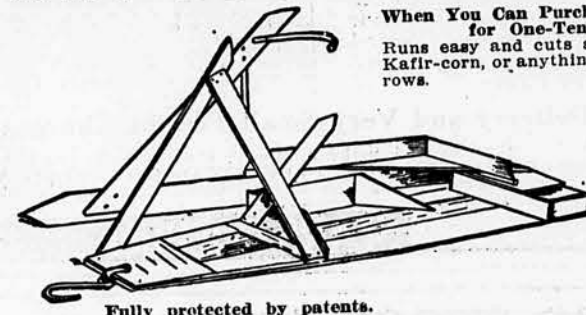
30 Day Trial Our trial plan will interest you if you want to see and try an "Old Hickory" before sending us the money.

Write for illustrated, free catalog.

JONES BROS. MERC. CO. 809 Liberty St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

When You Can Purchase a SLED CUTTER for One-Tenth the Price. Runs easy and cuts and gathers corn, cane, Kafir-corn, or anything which is planted in rows.



Fully protected by patents.

Ask your implement Dealer for it or send

\$10.00.

—TO—

Green Corn Cutter Co.,
TOPEKA, KAN.

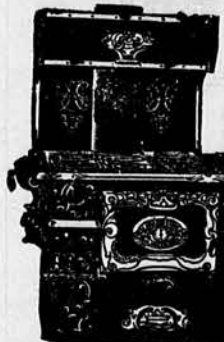
Boys Like to Take Watches to Pieces. But very few farmers like to take a HOG-WATERER to pieces every day or two.

Well you don't have to when you have an

ONLY WATERER

Runs WINTER and summer. We send it on 60 days' free trial. Write for book "1,000 hogs a year." Address ONLY MFG. CO., Sta. C., Hawarden, Iowa.

Here's Something New From Kalamazoo



You can save enough real money in getting a Kalamazoo to buy most of your fuel—pay your taxes, buy a suit of clothes or materially increase your income. You get the best made—the most economical—the most satisfactory stove or range to be had anywhere at any price. With an actual cash saving of from \$5 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, 360-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. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

**"A Kalamazoo
Direct to You"**

This Oven Thermometer saves fuel and makes baking easy.



A Real Necessity About Poultry Yards and Buildings. Easy and Safe to Use.
INEXPENSIVE, EFFICIENT, UNIFORM.

KRESO DIP No. 1

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas; Destroys Disease Germs; Cleanses, Purifies, Deodorizes.

Just as useful about Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Goats, Etc. Get our Free Booklets giving directions for treatment of Common Diseases of Domestic Animals. Ask your Druggist for KRESO DIP No. 1.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,

DETROIT, MICH.

SAVE ENOUGH ON YOUR STOVE TO PAY FOR THE FUEL

A Sure Saving of \$10.00 to \$20.00

on a heating or cooking stove is only natural when you consider our plan of selling direct from the foundry. We build only the highest grade of stoves and ranges down in our foundry at Newark, Ohio. We buy our material in tremendous lots when the market is low. Our foundry is working all the year around. And so we bring costs down to the lowest possible figure. Then we add one small selling profit to these already low costs and that makes the price you see in our catalog. Your local dealer in selling stoves would have to charge you at least \$10.00 to \$20.00 more.

Write for Our FREE Stove Book

We ask you purely in your own interests to send for this book at once. It tells you about the quality that goes into every stove. It tells how each stove is put together and inspected to insure absolute perfection. And it also tells how we keep some of our high grade stoves in warehouses located throughout the country at all principal shipping points and thus insure

Quick and Safe Delivery and Very Small Freight Charges

We carry big stocks of all our stoves and make shipment the same day we get your order. **WRITE TODAY FOR THE NEW FREE CATALOG OF STOVES No. 65K12.** We have a copy wrapped up and waiting to be mailed the very day we receive your postal card or letter.

Address,



Don't Put Off Buying

your stove until the cold weather is here. Get it now and have it set up and ready for the cold days before they come. Remember, you can try the stove in your own home for thirty days and if it is not entirely satisfactory ship it back and we will promptly return your money and pay all the freight charges.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
CHICAGO

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

In order to make room for growing stock I will sell a few dozen W. P. Roek 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, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Chicks, pens, baby chicks, eggs. More first prizes State Fairs and State Shows than all other breeders. My **POULTRY BOOK**, containing information worth hundreds of dollars to farmers, sent for 10 cents. **W. H. MAXWELL, R. 66, Topeka, Kan.**

SUNNY ORIST.

Stock, 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. BATES, Pierce City, Mo.**

POULTRY



The late hatched chicks should be fed all the feed they will possibly eat, so as to be as large as possible before cold weather sets in. If cold weather catches them immature, they are very liable to be stunted.

The winter houses of the flocks should now be in readiness. The growing stock is usually housed in boxes on small sheds where they have been raised but now when cold weather approaches they should be moved to their winter quarters and get used to their new accommodations.

The poultry houses should now be prepared for the winter campaign. They should be fumigated with sulfur, then thoroughly whitewashed. Put some carbolic acid in the lime whitewash and it will prove much more efficacious and lasting than the simple whitewash of lime and water.

Charcoal should be within reach of chickens at all times. It is the best regulator that can be given to them. It will cure diarrhea and various other ailments. If you cannot procure the commercial charcoal, you can easily make some yourself, put several ears of corn in the oven and allow it to scorch till it becomes black. Wood ashes contain considerable charcoal and should be thrown into the poultry yard.

If you would have eggs this coming winter you should be feeding your hens and pullets all they will eat of the best food obtainable so as to get to laying before cold weather arrives. If they have not started to lay before winter arrives, the chances are that they will not lay till spring. But get them once started to lay and it is comparatively easy to keep them going. Eggs are going to bring good prices this winter and now is the time to be preparing your fowls for the winter campaign.

If the number of your chicks has been steadily diminishing without any apparent cause, just look out and see if there isn't a cat around that is getting away with them. Rats are great lovers of poultry and the blame for destroying a great number of them but we believe that cats destroy almost as many as the rats. They are very sly about the matter and it is a hard matter to catch them in the act but if you see a stray cat lingering around your chicken yard and smacking its lips, just get a shot gun and shoot it.

The present is a good time to see that the poultry house is in good shape for winter. See that all cracks are battened, and other needed repairs attended to. Fowls must have a warm place to roost in or they will not lay in winter. They do not need artificial heat to do well, but they must have good, tight houses or they will be chilled so much as to refuse to lay. Feed them grain in several inches of litter and the exercise the hens take in hunting for the grain will keep them warm.

O. W. Hunter, graduate student in bacteriology at the Kansas State Agricultural College, is commencing to do some extensive work investigating tuberculosis of chickens. He wants to know its distribution over the state, the causes, symptoms and cures of it. The poultry department is working with him and will try to find out all that is possible concerning this trouble which is killing a good many fowls over the state. Therefore it is desired that every poultryman or farmer who has any fowl die from some unknown

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

H. A. SIBLEY,

Lawrence,

Kansas.

cause send it to A. G. Phillips, care of the poultry department, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

While we believe that open-front poultry houses are all right for the summer months and maybe for the winter months in Florida and California, we do not believe they are warm enough for the cold spells that we sometimes get in Kansas. Plenty of fresh air is all right in its place but hens will not lay when exposed to fresh air that has been cooled by a temperature of zero or below. Provide a warm, tight house for your laying hens or you cannot expect them to lay eggs in cold weather.

Selling Secrets, "Sprouted Oats," Chicken Feed For "Only Eight Cents a Bushel, Etc."

While there are some things that seem to be wrong and unfair about advertising secrets, there is one feature in connection with it that promises great good to the poultry-keeping fraternity. Most of the men who have secrets to sell have devoted considerable time and care to their experiments. The principal fault I have to find with them is that they do not furnish a nicely gotten-up and decent-sized book for the 50 cents, \$1.00, or \$5.00 they ask. And then by all means let the purchaser of the book show it to his neighbor in just the way people are in the habit of showing their periodicals, books and every thing else to their neighbors in a neighborly way. As an illustration, I saw advertised in some of the poultry journals "The Angell System of Securing Fertile Eggs." The price was 50 cents. I sent the money without signing any agreement not to divulge, etc. The answer came back that the book would not be furnished until I signed the secrecy document. But I wrote back, and told them to return the money, under the circumstances and I begged to be excused for not signing such a pledge. I thought I had failed for once in getting a secret; but this morning I found on my table a little book of four and a half small

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 100 acres, \$9,200.

B. F. BEESON,
Linn, Washington Co., Kan.

COME TO VIRGINIA

The ideal state for general farming, fruit growing, trucking and dairying. Virginia's mild climate especially good for poultry raising—the diseases of cold climate unknown. Virginia's trucking alone exceeds \$12,000,000 a year and her corn is the equal of any state in the union. Virginia's schools maintain a high standard of excellence—her people cultured and refined. Her roads are good and country's markets within from six to twenty-four hours. FREE "Handbook of Virginia" (300 pages.) Address **COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, Richmond, Virginia.**

Getting Ahead of a Railroad

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway—the biggest railroad enterprise now building in this country—crosses the breadbasket 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. Safest and surest irrigation project on the market. Large 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 alfalfa land. Liberal terms: low prices. Write for free book today.

F. A. HORNBECK, Land Com'r, U. S. & Mexican Trust Co.
948 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG STOCK.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, all ages. From top-notch quality. Our rocks lay eggs. So will the young ones. Now 10

ages. You see it is a pretty hard matter to return 50 cents instead of sending a book that costs less than a nickel. Now, this Angell system is something new, to me at least, and I am fully satisfied it is valuable. You want a yard big enough to hold, say, a dozen hens. This yard is divided into two parts. Have the nest boxes in the partition between the two parts. Every morning the twelve hens are put in one apartment, and the male bird in the other one. Every hen that lays an egg or goes into the trap-nest goes out into the apartment with the male and is promptly served. When night comes, the laying hens are with the male bird. Those that do not lay can be removed, and the next day put in with the twelve you have good reason to think are choice laying hens. In this way I can readily believe that every egg, or almost every one, will prove fertile. Every morning the male is alone in the yard by himself; and the author says he should not be allowed to serve more than twelve hens, in order to have every egg fertile. The book does not tell as about hens that lay every other day or every third day. In fact, there are a lot of points connected with this method that are discussed or made plain. There is a diagram of two pens with nest-boxes between them; but I cannot fully understand it. There should be plain pictures and a record of experiments. Perhaps the author will get out a bigger book later on.

I am glad to say that this Angell system is the most valuable secret I have yet gotten hold of in this way. Even if it is imperfect, it suggests a new field for experiments, and I do not know but the 50 cents is pretty well invested in this brief little book.

I want to say a word about this advertisement that is in all the poultry journals of feed at 10 cents a bushel. Since that came out, another advertisement reads "Only 3 cents a bushel." The advertisement says this is not sprouted oats nor beet pulp but a real food. On sending for the "Free Booklet for Facts" we read:

"I invented the cheapest good poultry food known, and it costs only 8 to 15 cents a bushel. And it is not sprouted oats nor beet pulp, but a real food."

In another place we read also: "We have increased the weight of hundreds of fowls two to three pounds in ten to fifteen days, and often doubled their market value."

When I first read that, I thought it must be a mistake in the print; but after I received the \$2.00 book I found the same thing stated in a way that can not be misunderstood. The author claims that from two to three pounds may be gained on each bird in fifteen days, at a cost of only from 6 to 12 cents each. This wonderful feed that costs only 8 cents a bushel, which the author claims he discovered, is scalded clover hay mixed with cornmeal middlings and bran sprinkled over it. The clover or alfalfa is cut into lengths of one-quarter inch. It may be that our friend did discover it; but I can well remember my father feeding his horses on just the same thing fully sixty years ago; and chopped clover has been scalded and fed to fowls in winter time as a substitute for green food as long as I can remember. The price of this book is \$2.00.

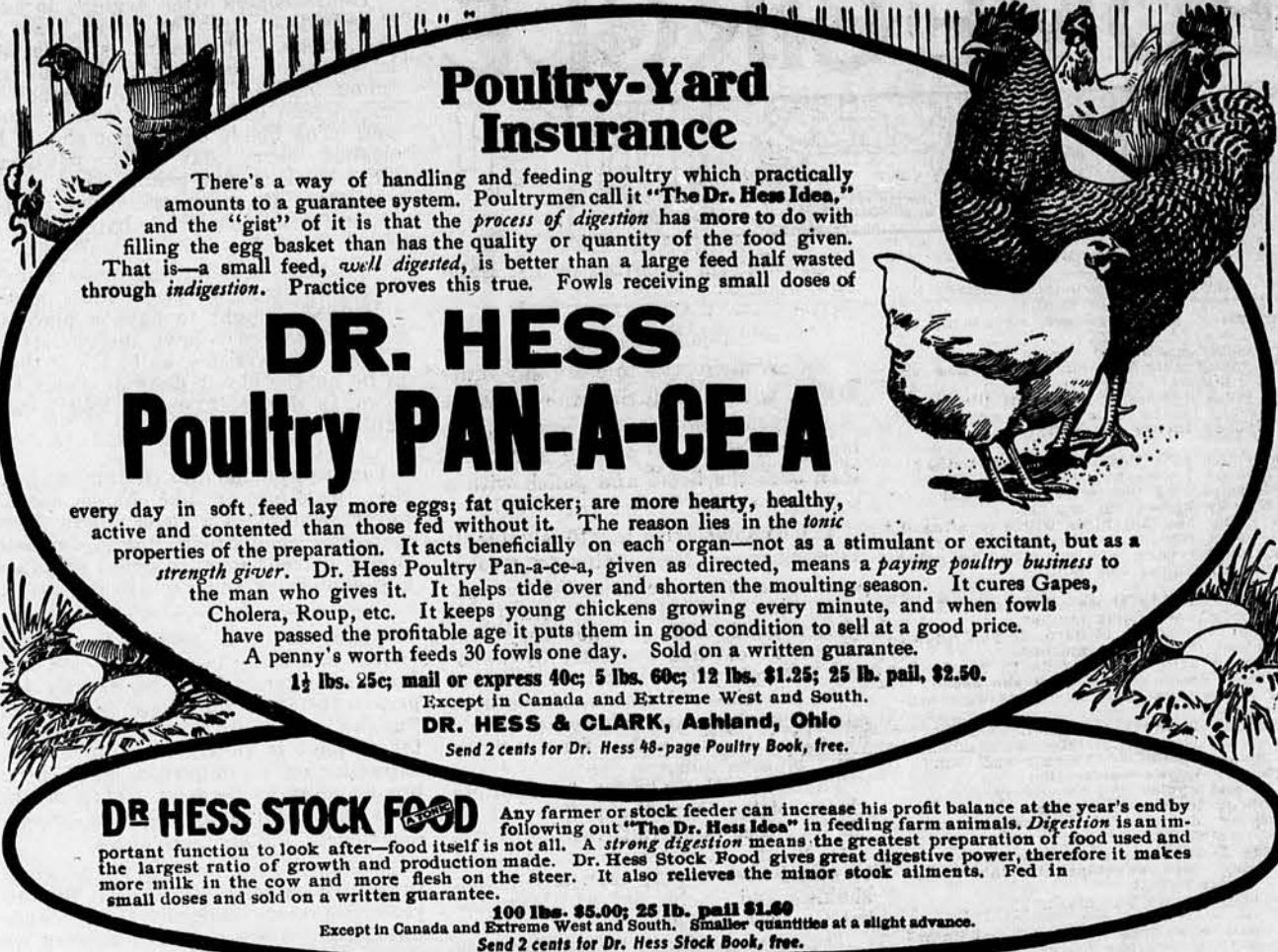
I hardly think there is a patent on what is called the alfalfa meal; but such a patent would be as sensible as the one the "ten-cents-a-bushel" man claims to have on his sprouted oats. —A. I. Root, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Chinch Bug Problem.

Replying to a letter of inquiry regarding what the Kansas farmers ought to do in reference to the chinch bug problem next year, will say the chinch bug will soon begin to seek winter quarters in the heavy grass, along hedge rows, weed patches, and refuse along the fields. Wherever possible all such should be burned this fall and winter. By so doing large numbers of the adult chinch bug may be destroyed.

The board of regents of the University have made an appropriation to cooperate with the Kansas farmers in keeping this insect under control, and the University will be glad to receive reports from any who find these insects in undue numbers upon their farms. —S. J. Hunter, state entomologist, University of Kansas.

Plenty of real bargains are to be found by consulting the Readers Market Place in this paper.



Poultry-Yard Insurance

There's a way of handling and feeding poultry which practically amounts to a guarantee system. Poultrymen call it "The Dr. Hess Idea," and the "gist" of it is that the process of digestion has more to do with filling the egg basket than has the quality or quantity of the food given. That is—a small feed, well digested, is better than a large feed half wasted through indigestion. Practice proves this true. Fowls receiving small doses of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

every day in soft feed lay more eggs; fat quicker; are more hearty, healthy, active and contented than those fed without it. The reason lies in the tonic properties of the preparation. It acts beneficially on each organ—not as a stimulant or excitant, but as a strength giver. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given as directed, means a paying poultry business to the man who gives it. It helps tide over and shorten the moulting season. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. It keeps young chickens growing every minute, and when fowls have passed the profitable age it puts them in good condition to sell at a good price. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.

Except in Canada and Extreme West and South.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

Any farmer or stock feeder can increase his profit balance at the year's end by following out "The Dr. Hess Idea" in feeding farm animals. Digestion is an important function to look after—food itself is not all. A strong digestion means the greatest preparation of food used and the largest ratio of growth and production made. Dr. Hess Stock Food gives great digestive power, therefore it makes more milk in the cow and more flesh on the steer. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Fed in small doses and sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lb. pail \$1.60
Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

The Handiest Engine Ever Built!

Fits Any Pump



Portable Power for Running Pumps and All Kinds of Light Machinery. Veritable Wonder!

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine meets the widespread demand for Portable Power for Farms at the lowest possible cost. It is absolutely unique in design—the handiest engine built.

It comes to the user complete in itself—"everything but the gasoline." Ready for action, anywhere! Requires no cement foundation—no anchor posts—no pump jack—no arms—no belts! Attaches to any regular Force Pump by means of four common nuts. Carries its own standard or base. Has a pulley for running light machinery. The cost for fuel seldom exceeds half a cent a day. No other engine at any price will give you such Power for less.

Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

The Perfect Air Cooled Engine

Dealers! Write for the Agency

Here at last is an air-cooled engine without fans or cooling attachments! A revolution in this type of gasoline engines, as fully explained in our book. Cannot freeze or overheat! Made of the same high grade of materials and equal in quality of workmanship to the best automobile engines.

Tremendous Pumping Capacity

The Farm Pump Engine will pump any ordinary well for as many hours per day as desired, at 35 strokes per minute, and on the ten-inch stroke, as follows:

Send Coupon or Postal for Catalog

We want every reader of this paper to know what a great little engine we have built. Our catalog—gladly sent free—tells the exact facts. Send for it at once. (10)

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435 K. F.

Depth to Water or actual Lift of Water	Diameter of Pump Cylinder	Water Pumped or Delivered Per Hour
600 feet	2½ inch	280 gallons
525 feet	2½ inch	360 gallons
450 feet	2½ inch	440 gallons
375 feet	3 inch	640 gallons
300 feet	3½ inch	870 gallons
225 feet	4 inch	1140 gallons

By using one of the shorter strokes you can pump a deeper well, or raise the water a greater distance, with a given size cylinder, than that in table above. By connecting on a piece of common pipe for extra air chamber, it will throw a stream as high as the house, giving valuable fire protection. It supplies power for running any machine that is ordinarily operated by hand-power.

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Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground.

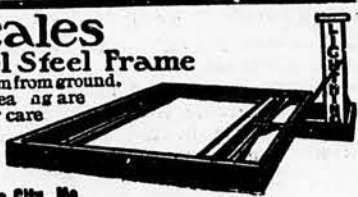
Levers are octagonal in shape giving greater strength. Beams are made of tool steel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care.

Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity.

Write for our prices and description before buying.

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We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from \$50 to \$300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a 6-H.-P. only \$119.50



Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big BOOK FREE.

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Our Book.

about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS

and the **ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.**

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 48, Quincy, Ill.



ELECTRIC

Evidence on EMPIRE Wheels

Practical, every-day use is the only real test of merit. The Empire wheel, proof, wear-proof and test-proof wheels have made good. The below unsolicited letter shows one thing—quality—that's

The Empire Idea

all thro'. We have hundreds more: "Gentlemen: I have had a set of your wheels in constant use for 18 years. They are as good as ever now." (Name on request.) We gain success thro' excellence. Ask for catalog. It tells about the Empire Wagon, too. Empire Mfg. Co. Box 20D Quincy, Ill.

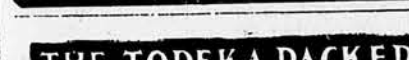
ONE MOTION AND THE HUSK IS OFF

KEES 12 IN 1 HUSKER DOES IT.

Best quality steel and leather. Protects hand and wrist. 16 to 15 more bushels husked in a day with a Kees. Adjusts to 12 different positions. Single or double hook. Right or left hand. Ask dealer for genuine Kees. If he hasn't it send 40c for sample.

Write for our FREE Booklet on Corn Huskers

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THE TOPEKA PACKER

It will enable you to get the full yield of your soil, and the difference in one season's crop will more than pay for the machine. A card today, asking for TOPEKA PACKER BOOK-LET No. 16, will bring prices and full description.

THE TOPEKA POUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kansas

FOR DRY FARMING

120 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

HOME CIRCLE



Nobody Knows But Mother.

How many buttons are missing today?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many playthings are strewn in her way?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many thimbles and spools has she missed?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many bruises on each fat little fist?
How many bumps to be cuddled and kissed?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many hats has she hunted today?
Nobody knows but mother.
Carelessly hiding themselves in the hay.
Nobody knows but mother.
How many handkerchiefs willfully strayed?
How many ribbons for each little maid,
How, for her care, can a mother be paid?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many muddy shoes all in a row?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many stockings to darn, do you know?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many little torn aprons to mend?
How many hours of toil must she spend?
What is the time when her day's work will end?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many lunches for Tommy and Sam?
Nobody knows but mother.
Cookies and apples and blackberry jam,
Nobody knows but mother.
Nourishing dainties for every "sweet tooth."
Toddling Dottie or dignified Ruth,
How much love sweetens the labor, forsooth?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many cares does a mother heart know?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many joys from her mother-love flow?
Nobody knows but mother.
How many prayers by each little white bed,
How many tears for her babes has she shed
How many kisses for each curly head?
Nobody knows but mother.

Wanted a Ride Masheen.

A farmer's wife entered the store of one of our local hardware men and wanted to know if he had "a ride masheen for washin' close." She said: "My man, he has menny ride masheens on the farm, ridn' plows and hay rakes and mow-masheens and ay tank ay skal have some ride masheens to help me in may housework." The merchant could not supply her wants, but her inquiry calls attention to the lack of labor-saving appliances in many of our farm homes.—Ex.

Darning Made Easy.

The next time you have a hole in a stocking that you dread to tackle, baste a square of net over the hole. Then darn in the usual way. Draw the threads back and forth through the meshes of the net, skipping every other one, so that in darning in the opposite direction there is a mesh to darn through.

Keep on hand for this purpose remnants of black, white and ecru net. They can be put in a small bag, in the darning basket to be in readiness whenever needed. A cotton net with considerable body is the best to use for an underweave. Canvas, unless very soft, is apt to cut the cotton.

For darning sheerer fabrics wash blonde can be basted on the under side of the hole and filled in the same way. This method must not be used where the hole is in a prominent place.

Various Uses of Borax.

No one known article within our reach possesses the virtues of borax for general use in the household. As an antiseptic and disinfectant it stands preeminent.

As a washing powder it is excellent. For the dining room and kitchen it is equally effective.

Added to dishwater it brightens the china and glassware and cleans the silver.

Coffee pot and tea pots in which borax water is boiled two or three times a week are purified and entirely freed from musty taste or odor.

As a simple household remedy for the many ailments of the family borax is unrivalled.

If the eyes are weak or inflamed a daily washing with a solution of borax will strengthen and cure them.

For sore throats a small quantity of powdered borax dissolved in the mouth and swallowed is very effective.

A cold in the head may be relieved by snuffing powdered borax.

The bites of insects, as well as summer rashes, will cease to give pain if bathed in borax water, which is

quite efficacious in curing burns, scalds and wounds.

Good Cleaners.

An excellent way to clean any brass article without injuring the polish is to dampen a cloth with ammonia, rub it over a piece of pumice soap, and then over the brass and polish with a soft, dry cloth.

The common Irish potato is valuable as a cleaner. Mud stains on woolen goods can often be removed by rubbing with a piece of raw potato and woolen goods that are not very soiled can be cleaned perfectly by washing through warm water in which some raw chopped potatoes have been soaked and a little ammonia should be added to the water for black or navy blue cottons.

There is nothing better for cleaning glass bottles than the potato cut in small pieces and put in the bottle with plenty of hot suds and allowed to stand over night; then a vigorous shaking and rinsing out will leave the bottle clean and bright.

There is nothing better for dry cleaning felt hats, jackets and all kinds of woolen goods than cornmeal wet with gasoline. If a woolen garment is soiled enough to be washed, there is nothing better for cleaning it than strong soap suds made by stirring enough pearline in warm, soft water to make a nice lather and this suds is good for delicate fabrics as well as heavy fabrics, such as men's pants and coats, and if the washing is carefully done and the rinsing thorough the goods will be clean and the colors brightened, and this suds is especially good for flannels worn by young children.

It is well to keep on hand a bottle of wood alcohol in which a little salt is dissolved, as this is excellent for removing grease spots from woolen garments, and the alcohol without the salt is fine for cleaning black silk. The best way to use it is to dip a small brush in the fluid and clean every inch of the fabric and then press on the wrong side with moderately hot irons, and no garment will look well unless it is carefully pressed.

Household Helps.

For removing spots from men's clothing, a small roll of rather heavy dark cloth tied or sewed together as tightly as possible will be found a great convenience. Dip one end into the preparation for cleaning, brush the garment gently with it and dry with the other end. This will be found better than a sponge or light cloth, as there will be no lint or bits as from a sponge.

A tablespoonful of salt in four tablespoonfuls of alcohol is an excellent preparation for removing grease from garments. Shake well before using.

Bad usage is, more often than not, responsible for the short life of a really first-class scrubbing brush. After using the brush, never lay it upside down, as any moisture on the bristles will sink into the back and make the brush soggy. For the same reason the household broom should never be placed in the corner with the straw part upward. Instead, fasten it to a catch in the wall by a piece of string tied firmly to the end of the handle or run through a hole in it.

To cleanse ribbons, wash them in suds of pure soap and water and dry. Lay them on a table or other smooth surface and smooth down with a wet sponge. They will stick to the table and when dry may be peeled off almost as smooth and fresh as new.

Where there is a limited amount of window space for plants, the geraniums, any variety, may be safely placed in the cellar by layering in sand. Place a layer of sand in a box and after lifting the plants from pots or beds, gently shake the soil from the roots and place in the box. Cover roots with sand and pack closely.

Housekeepers often neglect to keep the inside of a coffee pot as clean as the outside. The result is a decided loss in taste and aroma, while to fastidious coffee drinkers coffee made in an unclean coffee pot is positive poison. The inside of the pot should be cleaned every day with powdered knife brick or fine sand. Then, after a good scalding with boiling water, put it out for a sun and air bath.

A large laundry-bag made plainly of brown linen, or some other washable goods, ought to have a place in every closet, to receive shirtwaists or other soiled articles, as to allow them to lie on the closet floor or about the room, is decidedly untidy and a bad habit.

Cleaning compounds containing benzene, gasoline or like fluids should never be used in a room where there is a fire or artificial light, as their fumes catch fire at a great distance and explosions and fire are the result.

When country butter is rather cheesy and there is no way to get any that is better it may be greatly improved by the following treatment: Put the butter into a kettle of cold water and let it slowly come to a boil, skimming off all impurities until there are no more to be seen. Then strain from the water and pour into crocks.

To preserve cut flowers, at the same time save changing the water, fill the vase two-thirds full of clean sand. Stick your roses or other flowers so they will remain just as you put them; then add water and see how much longer they will keep fresh. Sometimes the stems of roses and carnations will root in the sand.

Indian Summer.

No period of the year excels in loveliness the one sometimes known as "the fifth season." Beginning about the middle of October, it is often prolonged into December. Its characteristics are a calm, soft, hazy atmosphere, through which day after day the sun, shorn of his beams, rises and sets like a sphere of copper or gold, according to each beholder's degree of poetic perception. Sounds at great distances are distinctly audible. Objects, unless close by, are discerned with difficulty. All nature, as if to prepare itself against the blasts of winter, appears somnolent. The mornings are cool, with lowland fogs soon dissipated by the sun, which scarcely stirs the richly-tinted but rapidly-fading foliage.

The northern hemisphere enjoys the finest displays of this supplementary season, the geographic limits of which the records of meteorologists and climatologists enable us to define. Its characteristics are particularly noticeable in the far Northwest. Matthew Macfie, F. R. G. S., is authority for the statement that in Vancouver Island and other portions of British America there is a second growth of verdure lasting until after Christmas. This period annually beautifies the zone running through New England and Canada westward to Lakes Michigan and Superior, thence southwestward to Kansas and Nebraska, and, including Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, northwestward over British America to the Arctic Circle. While it does not extend into the lower limits of the United States, it is referred to by two or three of the historians of Mexico.

Formerly the smokiness, and the somewhat greater degree of warmth, were thought to be caused by mountain fires, or the burning of the vegetable decidua collected in the autumn for that purpose. The haze and increased warmth are due to the annual formation of what has been termed the "aerial Gulf Stream," or "vapor plane." This high current, generated in equatorial seas by ascending masses of vapor-charged air, flows northward through the upper atmosphere, oversweeps the Southern and Gulf States, and descends toward the earth or ocean as it approaches New England and Canada on its journey toward the polar circle. In the afternoon and night, when the earth throws off the heat received during the day, especially in the autumn weeks, when the temperature is declining and the

capacity of the air to retain moisture is on the decrease, the presence of this mantle of vapor arrests radiation. The heat-absorbing power of this "blanket of aqueous vapor" has been clearly demonstrated by Prof. Tyndall. Covering the remaining vegetation and the harvests as with a shield, it protracts the grain-ripening period to meet the necessities of the higher latitudes.

The earliest explorers of America recorded their appreciation of the beauties of this season, but did not assign to it a specific name. Our pioneer historians, notably Jefferson, note its features as among the most fascinating exhibited by our climate, but do not designate it as "Indian summer," a name which now belongs to it by the common consent of the people of the United States, Canada, Australia, and a portion of Europe.

The first recorded appearance of the name "Indian summer" is found under date of October 13, 1794, in the journal of Major Ebenezer Denny, an army officer stationed at Fort Le Boeuf, near the site of the present city of Erie, Pa. The term seems to have already been known and clearly recognized. The New England tradition is that the term "Indian summer" is derived from the prevalence, at that time, of the southwest winds, which the Indians supposed to be sent as a peculiar favor from their good deity, Cautantowit, to whom, says the Rev. James Freeman, they believed they would go when they died.

A more logical reason is that, in many portions of the United States, it was the Indian's hunting season, not only on account of the plenty and perfect condition of the game, but because of the density of the atmosphere, which favored a close and unsuspected approach to the creature pursued. Among the Indians of the Northwest, it was the period between the gathering and storing of summer supplies and the selection of winter quarters in the haunts of large game. Hence, Indian summer in that region was the season of migration, its mildness being favorable for journeys. On being asked, when they intended to go to their hunting-grounds, their usual reply was: "When the Great Spirit sends us our fall summer." Persons whose imaginations are sufficiently vivid may find in the appearance of the November sun a resemblance to the Indian complexion.

According to the exhaustive researches of Mr. Albert Matthews, the term "Indian summer" first made its appearance in the last decade of the eighteenth century; was "established" about twenty years after its earliest appearance; had spread to New England about 1798, to New York by 1809, to Canada by 1821, and to New England by 1830. Mr. Matthews states that it "is not merely an Americanism, but has become part of the English language in its widest sense, having actually supplanted in England expressions which had been in vogue for centuries, and is now heard among English-speaking people throughout the world; that it has been employed in a beautiful figurative sense, as applied to the declining years of a man's life; and that it has given rise to much picturesque if also to some fantastic writing."

This season is well defined in England. It is peculiar also to central Europe. In the old world as in the new it is characterized by dry fogs, a glowing sky, absence of heavy rain, and mild temperature. In different localities it is known by the names of various saints and religious festivals, all of which are celebrated in the autumn months of the calendar. In England its early name was "All Hallows' summer." In Wales and Belgium it is known as "St. Michael's summer," in Germany as "St. Gall's summer" and the "summer of old women," in Bohemia as "St. Wenceslaus' summer," in Sweden as "St. Bridget's summer," and in Lombardy as "St. Theresa's summer."

In Belgium, most gorgeous are the Indian summer displays in the vicinities of St. Hubert and in the celebrated old forest of Ardennes, which localities, at this season, doubtless taught Van Dyck, Rubens, and other Flemish painters their brilliancy of color. Among other European names for this period are "the after-heat" and "the red leaf."

In some portions of France it is named in honor of St. Denis, but is chiefly known as "St. Martin's sum-

ner," to keep in pious memory the bishop-saint who died at Tours in 397, having successfully brought to Christianity every person in his diocese. He changed an autumn festival in honor of Bacchus to a Christian celebration; and centuries after it became his own day in the calendar (November 11), it was still burdened with heathen usages. To this day St. Martin is the patron of drunkards who are endeavoring to reform. Not only is "St. Martin's summer" the most charming period of the year in France, but it is identified with the good cheer and hilarity of the vintage, as well as with the abundance of the harvest and the chase.

This season's influence extends over Prussia, Austria, and Hungary. Its close marks also the passing of the deadly miasma from the Pontine

marshes. The beauty of Lakes Como, Maggiore, and Garda is never seen to better advantage than during this golden period. Covering the vintage time of Greece, it insensibly merges into the days which, immediately preceding and succeeding the winter solstice, were known to the Hellenes as the "halcyon days," because at that period the halcyon brooded. Their winter seas were then free from storms.

In Indian summer and all its cognates Nature discloses a brighter purpose than mere scenic display. It may be recognized the gigantic and ever-active atmospheric forces, which not only temper the regions from which the sun makes an early autumnal retreat, but ordain fertility, verdure, and health over vast territories of the earth.—Scientific American.

FASHIONS

No. 8417—Girls' Dress.

Mother's daughter will look quite smart wearing a dress of this fashion. Yoke and over sleeve portions may be of lace or ticking, the dress proper, of cashmere, panama, or cloth, with buttons and braid for trimming. The sleeve cuff may be omitted, or the sleeve may be made in elbow length and finished with this cuff. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 8-10-12-14 years.



No. 5832—A Practical Apron. A serviceable work apron such as the one here shown, not only protects the entire dress, but is very becoming as well. It may be made with very little difficulty, and the ease with which it may be slipped on and off is a feature that will recommend it at once to the busy housewife. The bib is cut circular and slips on easily over the head requiring no pins or buttons to hold it in place. A generous size pocket is a useful addition that will be appreciated by the wearer. Such a garment as this could be successfully made from linen, gingham, madras and percale. The medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the making. Sizes for small, medium and large.



No. 8575—A Smart Coat.

A most attractive semi-fitting coat, cut on simple graceful lines is shown in this model. The right front laps well over the left and is held in position by two large buttons which may be of the material although jet and metal buttons are exceedingly popular. The two seam coat sleeves are put in with a little fullness at the top. Cheviot, broadcloth, serge and silk would be effective with a simple design in soutache braiding outlining the neck and sleeves. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 44 inch material.



No. 8570—Ladies Waist.

This new and stylish design for a ladies waist, shows a round neck prettily finished by a Dutch collar. The neck is made high by a chemise and standing collar, which may be of tucking, all over lace or embroidery. Broad tucks extend over the shoulders in a most becoming manner. The one seam sleeves are also tucked. Voile, pongee, satin and linen are all adaptable to the mode. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, and requires 3 1/2 yards of 24 inch material for the 36 inch size.



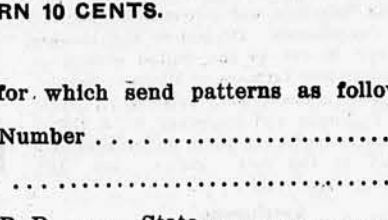
No. 5790—A Dainty Negligee.

This simple and becoming little dressing sacque is made of figured Japanese silk trimmed with bias bands of plain colored silk. It is quite the simplest of garments to make, as the full bell-shaped sleeves and body of the garment are in one piece. A bias seam down the center of the back adds considerably to the grace and style of the garment. Cashmere, French flannel, albatross and lawn will all develop well in this design. The medium will require 3 yards of 36 inch material.



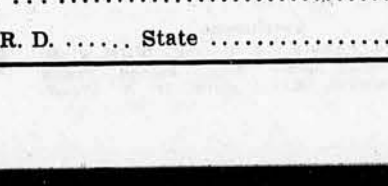
No. 8560—An Attractive Blouse.

Wide tucks over the shoulders in Gibson style and a jaunty pocket give an air of smartness to this otherwise plain and simple blouse. The neck is finished by the popular low Dutch collar and the full length sleeves show prettily shaped turned back cuffs. The design is appropriate for linen, madras, flannel and pongee. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 44 inch material.



No. 8316—A Pretty Little Blouse Dress.

Cut in sizes, 8, 10, 12 years. The 10-year size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Full blouse dresses are always becoming to little girls. A simple and attractive one of recent design is shown with pleated skirt. Figured challis trimmed with stitched bands of plain material and velvet buttons would be charming but the washable materials would also be suitable.



No. 5565—Men's Negligee Shirt.

White madras was used in the reproduction of this design for a negligee shirt. Gathers control the fullness at the back, which is attached to a shallow yoke. The regulation shirt sleeves are finished with cuffs, and the pattern provides for a turn-down collar or neckband. Silk, madras, linen and percale are all used for the mak-

ing. The medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Men's Negligee Shirts No. 5565; sizes for 34-36-38-40-42-44 and 46 inches breast measure.

EACH PATTERN 10 CENTS.

The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Please find enclosed cents, for which send patterns as follows:

Size.....Number.....

Name.....

P. O.....R. D.....State.....

Readers Market Place

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED 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, Kan.

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

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

SWINE.

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.

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FOR SALE—FOUR PURE BRED JERSEY bulls, from one to thirty months old. Prices reasonable. Fred Collett, R. F. D. No. 1, Lincolnville, Kan.

TWENTY DOUBLE STANDARD POLED Durham and Shorthorn cattle for sale including Kansas Boy X 2585, the noted State Fair winner and sire of State Fair winners. J. F. Staudt, Ottawa, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—IN SERVICE—Prince Consort 187068, red; Master of Alysdale 341519, 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 below their value. Let me show them to you. Charles W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

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. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

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

HUNTING DOGS FOR SALE—FOX, rabbit, coon, bird, pet and watch dogs. Also pups of all breeds. Ferrets, rabbits, pigeons, poultry, cattle, sheep and swine. Send 10c for 60 page descriptive highly illustrated catalogue. Write for price list. Mt. Penn Kennels Dept. K., Reading, Pa.

SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

WE SELL THE FUMIGATING MACHINE. Kills rats, gophers, prairie dogs, ants, weevils, mites, etc. Recommended by government. Agents wanted. Foltz Rodent Exterminator Co., El Reno, Okla.

AGENTS EARN \$5 TO \$10 DAILY SELLING the wonderful \$1.50 Goodson Chemical Fire Extinguisher. Instant death to all fires. Every farmer needs several. Write now for open territory. Goodson Mfg. Co., 126 Point St., Providence, R. I.

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FARM RAISED BARRED ROCK COCK-ERELS \$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 \$5.00. Sam'l H. Davidson, Eudora, Kan.

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

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS, ROSE Comb R. I. Reds. I can sell you stock cheaper now than in the spring. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kansas.

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LIST YOUR FARM WITH GARLING-house. We have buyers. 608 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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IF YOU WISH TO BUY A GOOD RELINQUISHMENT in Seward county, write L. N. Pennington, Liberal, Kansas.

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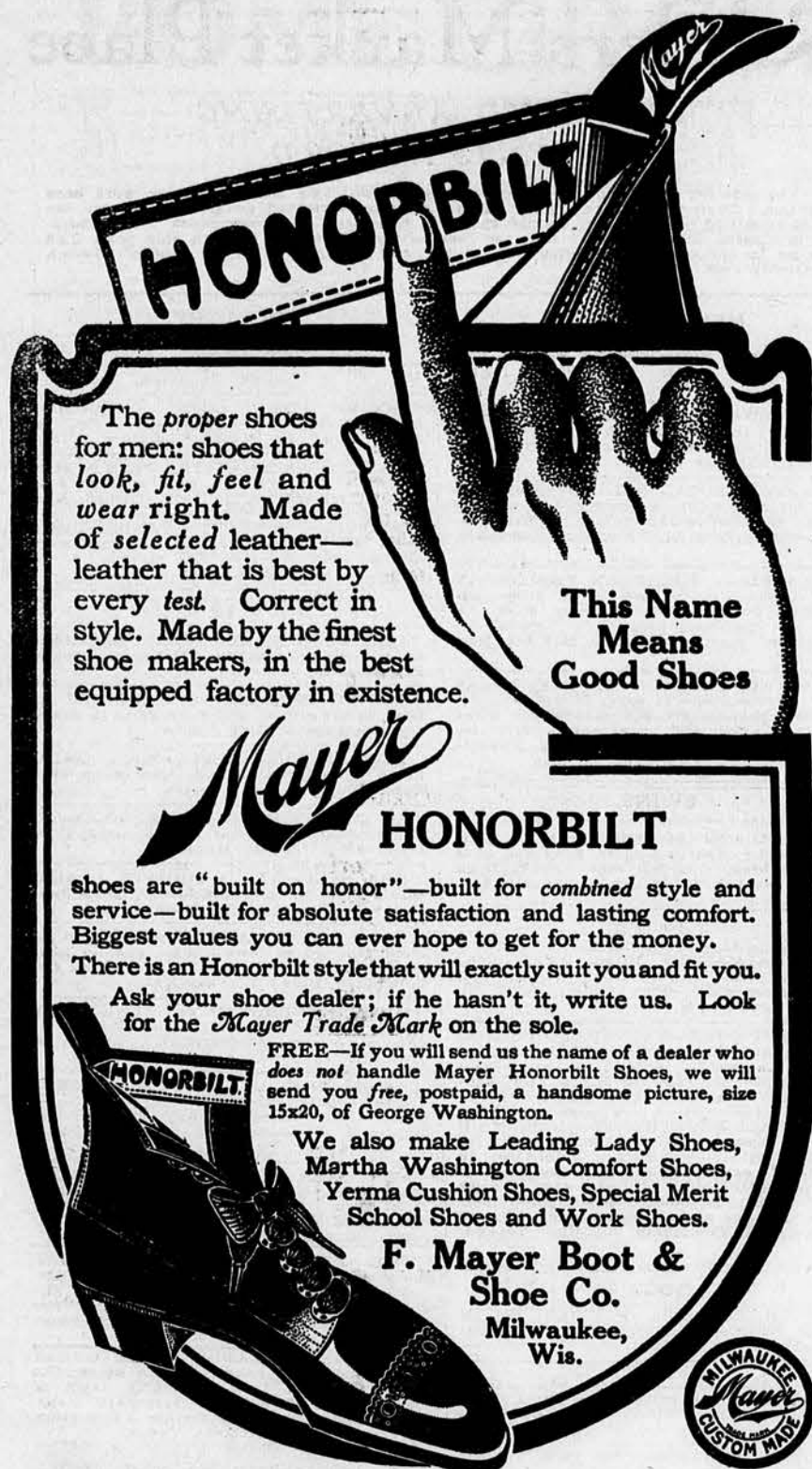
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rains come so that the soil may be put into good condition by disking and harrowing, I would consider the corn ground a favorable seed-bed for sowing wheat this fall.

I have mailed list of growers of college bred wheat from whom you may secure seed; also, Circular No. 11 giving information regarding seed wheat. Our supply of seed wheat is exhausted for this season.

A member of the Country Life Commission says the worst agricultural conditions of this country are in the South, because the farmers have robbed the soil of its humus by growing cotton and tobacco exclusively for more than a hundred years without returning anything to the soil.

Control of Hessian Fly.

A letter asking what preventive measures the Kansas farmers may take to control the Hessian fly has been received.

Thorough preparation of seed-bed and proper seeding are the safest measures against loss from insects.

The most perilous time for the Hessian fly is between harvest and seed time. It is tided over this period on volunteer grains. Hence drilling wheat among volunteer wheat simply furnishes greater food supply, hence more Hessian fly the next spring. He who thus sows may be likened to the one who sows the wind and reaps the whirlwind.

Further, in order to insure the starvation of living insects, wheat sowing should be as late as practicable.

The climatic conditions of the past summer have been such that with concerted action and due attention to the proper methods of dealing with the Hessian fly problem, the wheat growers of Kansas ought to experience no appreciable loss next season from this insect.—S. J. Hunter, state entomologist, University of Kansas.

Mitchell County Fair.

The Mitchell County Fair closed last Friday with an attendance for that day of 10,000, which was the largest crowd ever seen on the fair grounds in Beloit. The seventh annual Mitchell County Fair was a howling success in every way, and was repeatedly pronounced by visitors to be the best county fair they ever attended. The horse show was by big odds the largest in the state this season, and the cattle exhibit was not far behind it. There were five breeds of hogs shown and the hog show was a success. The poultry and dog show was good. The grain exhibits were big attractions and came in for a large share of praise from all sides. The art exhibit was under the direction of Miss Ola Lisenby, and it is doubtful if a better display of this kind was ever seen in the state. The culinary department, under the management of Mrs. E. E. Booker, was a grand success and crowded all the time. The motor races were exciting, and were contests of daring that were well worth seeing. The flower parade on Friday attracted the biggest crowd of the week, and was as usual very well carried out. The stockman's banquet Thursday night was the big attraction of the week. Two hundred were present and speeches were made by Senator Young, M. G. Mead, Frank Lutz, J. M. Rogers and others. A meeting is called for next Saturday at which time steps will be taken looking to the enlarging of the scope of this fair. Premiums will at least be open to the state, and many other things will be done that will make this one of the really big fairs of the west. As a live stock show this season's exhibit outclassed both Hutchinson and Topeka. With the new buildings that have been erected for the cattle, and with the new quarters for hogs, there was not room enough, and exhibitors who were late in arranging for their exhibits were forced to put up with temporary quarters. All of this will be arranged for another season and adequate buildings will be erected. R. C. Bert, the Angus breeder, made a very creditable showing but had no opposition. His exhibit reflected credit on his herd. A. B. Doyle the Hampshire breeder, was there with his Hampshire hogs and took all the ribbons. His exhibit was a worthy one and attractive. W. B. & J. M. Rogers were the only exhibitors of Berkshire hogs and T. C. Wrench was the only exhibitor of O. I. C. swine. His exhibit was very fine and of course he carried off all the ribbons. Of course the success of the fair is due to the united efforts of the breeders and farmers of Mitchell county, but to the officers and especially President E. C. Logan and Secretary W. S. Gabel is due much credit for their untiring efforts in behalf of the fair. Below are the awards for live stock:

Percherons.

Stallion, 4 years old or over: First, J. M. Kepple, Glen Elder, Kan.; second, Frank Cole, Barnard, Kan.; third, E. N. Wood-

bury, Cawker City, Kan. Stallion, 3 years old and under 4: First, H. R. Darrow, Beloit, Kan.; second, R. G. McKinnis, Glen Elder, Kan. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3: First, Geo. Bittinger, Beloit, Kan.; second, J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Kan.; third, Frank Cole, Barnard, Kan. Mare, 4 years old or over: First, R. G. McKinnis, Glen Elder, Kan.; second, Frank Cole, Barnard, Kan.; third, R. G. McKinnis, Glen Elder, Kan. Mare, 3 years old and under 4: First and second, J. M. Kepple, Glen Elder, Kan.; third, J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Kan. Mare, 2 years old: First, Frank Cole, Barnard, Kan.; J. A. Gifford, Beloit, second and third, Mare, 1 year old: First, J. A. Gifford, second and third, J. A. Gifford. Mare, under 1 year: First, Kepple; second, Charles McCleary, Stallion and three or more of his get: First, Kepple; second, Frank Cole, Mare and one or more of her produce: First, J. A. Gifford; second, Frank Cole; third, J. A. Gifford. Sweepstakes stallion: J. M. Kepple, Glen Elder, Kan. Sweepstakes mare: R. G. McKinnis, Glen Elder, Kan.

Coach Horses.

Stallion, 4 years old or over: First and second, Joseph Wear & Son, Barnard, Kan. Stallion, 1 year old: Joseph Wear & Son, first. Stallion colt: First, Joseph Wear & Son. Mare, 4 years old and over: First, second and third, Joseph Wear & Son. Stallion and three or more of his get: First, Joseph Wear & Son. Mare and one or more of her produce: Joseph Wear & Son, first and second. Sweepstakes stallion and mare: Joseph Wear & Son.

American Trotters.

Stallion, 4 years old or over: First, M. A. Smith, Cawker City, Kan.; second, W. A. Braddy, Beloit, Kan.; third, Bert Pruitt, Barnard, Kan. Stallion, 3 years old: First, Chas. Alberts, Glen Elder, Kan. Stallion, 2 years old: First, Rice Roberts, Cawker City, Kan. Stallion, 1 year old: First, Geo. Bunch, Beloit, Kan. Stallion colt: First, Rice Roberts, Cawker City, Kan.; second, Geo. Bunch, Beloit, Kan. Mare, 4 years old or over: First, F. P. Cooke, Beloit, Kan. Mare, 3 years old: First, Chas. Alberts, Glen Elder, Kan. Stallion, 2 years old: First, Rice Roberts, Cawker City, Kan. Stallion, 1 year old: First, Geo. Bunch, Beloit, Kan. Stallion colt: First, Rice Roberts, Cawker City, Kan.; second, Geo. Bunch, Mare, 4 years old or over: First, F. P. Cooke, Beloit, Kan. Mare, 3 years old: First, Chas. McCleary, Beloit, Kan.; second, Chris Hanson, Beloit, Kan. Mare, 2 years old: First, Geo. Bunch, Beloit, Kan. Stallion and three or more of his get: First, Rice Roberts, Mare with one or more of her produce: First, Rice Roberts, Geo. Bunch, second. Sweepstakes stallion: First, M. A. Smith, Cawker City, Kan. (Myron McHenry). Sweepstakes mare: Chas. McCleary, Beloit, Kan.

Shorthorns.

Bull, 3 years old or over: First, C. H. Williams & Son, Sylvan Grove, Kan.; second, L. M. Noffsinger, Olathe, Kan.; third, E. E. Booker, Beloit, Kan. Bull, 2 years old: First, L. M. Noffsinger; second, Dall Wickham, Cawker City, Kan. Bull, 1 year old: First, Noffsinger; second, Meal Bros., Cawker City; third, F. P. Cooke. Bull calf: First, F. P. Cooke; second, Meal Bros.; third, Briney & Briney, Cow, 3 years old and over: First, C. H. Williams & Son; second, E. C. Greits, Beloit, Kan.; third, Geo. W. Beams, Cawker City, Kan. Heifer, 2 years old: First, Noffsinger, second, Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kan.; third, C. E. McKinnis, Beloit, Kan. Heifer, 1 year old: First, F. P. Cooke; second, E. E. Booker; third, Wm. Wales. Aged herd: First, E. E. Booker; second, John Stroh, Cawker City, Kan.; third, C. E. McKinnis. Young herd: First, F. P. Cooke; second, E. E. Booker. Bull and three or more of his get: First, Noffsinger; second, H. C. Williams & Son; third, E. E. Booker. Cow and one or more of her produce: First, E. E. Booker; second, Meal Bros.; third, C. E. Greits. Sweepstakes bull: C. H. Williams & Son on Scottish Gloster. Sweepstakes cow: Meal Bros. Sweepstakes herd: E. E. Booker.

Herefords.

Bull, 3 years old or over: First, F. L. Brown & Co., Sylvan Grove, Kan. Bull, 2 years old: First, F. L. Brown & Co.; second, W. B. & J. M. Rogers, Beloit, Kan. Bull calf: First, F. L. Brown & Co.; second, W. B. & J. M. Rogers. Cow, 3 years old or over: First, John Schmitt & Sons, Tipton, Kan.; second, F. L. Brown & Co.; third, John Schmitt & Sons. Cow, 2 years old: First, F. L. Brown & Co.; second, W. B. & J. M. Rogers. Heifer, 1 year old: First, F. L. Brown & Co.; second, W. B. & J. M. Rogers. Heifer calf: First and second, W. B. & J. M. Rogers; third, F. L. Brown & Co. Young herd: First, W. B. & J. M. Rogers. Bull and three or more of his get: First, F. L. Brown & Co. Cow and one or more of her produce: First, John Schmitt & Sons; second, W. B. & J. M. Rogers. Sweepstakes bull: F. L. Brown & Co. on Castor. Sweepstakes cow: John Schmitt & Sons. Sweepstakes herd: W. B. & J. M. Rogers.

Poland Chinas.

Boars, 2 years old or over: First, C. H. Plicher, Glasco, Kan.; second, C. H. Plicher; third, Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kan. Boar, 1 year old and under 2: First, C. H. Plicher; second, E. E. Booker & Son. Boar, under 6 months: First and second, Logan & Gregory; third, E. E. Booker & Son. Sow, 2 years old and over: First, C. H. Plicher; second, E. E. Booker & Son. Sow, over 1 year and under 2: First, E. E. Booker & Son. Sow under 6 months: First, second and third, E. E. Booker & Son. Aged herd: E. E. Booker & Son. Young herd: First, Logan & Gregory; second, E. E. Booker & Son. Sweepstakes, aged boar and sow, C. H. Plicher. Sweepstakes herd: Logan & Gregory.

Duroc Jerseys.

Boar, 2 years old or over: First, F. L. Smith; second, L. D. Pagett & Segrist; third, D. Robinson. Boar, over 6 months and under 18: First, second and third, Pearl H. Pagett. Boar, under 6 months: First, L. D. Pagett & Segrist; second and third, Pearl H. Pagett. Sow, 2 years old or over: First and second, L. D. Pagett & Segrist. Sow over 1 year and under 2: First and second to L. D. Pagett and Segrist. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year: First and second, L. D. Pagett & Segrist.

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FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

Wheat.

Would I be likely to get a good yield of wheat by disking ground that was in wheat this year? Or would it be more advisable to plow this winter and plant to spring crop? The ground is sandy loam, but not sandy enough to keep from breaking up rough, so plowing is out of the question now. What kind of wheat would be likely to do best? Do chinch bugs bother wheat as bad as soft?—E. A. Reifsnnyder, Buffalo, Kan.

If the field in question has been previously well plowed, the disking in the crop of wheat may give fairly good results. Considering the late date it may be advisable to disk in preparing the seed-bed, rather than to plow.

In your section of the state the soft winter wheat may be better adapted for growing, especially on such soil as you describe, than the hard red winter wheat. Such varieties as the Fultz, Currel, Fulcaster and Mediterranean are among the best producing varieties of soft wheat at this Station. Our supply of seed wheat of these varieties is exhausted, except Fulcaster. This is a bearded wheat, but a very good producer. We are selling the seed at \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Manhattan. I have mailed a list of growers who have College bred seed wheat for sale, but very few offer seed of soft wheat for sale.

The hard red winter wheat may give good results for a year or two in your section of the state, but will gradually become soft and inclined to producing yellow berry. Such varieties as the Kharkof, Malakoff, Turkey Red, Crinier and Ghirka are among the best producing varieties at this Station. Our supply of seed is exhausted. I refer you to the list of growers.

I have not observed that the variety of wheat has any particular relation to the damage by chinch bugs. The earlier maturing varieties, such as the Zimmerman, may sometimes escape the greatest damage by chinch bugs, provided there is other grain for the bugs to work on, the bugs preferring the younger, more succulent growth of later maturing wheat or other grains.

Drilling Wheat.

I would like to know if wheat drilled in rows six inches apart is better than eight inches? Would like to know also which will give the best results, single or double disk drills.—O. J. Dickson, Rock, Kan.

I can hardly give a positive answer to your question. Under certain conditions the six-inch drill may be preferred, while under other conditions the eight-inch may give the better results. For instance, in the western counties of the state the width of drill, seven or eight inches, is preferred. Since the moisture supply may be deficient, less grain is required on an acre and the ground being relatively free from weeds, the wider drilling gives good results. In eastern Kansas, with greater rain-fall, and weedier land, and the closer drills, six to seven inch, may be preferred. Also on more fertile soil the closer drill may give the larger yields. On the whole, however, according to the tests of experiment stations and experience of farmers, the width of the drill has very little to do with the yield of wheat. The condition of the soil and preparation of the seed-bed are the important factors. I am mailing you circular 9, on "Wheat Culture," which gives information regarding the seed-bed preparation.

It is hard again to answer your question as to which will give the best results, the single or double disk drill. Both of these makes of drills are good, and either one may be preferred above the other by different farmers. The single disk drill may have some preference on trashy land or hard soil, but in a well prepared seed-bed any good drill gives good results. I am mailing you circular giving some further information regarding grain drills.

Deep or Shallow Sowing.

What has given best results deep or shallow sowing, and how much would you advise sowing per acre on upland? I usually sow one and one-quarter bushel per acre. Does late or early sowing make any difference?—Herbert Dalrymple, Glasco, Kan.

We have secured the largest yields from sowing two or three inches deep, the difference in yield between two and three inches being very slight. In our test of amount of seed to sow the largest yields have been secured from sowing four and five pecks of graded seed per acre. As an average for several years the wheat sown at this Station during the last week in September and the first week in October has given the largest yield per acre.

I am mailing you our bulletin No. 144, on "Small Grains." I am also mailing you circular 9 and circular 2, on preparation of seed-bed for wheat.

Preparation of Seed-Bed for Wheat.

I have sixty acres of ground I disked in the middle of August with the intention of plowing it later. Owing to the long dry spell it has been impossible for me to get it plowed. What, in your judgement, would be the best thing to do with it? Some of my neighbors say plow even if it is late, others say it would be the best to give it another good disking and put in wheat with a disk drill. What have been the results of your experiments in preparing the seed-bed with a disk? The ground is now in excellent condition to work; it is nice and mellow. I have a new disk, and by disking it again I could stir it on an average of about six inches and still have what little trash there is on top of the ground.—Irvin Sackett, Conway Springs, Kan.

If this ground is not too weedy I think the plan of disking again and perhaps harrowing before seeding is preferable to plowing, considering the late date, provided this land has been plowed and well cultivated the previous year.

The experiments at this Station indicate that where the plowing may be done fairly early the results of a single year's preparation of seed-bed favors the plowing, but very late plowing has given no better results than disking, and may be a more expensive preparation.

I have mailed Experiment Station Circular No. 2, giving information regarding the preparation of the seed-bed for wheat.

I would not advise to disk so deep as six inches, better stir only three or four inches deep.

Preparing Wheat Land.

We have received Circular No. 2, on preparing land for winter wheat. We have a small plot of about 25 acres that we finished plowing in July. We have harrowed it once and disked it once, but have about made up our minds to out up 25 acres of corn and put the same into wheat, putting the prepared ground into timothy and clover. You did not mention your experience with corn ground in wheat. The ground was broken 7 or 8 inches last spring and is clean. The dry weather is affecting our corn crop very much in these parts. We would be glad of any information in regard to corn ground for wheat.

We would like to know if you have sent any of the new variety of Turkey wheat into Cherokee county, and if so, can you give us address of growers? We desire to purchase some seed.—C. E. Gray, Galena, Kan.

We have carried on an experiment in rotating crops with wheat for several years. Herewith enclose table giving average yield of wheat each year for several crops. You will observe that wheat after corn has not produced as large yields as wheat after wheat or other small grains. It depends upon the season, also the previous handling of the soil, as to just what may be the results in planting wheat in corn or after corn. With corn ground clean and in good condition, such as you describe, should

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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 headers.

40 Imported and American registered mares.

10 weanling colts, sired by Casino.

40 mares bred to Casino, the greatest prize winning Percheron stallion living.

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CHAS. HOLLAND, Proprietor, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.



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

GEO. B. ROSS, Alden, Rice County, Kan.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week.)

"Because I had other people to wait on," said the waiter with equal asperity. "They were here before you."

"What the matter with the dinner tonight? It's all bad."

"I ain't cooked it," retorted the man, growing red with indignation, his swollen eye glaring fiercely at her. "And no one else's complained. I guess it's what's the matter with you."

Berny made an angry movement—sometimes alluded to as "flouncing"—and turned her head away from him.

"Get me an enchilada," she said peremptorily, "and after that some frijoles. I don't want anything else."

The waiter moved away and the man behind the curtain, as if satisfied by his long survey, also turned back into the general room. Close to the opening there was an unoccupied table, and at this he sat down, laid his hat on the chair beside him, and unfastened his coat. To the servant who came for his order, he asked for a cup of black coffee and a liquor glass of brandy. He also requested an evening paper. With the sheet open before him he sat sipping the coffee, the slightest noise from the inner room causing him to start and lift the paper before his face.

He sat thus for some fifteen minutes. The Spanish women and the child emerged from the archway and left the restaurant, and a few moments later he heard the scraping of chair legs and Berny's voice as she asked for her bill. He lifted the paper and appeared buried in its contents, not moving as Berny brushed back the lace curtain and passed him. Her eyes absently fell on him and she had a vague impression of the dark dome of a head emerging from above the opened sheets of the journal. As she rustled by he lowered the paper and followed her with a keen watchful glance. He did not move till the street door closed behind her, when he threw the paper aside, snatched up his hat and flicked a silver dollar on to the cloth.

"No change," he said to the waiter, who came forward.

The surprised servant, unaccustomed to such tips, stared astonished after him as he hurried down the passage between the tables, quickly opened the door and disappeared into the darkness of the street.

Berny was only a few rods away, moving forward with a slow loitering step. It was an easy night to follow without being observed. Walking at a prudent distance behind her, he kept her in sight as she passed from the smaller streets of the Latin Quarter into the glare and discord of the more populous highways, along Kearney Street, past the lower boundary of Portsmouth Square. He noticed that she walked without haste, now and then glancing at a window or a passer-by. She was like a person who has no objective point in view, or at least is in no hurry to reach it.

But this did not seem to be the case, for when she reached the square she took her stand on the corner where the Sacramento Street cars stop. The man drew back into a doorway opposite. They were the only passengers who boarded the car at that corner, Berny entering the closed interior, the man taking a seat on the outside. He had it to himself here, and chose the end seat by the window. Muttering imprecations at the cold, he turned up his overcoat collar and drew his soft felt hat down over his ears. By turning his head he could see between the bars that cross the end windows, the interior of the car shining with light, its polished yellow woodwork throwing back the white glare of the electricity. There were only three passengers, two depressed-looking women in dingy black, and Berny on a line with himself in the corner by the door. He could see her even better here than in the restaurant. She sat, a small dark figure, pressed into the angle of the seat, her hands clasped in her lap, her eyes down. Her hat cast a shadow over the upper part of her face, and below this the end of her nose, her mouth and chin were revealed as pale and sharply-cut as an ivory carving. She seemed to be sunk in thought and sat motionless; the half of her face he could see, looking very white against her black fur collar.

He was furtively surveying her, when she started, glanced out of the window and signed to the conductor to stop. The man on the front dropped to the ground and stole lightly round the car, so that its moving body hid him from her. Emptiness and silence held the street, and he could easily follow her as she walked upward along the damp and deserted sidewalk. Half way up the block a building larger than those surrounding it rose into the night. A mounting file of bay-windows broke its facade, and a few steps above the level of the pavement, a line of doors with numbers showing black on illuminated transoms revealed it to the man opposite as a flat building. Here Berny stopped and without hesitation, evidently as one who was familiar with the place, mounted the steps and walked to the last of the doors.

The man, with soft and careful footsteps, crossed the street. As he drew nearer he saw that she was not using a latch-key, but was waiting to be admitted, leaning as if tired against the wall. He had reached the sidewalk when the door opened, vouchsafing him a bright, unimpeded view of a long flight of stairs carpeted in green. Berny entered and for a moment, before the door closed, he saw her mounting the stairs. She had not asked for anyone, or indeed made a sound of greeting or inquiry. She was therefore either expected or an habitue of the place. When the door was shut he, too, mounted the porch steps and read the number on the transom. He whispered it over several times, the light falling out on his thin, aquiline face with a sweep of dark hair drooping downward toward his collar.

Satisfied with his investigation, he left the porch and walked rapidly down the street to the corner. Here there was a lamp, and halting under its light he drew from his pocket a leather wallet and took therefrom Dominick Ryan's card with an address written on it. The penciled numbers were the same as those on the door he had just left, and he stood looking fixedly at the card, an expression of excitement and exultation growing on his face.

THE ACTOR'S STORY.

The afternoon of the next day Dominick came home earlier than usual. His New York friend, who was en route to Japan,

had but a couple of days in San Francisco and again claimed his company for dinner. The theater was to follow and Dominick had come home to change his clothes, and incidentally either to see Berny and explain his absence or to leave a message for her with the Chinaman.

He felt rather guilty where she was concerned. He had seen nothing of her for two days. The only time they met was in the evening after business hours, the only meal they took together was dinner. With every spark of affection dead between them their married life the hollowest sham, she had so long and so sternly trained him to be considerate of her and keep her on his mind, that he still instinctively followed the acquired habit of thinking of her comfort and arranging for it. He knew she would be annoyed at the two lonely dinners, and hoped to see her before he left, and suggest to her that she telephone for one of her sisters to join her.

The flat was very quiet when he entered, and after looking into one or two rooms for her he called the Chinaman, who said Mrs. Ryan had gone out early in the afternoon, leaving no message except that she would be home to dinner. Dominick nodded a dismissal and walked into the den. He carried the evening papers in his hand, and looking at the clock he saw that he had an hour before it would be necessary for him to dress and leave the house. Berny would undoubtedly be home before then; she was rarely out after six. Meantime, the thought that she was not in and that he could read the papers in unmolested uninterrupted silence caused a slight sense of relief to lighten the weight that was now always with him.

He had hardly opened the first sheet when a ring at the bell dispelled his hopes. It was one of his wife's habits never to carry a latch-key, which she looked upon as a symbol of that bourgeois middle-class helpfulness that she had shaken off with her other working-girl manners and customs. Dominick dropped the paper, waiting for her entrance, and framing the words with which he would acquaint her with the fact that he was to be absent again. Instead, however, of the rustle of feminine skirts, he heard the Chinaman's padding steps, and the servant entered and presented him with a card. Traced on it in an sprawling handwriting was the name "James DeWay Buford."

Dominick remembered his invitation to the man to call, and realized that this probably the only time that the actor could conveniently do so. There was an hour yet before dinner would be served, and turning to the servant Dominick told him to show the gentleman up.

A moment later, Buford entered, smiling, almost patronizingly urbane and benign. He was dressed with a rich and careful elegance which gave him a somewhat dandified air. After bestowing upon Dominick greetings that sounded as unctuous as a benediction, he took his seat at the end of the cozy corner facing the door which led into the hall. From here he looked at the young man with a close, attentive scrutiny, very friendly and yet holding under its enfolding blandness, something of absence, of inattention as though his mind were not in the intimate customary connection with the words that issued from his lips. This suggestion of absence deepened, showed more plainly in an eye that wandered to the door, or as Dominick spoke, fell to the carpet and remained there, hidden by a down-drawn bush of eye-brow. Dominick was in the middle of a query as to the continued success of the "Klondike Monologue" when the actor raised his head and said politely, but with a politeness that contained a note of haste and eagerness beneath it, "Is Madame at home?"

"No, she's not at home," said Madame's husband. "But she may be in any moment now. She generally goes out for the afternoon and gets back about this time."

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A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

Frank L. Stream, of Creston, Iowa, is selling young, choice imported Belgian Percheron, English Shire, Suffolk Punch and German Coach Stallions, at \$1,000 Home bred registered draft stallions \$500 to \$600.

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

Wayne,

Wayne,

"Perhaps you can tell me," said Buford, looking sidewise at his gloves and cane as they lay on the end of the divan, "who— you'll pardon my seeming curiosity, but I'll explain it presently—who was the lady that came in here last night at about half-past seven?"

"I haven't an idea," he said. "I wasn't home to dinner last night, and didn't get in till late. Why do you want to know?"

"For many reasons, or for one, perhaps—for one exceedingly important reason."

He paused, his eyes again turned slantingly on the stick and gloves, his lips tightly pressed, one against the other.

"How did you know any woman came in here last night at that hour? Did you come up to call?" asked Dominick.

"No—no," the other spoke with quick impatience evidently from the surface of his mind, "no, it was—at first, anyway—purely accidental. I saw the woman—and—afterward I saw her enter here. Mr. Ryan," he said suddenly, looking at his vis-a-vis with piercing directness and speaking with an intensity of urgency that was almost a command, "can you give me half an hour of your time and your full attention? I want to speak to you of a matter, that to me, at least, is of great—the greatest—importance. You can help me; at least you can, I hope, throw some light on what is a dark subject. Have I your permission to talk freely to you, freely and at length?"

Dominick, who was beginning to feel as if he were in a play, and was exceedingly surprised and intrigued, nodded, remarking:

"Why, certainly, go on. If I can be of any help to you or explain anything for you, nothing would give me greater pleasure. Let me hear what it is."

The actor dropped his glance to the floor for what seemed an anxiously-considering moment, then he raised his head and, looking directly at his host, said:

"You may remember that, while at Antelope, I once spoke to you of having been married—of having, in fact, been unfortunately enough to lose my wife."

Dominick remembered, but it seemed imperfectly, for he said in a doubtful tone, which had more than a suggestion of questioning:

"She—er—she died?"

"No," said the other, "she did not die. I lost her in a way that I think was more painful than death. She left me, voluntarily, of her own free will."

"Oh, of course," said the young man hastily, "I remember perfectly, one day by the sitting-room fire. I remember it all as clearly as possible now."

"That was the time—the only time I mentioned the subject to you. On another occasion I spoke to that lovely and agreeable young lady, Miss Cannon, on the matable and told her more fully of my domestic sorrows. But to you I made but that little allusion. May I now, more at length, tell you of the misfortune—I may say tragedy—of my married life?"

Dominick, mystified, nodded, his head. He could not imagine why Buford should come to him at this particular moment and in this particularly theatrical manner with the history of his domestic troubles. But he was undeniably interested, and feeling in himself more than ever like a character in a play, said:

"Go on. Tell me anything you like. And if in any way I can be of use to you, I'll be only too happy to do it."

Looking at the carpet, a heat of inward excitement showing through the professional composure of his manner, Buford began slowly and solemnly:

"I'll go back to seven years ago, when I was in Chicago. Previous to that, Mr. Ryan, I will tell you in confidence I had been a preacher, a Methodist, of good reputation, though, I am fain to confess, of small standing in the church. I left that esteemed body as I felt there were certain tenets of the faith I could not hold to. I am nothing if not honest, and I was too honest to preach doctrines with all of which I could not agree. I left the church as a pastor though I have never deserted it as a disciple, and have striven to live up to its standards."

He paused, and Dominick, feeling that he spoke sincerely, said:

"That was the only thing to do."

"So it seemed to me. I left the town where I was living and moved to Chicago, where, through the influences of a friend, I obtained a position in a school of acting and elocution. I instructed the pupils in voice production. You may have noticed that I have an unusually deep and resonant voice. Through that, I obtained this work and received the stipend of thirty-five dollars a week. It was fairly good pay, the hours were not too long, there was fairly good pay, the hours were not too long, there was no demand made of a sacrifice of conscience, and I confess that I felt much freer and more contented than I had in the church."

"It was at this stage of my career that I met the lady who became my wife. We lived at the same boarding-house—Mrs. Heeney's—a most elegant, well-kept place, and Mrs. Heeney a lovely woman of one of the best southern families. It was at her table that I met the girl who was destined to have such a fatal influence on my life. She was a stenographer and typewriter in one of the largest firms in the city, earning her twenty dollars a week, as she was an expert and not to be beaten in the state. She was very pretty, the brunette type of beauty, black-eyed, and as smart as a steel trap. She was as dainty as a pink, always well-dressed and up to date, never anything sloppy or slouchy about her. Ask her to go to the theater and there wouldn't be a woman in the house who could beat her for looks and style. Besides that, she was a fine conversationalist, could talk as easily as a book on any subject. If I brought her a novel, she'd read it and have the whole plot at her finger-ends, and be able to talk it all over, have her own opinions about every character. Oh, she was an accomplished, fascinating woman, if I say it myself! Any man might have taken to her. She was forever telling me about California, and how she wanted to get back there."

"California?" interrupted Dominick. "Did she come from California?"

"From here—from San Francisco. She was a native daughter of the state and the town. I was interested in California myself at that time, though I'd never seen it, and we'd talk of that and other things till, bit by bit, we drifted nearer and nearer together and the day came when we were engaged. I thought that was the happiest day of my life, and it would have been if she'd stayed true to her promises."

The clock struck the single silvery note of the half-hour and Dominick heard it. He was interested in the story, but he had only another half-hour to give, and said as Buford paused:

"Go on. It's very interesting. Don't stop."

"Who's Mrs. Carter?" said Dominick.

"My wife. That's my name, Junius Carter. Of course the name I use on the stage is not my own. I took that in the

Clondike, made it up from my mother's and the name of a pard I had who died. Well, as I was saying, Mrs. Carter took it hard. She couldn't seem to get reconciled to it. I tried to brace her up and told her it would only be temporary, and I'd get another place soon, but she was terribly upset. We'd lived well, not saved a cent, furnished the flat nicely and kept a servant. There was nothing for it but to live on what she made. It was hard on her, but I've often thought she might have been easier on me. I didn't want to be idle or eat the bread she paid for, the Lord knows! I tried hard enough to get work. I tramped those streets in sun and rain till the shoes were falling off my feet. But the times were hard, money was tight, and good jobs were not to be had for the asking. One of the worst features of the case was that I hadn't any regular line of work or profession. The kind of thing I'd been doing didn't fit a man for any kind of job. If I couldn't do my own kind of stunt I'd have to be just a general handy-man or stevedore, and I'm not what you'd call rugged."

"It was an awful summer! The heat was fierce. Our little flat was like an oven and, after my long day's tramp after work, I used to go home just dead beat and lie on the lounge and not say a word. My wife was worn out. She wasn't accustomed to warm weather, and that and the worry and the hard work sort of wore on her, and there were evenings when she'd slash round so with her tongue that I'd get up, half dead as I was, and go out and sit on the door-step till she'd gone to bed. I'm not blaming her. She had enough to try her. Working at her machine all day in that weather would wear anybody's temper to a frazzle. But she said some things to me that bit pretty deep. It seemed impossible it could be the same woman I'd got to know so well at Mrs. Heeney's. We were both just about used up, thin as fiddle-strings, and like fiddle-strings ready to snap at a touch. Seems queer to think that thirty-five dollars a week could make such a difference! With it we were in Paradise; without it we were as near the other place as people can get, I guess."

"Well, it was too much for her. She was one of those women who can't stand hardships and she couldn't make out in the position she was in. Love wasn't enough for her, there had to be luxury and comfort, too. One day I came home and she

was gone. No," in answer to a look of inquiry on Dominick's face, "there was no other man. She wasn't that kind, always as straight as a string. No, she just couldn't stand the grind any longer. She left a letter in which she said some pretty hard things to me, but I've tried to forget and not bear malice. It was a woman half crazy with heat and nerves and overwork that wrote them. The gist of it was that she'd gone back to California, to her sisters who lived there, and she was not coming back. She didn't like it,—marriage, or me, or Chicago. She was just going to throw the whole business overboard. She told me if I followed her, or tried to hold her, she'd disappear, hinted that she'd kill herself. That was enough for me. God knows if she didn't want me I wasn't going to force myself upon her. And, anyway, she knew fast enough I couldn't follow her. I hadn't money to have my shoes patched, much less buy a ticket to California."

"After that there were some dark days for me. Deserted, with no money, with no work, and no prospects—I tell you that's the time the iron goes down into a man's soul. I didn't know what was going to become of me, and I didn't care. One day on the street I met an old chum of mine, a fellow called Defay, that I hadn't seen for years. He was going to the Klondike, and when he heard my hard-luck story, he proposed to me to join forces and go along with him. I jumped at it, anything to get away from that town and state that was haunted with memories of her."

"It was just the beginning of the gold rush and we went up there and stayed for two years. Defay was one of the finest men I ever knew. Life's all extremes and contrasts; there's a sort of balance to it if you come to look close into it. I'd had an experience with the kind of woman that breaks a man's heart as you might a pipe-stem, then I ran up against the kind of man that gives you back your belief in human nature. He died of typhoid a year and a half after we got there. I had it first and nearly died; in fact, the rumor went out that it was I that was dead and not Defay. As I changed my name and went on the stage soon afterward, it was natural enough for people to say Junius Carter was dead."

"I was pretty near starving when I drifted on the stage. I had learned some conjuring. (To be continued next week.)"

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All the features and points of superiority are fully explained in our latest big Spreader Circular No. 65K10, a copy of which is waiting for you. Ask for it today and we will send you at the same time a valuable booklet giving results of government investigations on the value of barnyard manure.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
CHICAGO

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that the Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kan., is offering for sale young catalpa Speciosa trees and not seed. This company has a splendid lot of genuine Speciosa trees, in good, thrifty condition, but do not offer any seed for sale. Now is the time to order as they are making wholesale prices.

Write Monnet & Zink, the leading real estate men at Norman, Okla., for prices on fine farm land. Norman is in the educational center of Oklahoma. Here is located the State University and best system of schools in the state. They invite correspondence. See regular announcement under Oklahoma lands in this issue.

The Bowsher Feed Grinding Mills, made by the C. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind., are leaders in their line. One was shipped recently to the Imperial University in Japan. The Bowsher Co. write us nearly every state in the Union in which interest is taken in raising or feeding live stock has purchased one or more of Bowsher mills for use at their agricultural colleges. Of course, the Bowsher Co., think such straws should help the intending purchaser among the lally to determine the course of the current.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer A. R. Enos of Lost Springs, Kan., starts an advertisement in which he offers a real bargain in Shorthorn cattle. He offers 6 very fine young Mary cows the oldest of which is six years old; five of them with nice big calves at foot two big fine two year old heifers and eight yearling heifers in age from sixteen to eighteen months old. Everything that is old enough is safe in calf to a good son of Collynes Pride by Imp. Collyne. Everyone of them solid red, and regular and sure breeders. Mr. Enos hasn't pasture and wants to sell. His price on the entire lot is only \$1,100. They are certainly a very great bargain at the price and there should and perhaps will many ready buyers for them. Mr. Enos is absolutely square and will tell any prospective buyer the exact truth about the cattle. I believe they would be worth very near the price asked were they only high grades. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan., is meeting a strongly felt want at this time by growing a very large number of young hardy catalpa trees for Kansas and Oklahoma planting. There has of late been a large demand for hardy catalpas, and this office is in receipt of frequent inquiries as to where they may be had. This is the Catalpa Speciosa, and is the variety that is best adapted to Kansas conditions. In fact it is the only one that brings good results when planted here. The Winfield Nursery Company has prepared for his demand by planting out many thousand catalpa trees, which they are now offering for sale at special prices. In their letter to us they say: "We are pleased to say that we have received a good many inquiries from Kansas and Oklahoma in which the Kansas Farmer was mentioned. In fact, we received inquiries with copy of the advertisement appearing in the Kansas Farmer attached, before we received the 'Kansas Farmer' itself." Write them promptly and get your order in for these catalpa trees.

Brings the Game Closer. The Winchester Telescope sight, a marvel of precision and utility, has just been put on the market by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. A circular fully describing this wonderful appliance can be had by writing the makers.

Fuller & Johnson Ship Pump on Order from Cane Colony.

As an instance of the fame of Madison Industries, and the demand for their output, a cable order was received the other day by the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, for a farm pump gasoline engine. The message came from Cape Colony in the southernmost part of Africa. The engine has been shipped by way of East London, South Africa. Quite a number of these engines are now in operation in Mexico and several have been shipped to points in South America.

Pure Catalpa Speciosa. Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan., are extensive growers of pure Catalpa Speciosa from the very best seed that could be obtained from the leading growers of Indiana. With fifteen years of practical experience this firm can sell you the Speciosa, the big hardy kind. They handle nothing but the very best and the price is very low. If you take 10,000 or more they will make you a special price. Agents are wanted.

Write them your wants. They handle everything in the nursery line.

The Famous Washita Valley. M. A. Hassenfia, a Nebraska farmer, recently bought 580 acres of land near Wynnewood, Okla., through the Guarantee Land and Loan Co., at that place. Mr. Hassenfia paid \$50.00 an acre cash. He says that the famous Washita Valley farms are selling at extremely low prices as the quality is unsurpassed. The Guarantee Land and Loan Co., are advertising an exceptionally fine bargain under Oklahoma lands in this issue. They invite correspondence. The manager, Don A. Cochran, is secretary of the Wynnewood Commercial Club, and is personally acquainted with every farm in this famous valley.

"Never Saw Anything Like It." That sounds good from the start, doesn't it? And it is good too, for it is the expression of a satisfied customer. It is a letter to Mr. Young of Springfield, Mass., under date of August 4, 1909, Steven Leland, Esq., canaba Mich. writes as follows: "I thought I would write and tell you what I think of your Absorbine. I have used several bottles of it and never saw anything like it and I have advertised it well among my friends and around the vicinity. I thought perhaps you would like to hear from some one who has used it and to know how well I liked it." Write for free pamphlet giving detailed information with regard to treating your horses. Mr. Young is always glad to give special instructions in any particular case, and in any way help his customers. Absorbine \$2 a bottle at druggists or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 211 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

Husking Corn Easy. This week we start the advertisement of the improved corn husker and cot manufactured by the Nebraska Corn Husker Co., of Beatrice, Neb. Perhaps there is no article advertised in any paper that reaches the farmers of the corn belt that is of such value and at the same time sells for such a trifle. The writer spent his early life on a farm and remembers the sore hands and lame wrists that always came with the husking season. In those days, although it wasn't so long ago, articles like the Ramsey husker were not to be had. But the problem of husking easy and without pain has been solved. We have investigated for ourselves and can honestly say that if we had twenty acres to husk and but one dollar to our name we would spend 75 cents of it for the Ramsey outfit. That is the cost of the outfit complete postpaid to any address in the United States. See advertisement in this issue and order early. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Amatite Growing Popular. The tremendous popularity of Amatite Ready Roofing shows how the idea of a roofing which you don't have to paint has been seized upon by practical Americans all over the country. There is no doubt that the great trouble with the old style smooth surfaced roofing was the fact that they required so much care. They had to be painted every two years to keep them in proper condition. Amatite, however, is no more expensive than smooth surfaced roofings of equal weight, and as soon as it is laid the work is all done. Not only can Amatite be left unpainted, but its mineral surface actually makes painting impossible. There is accordingly a big saving in money, trouble and bother. A free sample of Amatite can be had by addressing nearest office of the Barrett Mfg. Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

Breathing Lampblack in the Country. A careful glance at white lace curtains that have been hanging for some time in a room where kerosene or gasoline light has been used will tell its own story. Another look at the wallpaper on ceiling and walls will also tell the tale. If that paper be light colored and in use for a year or so. The lampblack will be found deposited in very fine, closely-packed layers upon everything in the rooms where kerosene or gasoline lamp light is constantly used. Acetylene light is practically sunlight, being a pure white light without color-fog, soot, smell or heat. A 24 candle-power kerosene lamp used 10 hours will cost about 6 cents for kerosene, chimneys and wicks. A 24 candle-power acetylene gas-light used 10 hours will consume nothing but one pound of carbide at 3 1/2 cents in most of the states. Thus kerosene light costs 6 cents against the same volume of acetylene light for 3 1/2 cents, when once in-



DINGMANS' BIG POLAND CHINAS

15 big smooth boars, the tops of 40 head sired by the 817 pound Voter and out of such sows as the 735 pound sow, Miss G., and the 550 pound Holly. Write and mention this paper.

C. W. Dingman,

CLAY CENTER,

KANSAS

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Complete courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Normal and Civil Service. Good moral city. Living expenses reasonable. Write for catalog. J. W. Marple, Supt.

stalled. Because with kerosene or gasoline light we are paying for one-tenth light and nine-tenths soot, heat color-fog, and other useless or injurious things, besides. Drop a line today for further particulars to Wichita Acetylene Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.

The New Abode.

Early Kansans are familiar with the sod house and abode structures of various kinds. While these were hot entirely satisfactory in every way, they did serve their purpose admirably in giving protection from the weather and the sun. With the era of new things has come a new kind of abode. This is cement concrete, and indications now are that this will have a vastly larger field of usefulness because it can be used in many more ways than could the abode of the early settlers of the southwest. Almost anything in the way of permanent structures can be built of cement concrete. When properly used a building constructed of this material is a solid block of dense, strong material, which is at once fire-proof, wind-proof and cold-proof. It wears indefinitely. It is cheap, and has helped to solve the building problems of the poor man who could only afford to put a limited capital into his dwelling or farm buildings, as well as of the millionaire who builds a permanent palace. Possibly there is nothing of such wide-spread interest to all the people as the use of cement in everyday life. We are glad to be able to offer our readers an opportunity to get first hand information on this subject by recommending them to write to the Atlas Portland Cement Company, 80 Broad St., Dept. 107, New York City, for a copy of their book "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." This is a new and enlarged edition of this book and will be furnished free to readers of Kansas Farmer who ask for it at the above address and mention the name of this paper.

The Pecos Palisades.

Perhaps there is no section of the Union toward which the attention of the land-hungry people of this country is turned with more intensity than the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Recent improvements in the way of irrigation projects, and the rapid settling up of the country have made of this valley a wonderland. Secretary Coburn, who lately visited this territory, states that the lands are astonishingly fertile and especially favorably situated for irrigation. He further says that these lands are being disposed of at prices and on terms that are attracting purchasers from all parts of the Union. Much of the land has a large proportion of gypsum, which is a great fertilizing element, and which is bought under the name of "land plaster" at much expense to restore the depleted and run-down farms of other states. The gypsum is plentiful in the soil here, and is abundant in places so that it may be used as a building material in the form of plaster, or moulded into building blocks which are of a dazzling whiteness when dry. The fruit yields are no less wonderful than the farm crops. The writer talked with a gentleman who is interested in land in another section of the country and who had just visited the Pecos Valley, and returned with the sincere regret that he had not known of the possibilities of this country in time to invest his money there instead of in another locality. Here is a combination of capital, soil, water, and business integrity, with a climate that makes for daily comfort and throws defiance at disease, and is within easy reach of the great markets of the country with a rapidly growing home market that is now open to the settler on very liberal terms. The reason this country has never been opened to settlers under such advantageous conditions

LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THOUSANDS of our graduates (established 1884) are filling highest positions of trust and profit. We put young men and women in the way of true success in life. Ours is a thoroughly equipped, working school with a school atmosphere and advantages second to no other. Practical, thorough. All courses. 900 students. No saloons. Write for prospectus.

LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE
11 North 13th Street
Lincoln, Neb.

PENMANSHIP BY MAIL

Beautiful Book, containing more than 70 fine specimens of Penwork, FREE to all who wish to improve their Penmanship. Address THE HAUSMAN SCHOOL, Box 255 M, Hutchinson, Kan.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL.

Summer term opened August 2, 1909, with a large attendance. Another Term opened August 30 or you can start in at any time during August and finish in September. The one tuition pays for both terms should you wish to put in the time. This is the largest school of the kind in the world and only one where students make bonafide sales. 100 pages catalog free. Carpenterphone Auctioneering & Mail course now ready. W. B. CARPENTER, President, Box K. F., Trenton, Missouri.

YOUNG MEN EARN PART TUITION

before starting to school, if they wish. Our school is well established. Located in a clean, moral city. Hundreds of graduates filling good positions, which are furnished free. Write for proposition and Journal sent free. Address J. D. Byers, Pres., Chanute Business College, Chanute, Kan.

Learn Telegraphy

And earn from \$55.00 to \$165.00 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experience. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalog. Desk F. SANIA RE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Topeka, Kansas.

LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas.

Our big illustrated catalog explaining everything, is Free. Address 1400 Main St.

SAVE MONEY ON SHOES

We Sell at Factory Prices Direct to You. Shoes for the whole family at one-half the price asked at retail stores.

Men's patent leather blucher, very latest style, bright patent vamp and quarter, dull matt calf tops, solid oak tanned leather soles, with extensive edge. You can't equal this shoe for less than \$3.50; our price \$1.95.

Next—A Genuine Goodyear Welt Box Calf, solid as a rock, sold the world over at \$3.50, our price \$2.35.

Next—A regular \$1.95 shoe for women, fleece lined and made of high grade solid leather, our price \$1.08.

Next—Ladies high grade patent blucher, very dressy, guaranteed worth \$3.00 or no sale, our price \$1.65.

Next—Boys' seamless school shoes, solid leather stock, worth \$2.25, our price \$1.25.

Next—Misses' school shoe, seamless, solid leather stock, worth \$2.25, our price \$1.25.

Order a pair of our shoes from this advertisement, or send for our Great Shoe Catalog, in which you will find all kinds of shoes for everyone from Baby to Grandmother and all at wholesale prices. We will send this big catalog absolutely free. We sell Rubber Boots and Shoes at less than retail dealers have to pay for them and above all we guarantee every pair to wear to your satisfaction or we give you a new pair. Don't put it off another minute—order a pair of shoes or send for our catalog and start saving money by buying your boots, shoes and rubbers from us at wholesale prices.

JONES BROS. MERCANTILE COMPANY
519 Liberty Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Snap Shots Among Our Advertisers--By Reid.



A. Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.



Eli Zimmerman, Fairview, Kan.

heretofore, is because there was no railroad through it. Now, the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railroad penetrates and makes easily available the whole of this region. The land is sold on four years' time, with a small cash payment down. For full particulars and a copy of the beautiful souvenir album, called The Pecos Palisades, address United States & Mexican Trust Co., Cor. 10th & Baltimore Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Bells Oct. 25 Poland Sale.
Farmers and breeders that are in the market for the really big kind of Poland Chinas should read carefully B. M. Bell's announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. What he has to say about his Oct. 25 is to the point. The writer has seen the bunch and can testify to the merit of it. Ben Bell is a feeder of unusual ability when it comes to feeding breeding stock he knows how to get the growth on the pigs and not hurt them for breeding purposes. The offering that is being advertised in this issue have had the run of a big alfalfa field and have been fed a ration of shorts but have had but little corn. They are big husky fellows strong limbed and vigorous. There will be 50 head in the sale, 40 boars and 10 gilts. The boars are the tops from about 70 head and the gilts are all good ones. Mr. Bell has raised about 200 pigs this year and has plenty to select from. As is stated in the advertisement all of the pigs are by the three boars Bell Metal, What's Ex and Nebraska Jumbo. All very large boars, the two first named being Expansion boars. Bell Metal, while a large boar, has rather more quality than is usual in a hog of his size. He breeds good and there is I think in the herd as fine a line of sows by him as can be found in any herd in America. The sow herd is a truly wonderful one. 50 of them the dams of the spring pigs in a lot by themselves make a sight to be remembered. The writer in company with a former breeder looked them over recently and it was our estimate that the entire 50 would average 600 pounds. It would be useless to make mention of special litters and individuals as they are all about alike. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Sutton Farm Angus Sale.
One of the big things of Kansas this year will be the sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. to be held at Sutton Farms on Wednesday, Oct. 27. At this time forty head of bulls, cows and heifers, the tops of their breeding herd and representatives of the best Angus families will be sold. The prize-winning bulls and heifers included in the prize-winning show herd which won at Hutchinson, Wichita, and Oklahoma City, and the two show herd bulls will be sold. Five of the bulls in the sale will be of very high class, while twenty-five of the females will be 1, 2 and 3-year-old heifers, which are old enough to breed, and the balance will be cows with calves at foot, or just ready to calve. The herd bull, Champion Ito, is one of the great bulls of the breed. The writer has seen a good many Prince Ito bulls, but believes that Champion Ito, in his present condition, and with the record he has made is the best of the lot. If this is so he is undoubtedly the best Aberdeen-Angus bull in America today. The Angus cattle have been winners in practically every fat cattle and block contest of the great shows for years past as well as in the show ring of breeding cattle. The Sutton herd has furnished animals which have made good in these various contests and is better and bigger than ever before. Now is your time. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for a catalog.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

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 gilts by Corrector 2d, one grand brood sow by Perfection E. L. If you want fashionable breeding, good individuals, prize winning boars for the price of ordinary ones, write at once, J. W. Ferguson, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

RICHLY BRED POLAND CHINAS.

Spring boars and gilts sired by Jewel Perfection 2nd, grandson of Chief Perfection 2nd. Sows equally as well bred. Reasonable prices.

George W. Crooks, Kansas.
Clay Center,

Kansas Agricultural College Sheep

For sale, spring ram lambs, Shropshires, Hampshires, Dorsets and Southdowns. Write for prices. Also choice spring Duroc Jersey boars sired by Wonder Chief, Champion, 1909.

R. J. KINZER, Manhattan, Kan.

\$1000.00 In Prizes

at the prize Corn Exposition to be held at Youngstown, Ohio, from Dec. 1st, to Jan. 1st, 1910. Did you produce any choice corn this year? If so send it to this Exposition. First prize, \$200; second \$125; third, \$75; fourth, \$50; fifth, \$25; sixth, \$15; seventh, \$10. One hundred other prizes of \$5 each. Be an exhibitor. You may win first prize. Somebody will. Self addressed stamped envelope, brings particulars. Address

SUPT. PRIZE CORN EXPOSITION, Youngstown, Ohio.

Farm Bargains Near Topeka

No. 1—320 acres 8 mi. from Topeka, 2 mi. R. town, 200 acres cult., and tame grass, 40 acres meadow, bal. pasture, 2 sets improvements, well located. Price \$50 per acre.

No. 2—340 acres near Madison, Greenwood county, 4 1/2 mi. to town, 270 acres cult. and tame grass, bal. pasture and mow land, all smooth, good soil, 6 r. house, also 3 r. house, barn for 12 horses, 4 acres orchard, good water. \$80 per acre.

No. 3—160 acres 12 mi. Topeka, 4 mi. Meriden, all creek bottom, no overflow, 110 acres cult., bal. timber and pasture, 6 r. house, large barn, good outbuildings, a first class farm. \$62 per acre.

No. 4—80 acres 8 1/2 mi. from Topeka, 3 mi. R. town, all smooth land, 30 acres bottom, 55 acres cult., bal. pasture, good 5 r. house, small barn, fine orchard. \$55 per acre.

If you want to buy a farm, see us and save money.

GILLET & GILLET, Topeka, Kan.
104 West Fifth St.,

Duroc Jersey Sale.
L. A. Keeler, of Toronto, Kan., will sell a draft of Duroc Jersey's on Oct. 20. Look up ad on another page and send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

High Class Brood Sow Sale.
On Oct. 23 J. F. Hastings, of Edgerton, Kan., will sell his entire herd of Poland Chinas. Mr. Hastings is well known among the breeders and comment along this line is unnecessary. The herd consists of some of as well bred sows as can be found in Kansas, or any other state. There will be sold 5 sows sired by old Chief Perfection 2nd and one extra good Keep On sow sired by Old Keep On. One extra good Spellbinder sow and one very fine Corrector binder sow. There will also be several herd boars sold in this sale, one by Spellbinder, one by Storm Center out of old Onion Skin, 5 by Ten Strike out of May Meddler, 2 by Perfect Challenger, one by Next In Line dam Sweet Perfection by Chief Perfection 2nd, one by Perfection E. L. dam Galena 2nd out of Galina, she by Ideal Sunshine. Send for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale. The herd is of the best of breeding and will be sold to the high bid without reserve. There will be bargains for all. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

Shawnee Breeders Sale.
Under the auspices of the Shawnee County Breeders Association, there will be held a two-days' cattle sale in the large pavilion on the State Fair Grounds at Topeka, on Nov. 16 and 17. This sale will be under the management of L. L. Vrooman, and will be composed of both Shorthorns and Herefords. November 16 will be devoted to the selling of about forty head of choice selected Shorthorns of excellent breeding and quality. These will be designed by some of the best known breeders in Eastern Kansas. The second day of the sale will be used for the selling of an equal number of Hereford cattle, all of which are selected. It is not the intention of the management to place an inferior animal in this sale, and special efforts have been made to get choice stock in both breeds. For catalog address L. L. Vrooman, sale manager, R. 8, Topeka, or I. D. Graham, secretary, Topeka.

Breeders Cattle Sale.
This sale consists of 200 head of Imported and American bred cattle, from the very best breeders and the very best strains of the beef breed. There are several parties sending 50 head or more. John Degroff is consigning his two imported herd bulls and all of his imported cows, with his entire show herd of Aberdeen-Angus; bulls of the very best of breeding and qualities, that prove them to be show cows, that weigh a ton. He is also selling his imported herd bull Prince II of Braevald \$1758, a grand individual and a show bull of the very choicest type of the beef breeds. Seldom do such ones go through the auction ring. We believe he has some of the best bull calves in this consignment that can be found anywhere fit to head any man's herd with quality and bone of the best. He has such cows as Della Martin, Dutches L. and in fact no man ever saw a nicer bunch of stock consigned from one herd of 55 head.

The P. H. Greene Shorthorn Sale.
The P. H. Greene sale of Shorthorn cattle, held at the Plum Creek Ranch, R. 1, Latham, Kan., on Friday, Oct. 1 was a good one. It was well advertised and well attended, both locally and by buyers from a distance. Prices ranged very even, and Mr. Greene received several hundred dollars more than he had really expected from his sale. T. F. Leonard, of Wamego, was the heaviest buyer, and carried away with him fifteen head. While the figures received for the animals in this sale do not appear as large as those in some sales, it was considered a good one by both buyers and sellers, as many of the animals were quite young. These were good, useful cattle, and are sure to make money for the buyers. Many of them were sired by Thistle Lad bred by J. C. Stodder, Burden, Kan., and a son of Lord Thistle 129960. Thistle Lad was sold to J. C. Barnes, Piedmont, Kan. Others were: H. E. Messick, Piedmont; J. C. Getter, Latham; B. Wakefield, Atlanta; B. C. Morgan, Leon; C. W. Everson, Latham; G. R. Wakefield, Atlanta; W. M. Jones, Latham; M. Giesburner, Leon.

Robinson's Jersey Sale.
One of the breeders who is doing so much to build up the Jersey interest in the west until now the fawn beauties stand second to no other breed of dairy cattle, is C. A. Robinson, of Kirksville, Mo. He has maintained a large herd for many years, and has always been a careful buyer of the best blood lines. His latest acquisition in the way of service bulls is Gledney Farm Grouville Lad 69029, the great young son of Golden Fern's Lad, than whom there is no better in the realm of Jerseydom. Mr. Robinson made a splendid investment when he bought G. F. Grouville Lad at \$1,200, the top price of the G. G. Council sale last May, for he is not only a show bull himself but is the sire of show cattle. Another great sire in service in the Robinson herd is Forfarshire's Fox, the best breeding son of the \$5,000 Imp. Brookhill Fox, the champion show bull of England and America. Still another is Daisy's Silverline Lad, by Silverline Lad, the great prize winner at the St. Louis World's Fair, and out of one of the best daughters of Golden Jolly, two of whose sons have sold for an average of \$11,500 each. Cows bred to the above bulls will be in Mr. Robinson's annual sale of Jerseys on Friday, Oct. 15, at Kirksville, Mo. The Robinson herd is largely composed of Golden Lads, Coomassies, Tormentors, etc., and contains daughters of Golden Jolly, Rosette's Golden Lad, Brookhill Fox, Eminent Rosette, Foxy Crusoe, and many other noted sires of the breed. The whole story is told in the catalogs, which can be obtained from the sale manager, J. V. Cotta, of Galesburg, Ill. This sale will be held the day after the Kinloch Farm sale which will also be held at Kirksville, thus affording a two-day "Jerseyfest." Don't miss it.

The S. W. Alfred & Sons Sale.
The S. W. Alfred & Sons' Duroc Jersey sale at Sharon, Kan., Saturday, Sept. 25, was a success. It was an ideal day, but breeders were few. The offering was not in show condition, just off the grass, but the breeding was good. A spring yearling sow topped the sale at \$100. She was a granddaughter of Ohio Chief 41418, and was bred to Top Commodore. The bidding was keen. Sam Cole of Sharon, a stock and liveryman, and H. Stemmer, a breeder of Okean, Okla., were the bidders. She was a bargain at the price. H. Stemmer bought the top boar (Continued on page 37.)

50=50 Big Smooth, Selected Poland Chinas 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 sired in pig sale day. Sired by such boars as Sunflower King, Banner Boy, Flashy Metal, Hutch Jr., Klevers Boy, Longfellow 3d, Guy's Monarch, Granite'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,
BENDENA, - - - - KANSAS

VANHOOSER Stock Farm Successor to Goodrich Stock Farms High-Class Poland China Hogs Sale at Eldon, Mo. October 30, '09

- HERD 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. RUN-AWAY GIRL, Dam of Sis. Hopkins. MYRTLE, Daughter of Cute Keep On. THISTLETOP 2nd, COLONIAL GIRL, PERFECTOR R. K., HIGH TIDE, KLEVER'S BEST.
- 1 Class Leader, boar, farrowed March 2, 1909.
 - 2 High Class, boar.
 - 3 Some Class, boar, sire Decatur.
 - 4 Classy, sow, dam, Cute Keep On.
 - 5 Classical, sow.
 - 6 Classmate, sow.
 - 7 Postmaster, boar.
 - 8 Inner Guard, boar, farrowed March 23, 1909.
 - 9 Barbara, sow.
 - 10 Elleen, sow, sire, Decatur.
 - 11 Anita, sow.
 - 12 Greta, sow, dam, Hightide.
 - 13 Caroline, sow.
 - 14 Dictator, boar, farrowed March 9, 1909.
 - 15 Director, boar, sire Decatur.
 - 16 Designor, boar.
 - 17 Runaway Lady, sow, dam Runaway Girl.
 - 18 Runaway Maid, sow.
 - 19 Furor, boar, sire Decatur, farrowed March 21, 1909.
 - 20 Fairview, boar, dam Myrtle.
 - 21 Fantasy, sow.
 - 22 Prince Marvel, boar.
 - 23 Prince Model, boar, farrowed December 28, 1908.
 - 24 Prince Jubilee, boar.
 - 25 Princess Marvel, sow, sire Decatur.
 - 26 Princess Model, sow, dam Princess Gaffey.
 - 27 Thistletop 3d, sow, farrowed March 25, 1909.
 - 28 Thistletop 4th, sow, sire Decatur.
 - 29 Protector, boar, dam Thistletop 2nd.
 - 30 Rosalie, scw, farrowed December 28, 1908.
 - 31 Marigold, sow, sire Decatur.
 - 32 Mignonette, sow, dam Gladys.
 - 33 Morning Glory, sow.
 - 34 Popular, boar, farrowed June 11, 1909.
 - 35 Popularity, boar, sire Decatur.
 - 36 Manda Lane, sow, dam Ruth.
 - 37 Black Hawk Belle, sow.
 - 38 Silver Girl, sow.
 - 39 Madeline Tiger, sow.
 - 40 Victoria, sow.

Numbers 41 to 51 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. 30.

H. B. VANHOOSER,
ELDON, MO.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Nov. 9—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Nov. 11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.
Nov. 16, 17—Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Ia. Sale at Sioux City.

Draft Horses.

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

Marriage Mules.

Nov. 18—John Marriage, Mullinville, Kan. Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 14—Kinloch Stock Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

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

Oct. 15—C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.

Oct. 28—A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kan. Herefords.

Oct. 27—Miss Lou Goodwin's dispersion at Blue Rapids. Chas. R. Thomas, manager, Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 6—Emil Hoffmeyer, Holton, Kansas.

Nov. 12—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Nov. 16—Shawnee Breeders' Association, L. L. Vrooman, manager, Topeka, Kan. Shorthorns.

Nov. 9—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Nov. 17—Shawnee Breeders' Association, L. L. Vrooman, manager, Topeka, Kan.

Feb. 24—Glover & McGlynn, Grandview, Mo. Polled Durhams.

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

Oct. 12—Aberdeen-Angus Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 27—Sutton Farms, Chas. E. Sutton, owner, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 11—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Polstein-Freians.

Feb. 8-10—Henry C. Glassman, Station B, Omaha, at South Omaha, Neb.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 13—H. W. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan.

Oct. 13—E. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Oct. 15—Eli Zimmerman, Fairview, Kan.

Oct. 16—Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo.

Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Oct. 21—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 25—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Oct. 26—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Oct. 27—G. M. Hill, Garnett, Kan.

Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 30—J. H. Hamilton & 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. 2—J. W. Evans, Fairview, Kan.

Nov. 2—J. W. Pelphrey & Sons, Chanute, Kan.

Nov. 4—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

Nov. 4—H. S. Chapman & Sons, DuBois, Neb.

Nov. 5—The Mortons, Tampa, Kan.

Nov. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Jan. 7—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Jan. 19—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 2—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.

Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsay, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. H. Pletcher, Glasco, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Feb. 25—Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan.

Feb. 25—Gress & Barnard, Nelson, Neb.

Feb. 25—Lee Gress, Nelson, Neb., and John Barnard, Angus, Neb., at Nelson, Neb.

Durocs.

Oct. 23—White Bros. Buffalo, Kan.

Oct. 27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.

Oct. 30—H. B. Vankosser, Eldon, Mo.

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. 4—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Kan.

Nov. 5—Miller & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

Nov. 8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo.

Nov. 8—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Nov. 9—A. L. Atkin and W. W. West, Parsons, Kan.

Nov. 10—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Nov. 11—H. C. Stanfield and White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.

Nov. 11—White Bros. & H. C. Stanfield, Buffalo, Kan.

Nov. 16—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan.

Nov. 26—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Nov. 27—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.

Jan. 11—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.

Jan. 31—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kan.

Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.

Feb. 3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

Feb. 9—Miller & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.

Feb. 9—Miller & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

Feb. 17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 18—T. E. Gothe, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.

Feb. 22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Berkshires.

Oct. 12—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Nov. 2-8—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 Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Combination Sales.

Dec. 11-12—Enid Flint Sock Show and Sale. F. S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.

Feb. 14, 17, 18—Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

American Royal Sales.

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

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

Prof. Kinzer Judges at Seattle.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer, head of the Animal Husbandry department of the Agricultural College will judge Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle at the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition.

Harter's Poland Chinas.

J. H. Harter, Poland China breeder, located at Westmoreland, Kan., has decided not to hold a fall sale, but will sell privately the tops of his spring boars. Mr. Harter has some extra good ones sired by Moguls Monarch and out of big Expansion-bred sows. They are very growthy and have splendid finish. Mr. Harter will describe them correctly. Write mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Poland Chinas at Clay Center, Kan.

On Wednesday, Oct. 13, Mr. H. W. Griffiths, the veteran Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., will make his annual fall sale. The sale will be held in town and will consist of about forty head tried sows with pigs at foot, spring and fall boars and selected spring gilts. Mr. Griffiths has been in the pure bred Poland China business a great many years, and always has a well grown out offering. This year's crop is rather better than common, and will be sold in elegant breeding condition. The young stuff is all sired by his excellent herd boar Hugh, he by the great boar Mogul, the boar that made Carl Jensen's herd noted. The sows in the Griffiths herd are by such boars as Courtier, Expansion I Am, Jumbo U. S. Gold King, Grand Alert, Reeds O. K., Granitler, etc. Don't forget the place and date. Write for catalog. It gives all information.

Big Voter Boars.

C. W. Dingman of Clay Center, Kan., stars a card with us this week, calling attention to his big smooth boars by the world's champion, Voter. Mr. Dingman raised about 40 boars but culled them down to 15, these are strictly tops sired by Voter and out of his biggest sows. Such a Miss G, one of the very largest sows in Kansas and Holly a sow combining a world of finish with her good size. Voter makes a great cross on big sows. The Miss G litter is one of the best litters the writer has seen. There are five boars in this litter and but little difference in them. They are going to be large and have all the quality of smaller type hogs. Voter is looking fine, although carrying but little flesh. It should be remembered that Voter is in reality a big hog having weighed when in full flesh 817 pounds. In our judgement this is just what is needed, more breeders with the courage to mate hogs in a sensible manner and pay less attention to pedigree. Write Dingman if you want a good one carrying the best blood of the breed.

Zimmerman's 24th Sale.

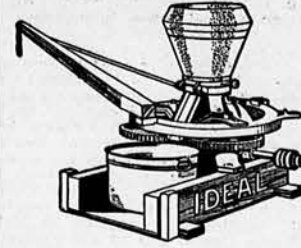
This week we are running advertising for Eli Zimmerman's Oct. 15 sale. This is Mr. Zimmermans twenty-fourth annual sale and he says the offering is the best he has ever put into one of his sales. There will be 50 head in all about equally divided as to sex. There will be four yearling boars and nine yearling gilts the rest spring boars and gilts. They are taken as a whole a very growthy and attractive bunch as all of the culs have been taken out and sent to the fattening pen. The fall pigs are by the boar Prince Hadley by Big Hadley. Prince Hadley was an outstanding boar and an excellent breeder. After using him for sometime in his herd Mr. Zimmerman sold him for \$150 to Scott & Singer of Hiawatha, Kan. The spring pigs are by boars just as good and out of dams as well bred as any in the land. Mr. Zimmerman has always been a good buyer of big smooth stuff and in his sows at this time are several daughters of Big Hadley and others rich in the blood of old Expansion. Write Mr. Zimmerman for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Miss Goodwin's Herefords at Auction.

Hereford breeders everywhere should be interested in the announcement of Miss Lou Goodwin which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. By reading the announcement it will be learned that the entire herd of pure bred Hereford cattle is to be sold at auction. In some respects it will be a real loss to the Hereford fraternity to have a herd like this dispersed and there will be some regret that Miss Goodwin has decided to retire from the business. But it is indeed doubtful if there has or will within the next few years be such an elegant opportunity for the new or old breeder for that matter to buy something that will raise the standard of his herd. So in this way it is a good thing. Breeders that are in the business to stay must keep most of their choicest breeding animals, but in a sale of this kind everything goes and when a new beginner can buy cows that have been good enough to have a place in a herd like the Goodwin herd it is what we call a first class chance. Write at once for catalog, either to Miss Goodwin at Blue Rapids, Kan., or C. R. Thomas, 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Clydesdales at Auction.

Lovers of Clydesdales should be interested in the announcement of John Sparrowhawk which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Sparrowhawk has for several years been engaged in breeding some very choice Clydesdale horses and is about to hold his first sale. The date is Tuesday Oct. 19. The sale will be held at the farm five miles south of Wakefield, Kan., one the Junction City and Belleville branch of the Union Pacific. The sale is a mixed one of horses and cattle but the principal attractions will be the four recorded stallions. Of the four one is a three year old and the other about six months old. They are excellent individuals and as well bred as can be found anywhere. The older one is a dandy sired by Mr. Sparrowhawk's former horse, the Burgmaster and on his dams side a grandson of the Imported mare Matchwhitefield. The colts are very large and all of them have splendid form and bone. One of them is also by the Burgmaster and the other two by the present great sire Imp. Silky Baron a son of the great and noted Scottish prize winner, Pride of Blacon. The mare is a good one and in foal to Silky Baron. The matched driving team are real dandies perfectly sound and perfectly matched, very stylish. The bull offered is a good one both as to breeding and individuality, and the cows are either bred or will have calves at foot sale day. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Ideal Feed Grinders
Standard of the World

Twenty-five years of experience behind our complete line of Feed Grinders and Feed Mills. Improvements and new attachments added which have doubled the output.

Results have been highly satisfactory. Every mill manufactured with extreme care and tested before leaving the shop. Power required to operate them known to a fraction. Write for information concerning Mill No. 15, which is four machines in one. We make Grinders for doing all kinds of grain grinding.

Complete illustrated catalogue sent free upon request.

Shipments immediate.

We are also manufacturers of the world-famous

SAMSON WINDMILLS and STOVER GASOLINE ENGINES.

Stover Mfg. Company. 39 Ideal Avenue, Freeport, Ill.

The Caldwell Special
Gasoline Engine

FREE TRIAL OFFER

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

The Sensation of the Season

I will prove to you that the Caldwell Special Gasoline Engine is mechanically correct, and is by far the best engine obtainable for the money. Try my engine on your farm and if you are dissatisfied for any reason whatever, or learn of an engine of equal value that can be purchased for less money, you will not be obligated for a single cent. I have lived and they will tell you all about me. Buy from me and you will save the dealers' and jobbers' and catalog house profits.

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

17 Years On
The Market

5 Year
Guarantee

CALDWELL-HALLOWELL MFG. COMPANY,
J. D. Caldwell
506 Commercial St., Waterloo, Iowa.

—DISPERSION SALE OF—
Shorthorn Cattle--Duroc Jersey Hogs

Emporia, Kan., Friday, Oct. 15, 1909

35----Head Shorthorn Cattle--Cows and Heifers----35

Most are bred to drop calves early in the spring.

Most all these cows are heavy milkers, good individuals and richly bred.



A bunch of cows that go in the sale.

25—Registered Duroc Jersey Spring Gilts—25

These are all from very high class sows bought from McFarland Bros. herd, Sedalia, Mo., representing the blood lines of Oom Paul 2d, Chief Orion and Second Climax. These gilts are fancy and are bred right Send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Breeders from a distance stop at the Leland Hotel where free conveyance will be furnished to the farm. Send bids to O. W. Irvine, representing Kansas Farmer. Will sell one very fine team of draft mares and one two year old colt. Auctioneers: Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.; Col. Woods, Emporia, Kan.

Mrs. E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

KINLOCH SEMI-ANNUAL FALL SALE

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1909, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

JERSEY CATTLE---100 Head, All Toppers

BERKSHIRE HOGS---50 Head, Good Ones

Practically all lines of breeding represented, cows for the breeder, cow for the dairyman, cows for family use, cows for everybody. Bred to suc sires as Viola's Golden Jolly 79314, sold for the record price of the breed at public auction, \$12,000. Sire Golden Jolly, dam Lady Viola, the most sensational cow of Jersey and England. Cows bred to Beatrice Stockwell 7971 by the \$11,000 grand champion Stockwell out of Golden Beatrice 2d, the best cow in America today. Cows bred to Eminent Rosette 66050 by Rosette's Golden Lad 57498 out of Financial Queen Imp. She is the dam of Financial Countess Lad 86252, the last son of Countess and the best bred Financial, 10 ounces. Cows bred to Financial Countess Lad 86252, the last son of Countess and the best bred Financial, 10 ounces. The females are not only bred to the best bulls of the breed but they are sired by high class bull living today. The females are not only bred to the best bulls of the breed but they are sired by high class and noted sires, and out of equally good dams. Eminent Rosette's Golden Lad, Golden Jolly, Majestic Camdell, Fern Lad, Raleighs Farm Boy and others. Eminent Rosette 66050 is listed among the herd headers to be sold. Breeders and dairymen cannot afford to miss this sale. Get catalog early. C. A. Robinson, same place, sells Jersey cattle and Berkshires next day.

KINLOCH FARM

C. C. STILL,
G. M. LAUGHLIN, } Props.

B. C. SETTLES, J. V. COSTA, Sale Managers.

For catalog address D. B. MATTHEWS, Mgr., Kirksville, Mo. Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer.



Beatrice Stockwell 79712.

Gronniger's Coming Sale.

One of the first good big type Poland China sales of the season will be that of Herman Gronniger & Sons of Benda, Kan. This sale of strictly first class stuff will be held at the Gronniger farm, Thursday, Oct. 21. The farm is located two miles east of Denton on Rock Island, 25 miles east of St. Joseph and four miles south of Severance on the Grand Island. The offering consists of fall yearling and spring pigs about equally divided as to sex. The Gronnigers are noted as breeders of the big well finished kind, and this years offering is the best they have ever had. It is by a number of different boars all of them quite well known as representatives of the big sort. Among them are Sunflower King, Johnsons Chief, Prince Hadley, Grand Look, Guys Monarch, etc. The Gronniger's certainly know how to develop them and spare no pains in doing so. There are several members of this firm and age is no drawback. They do things over there and it is a real pleasure to recommend the Gronniger's and the hogs that they breed. If you want your moneys worth arrange to attend this sale. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Prize Winning Durocs.

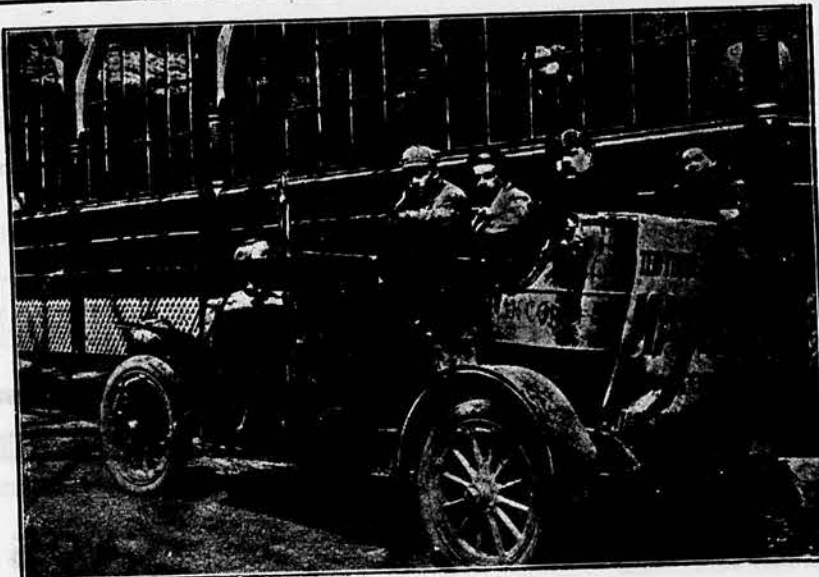
R. D. Martin and Son, of Eureka, Kan., are the proud owners of one of the best herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in Kansas. They have shown at the Eureka Fair, Hutchinson State Fair and the Woodson County Breeders Association Fair winning the following premiums: Greenwood County Fair, held at Eureka, Kan., boar 6 and under 12 months, first; sow, 12 and under 18 months, first and second; sow, 6 and under 12 months, first and second; sweepstakes, sow over all breeds; 3 sows, any age or breed, first; boar and 3 sows, any age or breed, first. Hutchinson State Fair, held at Hutchinson, Kan., boar, 6 and under 12 months, first and reserve champion; sow, 12 and under 18 months, first; sow, 6 and under 12 months, first and second; junior champion and grand champion, second on exhibit. If you are in need of some fancy Durocs write to R. D. Martin and Son, Eureka, Kan. They can supply your wants with extra high class individuals. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

"R. & S." Farm Durocs.

Rinehart & Slagle, breeders of high class Duroc Jerseys at Smith Center, Kan., have recently bought a half interest in King of Kant from G. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, Kan. The Rinehart & Slagle herd of Duroc Jerseys is one of the real strong herds of north central Kansas. At the head of their herd is Golden Ruler who won first at the Smith County fair this season. He was sired by Pear's Golden Rule and is one of the best yearling boars in the state. They have around 100 head of spring pigs sired by him. The writer inspected them not long ago and they were indeed a fine lot. "R. & S." Farm, the home of this great herd of Durocs is only a short ways from town and is one of the best equipped and

best handled hog farms we know of. In the purchase of a half interest in King of Kant this firm has added untold value to their herd. He is one of the best sires we know of today in Kansas. If you will visit Henry Ramaker's herd at Prairie View you will be convinced of this fact when he shows you his get both of this season and last. He is of immense size with lots of quality and finish. He was sired by the

and bids can be sent to him at Smith Center in care of the firm. These boars have been intelligently handled and will be ready for business at once. Rinehart & Slagle will sell their bred sows February 3 in the circuit with several other breeders. Attend their boar sale this month if you can or send a bid to Col Brennen in their care.



The Maxwell-Briscoe Automobile.

It is a pleasure to call attention to the full page advertisement of the Maxwell-Briscoe automobile in this issue of Kansas Farmer. People who put the amount of money necessary into an automobile are anxious to secure the best one to be had for the price. The Maxwell-Briscoe has stood the test, and through this test has attained a popularity that is second to none in the west. Read this advertisement carefully. You note their proposition, and write them. You are sure to be interested. The Maxwell-Briscoe is adaptable to any use to which an automobile can be put. It has the finish, the graceful design, the speed, and the strong workmanship which adapts it for a roadster and it has the weight carry-

ing power which adapts it for a utility car on and about the farm. One of the daily sights in the city of Manhattan is a Maxwell-Briscoe car loaded with cream cans, coming from the farm of the owner to the creamery at the Agricultural College. The daily sight of the car engaged in such useful work has done more to popularize it in that section of Kansas than any other kind of advertising could have done perhaps. This daily use of the car for farm purposes is wholly utilitarian, and not designed as an advertisement in any manner, and yet it is one of the best advertisements that could be devised for the car. Herewith is shown a picture of the Maxwell-Briscoe car which won such high honors in the recent endurance test.

greatest show boar known to the breed and his grand dam, Village Pride was the greatest Duroc sow the writer ever saw. His grand sire on the dams side was Ohio Chief, so you see he has a right to be a great sire and individual himself. On October 23 they will sell at the farm near Smith Center a draft of early spring boars mostly by Golden Ruler and out of great producing dams. Col. John Brennen will officiate

Woodson County Breeders Association Sale. At Yates Center, Kan., on Wednesday, Sept. 29, the Woodson County Breeders Association held another of its successful Shorthorn sales under the management of G. A. Laude, Rose, Kan. This is one of the most successful sales they have yet had, and proves that the association is now on a solid basis and doing splendid work in their locality. Mr. Laude is secretary of

the Association, and J. T. Bayer of Yates Center, is president. Under their management, this association has grown to be an important factor in the live stock interests of the state, and breeders in other sections are patterning after their work. The stock which they put into their sales is well bred, and generally in good condition. The only criticism we ever heard made on these sales was that many of the animals were sold very young. This is not objectionable, however, except that those who do not know this fact are likely to consider the figures rather low. There has not been a time in many years when the conditions were so favorable for establishing new herds and getting into the pure bred business as right now. This association is sowing good seed in its home and adjacent counties, the results of which will be seen later on. Geo. Hill, Buffalo, Kan., was one of the best buyers, and took with him the grand champion cow, Aberdeen's Magnolia bred by H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., for \$230, the top of the sale. He also captured Scotch Wild Eyes, owned by E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan., for \$150, and Scottish Missile, owned by White Bros., Buffalo, Kan., for \$125. Other buyers in the Shorthorn division were: T. V. Rowe, Yates Center; H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt; W. M. Conrad, Vernon; W. E. Lyons, Iola; J. C. Mason, Yates Center; F. W. Weede, Yates Center; L. Seeoy, Doty, Wm. Slain, Yates Center; W. C. Toronto; F. Miller, Yates Center; W. C. Bergeman, Newton, Ia.; L. Keck, Toronto; J. W. Gray, Yates Center; C. Rogers, Toronto; I. T. Iversen, Yates Center; G. A. Laude, Rose; Henry Mensker, Yates Center; W. H. Fullbeck, Yates Center; M. C. Peterson, Toronto; Frank Puckett, Toronto; J. T. Bayer, Yates Center; J. M. Sweeney, Buffalo; L. Bratman, Yates Center; Clarence Elliot, Rose. The sale was sold for \$3,737.50, and average of \$69.20. Eleven bulls for \$785, average \$72.14. Forty-three young cows and heifers sold for \$2,952.50, average \$69.00.

The Enid Oklahoma Fair and Live Stock Show.

Secretary F. S. Kirk has issued a very comprehensive list of premiums which are to be awarded at the Enid Fair and Live Stock Show which will be held Dec. 11 to 15. They have added money from the Percheron Society of America, the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, the American Hereford Breeders Association and they give free entries, free stalls, and free admittance to exhibitors. Their premiums are larger than those offered by any of the nearby state fairs and include a total of \$1,750 for draft horses, \$2,000 for Shorthorn cattle and other breeds in proportion. Beginning on Monday, Dec. 13, there will be held sales of pure bred live stock every day of the week. Poland Chinas will be sold on Monday, Durocs, Berkshires and O. I. C. hogs on Tuesday. Herefords, Galloways and Angus on Wednesday, Shorthorns on Thursday, Standard breeds, saddlers coachers and jacks on Friday and draft horses on Saturday. Remember the date is Dec. 11 to 15 and that you can still get your live stock entered for the show ring or the sale by writing to Manager F. S. Kirk at once.

BREEDERS' SALE

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., October 26, 27, 28, 1909

250 HORSES 250

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday we will sell 200 imported and native bred registered Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdal stallions and mares. 50 registered trotters, grade draft, saddle and all purpose horses. 80 head of imported Percheron and Belgian mares and stallions. 150 head of registered mares, the best bunch that ever sold in an auction ring. 50 registered stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality. Entries close Oct. 1. Catalog ready Oct. 12. Next horse sale Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1910.

200 HEAD REGISTERED CATTLE—200

November 9, 10, 11, 12, 1909. Thursday, Shorthorns; Wednesday, Polled Du hams; Thursday, Aberdeen Angus and Galloways; Friday, Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys. Entries close Oct. 8. Catalog ready Oct. 25.

150 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, Ill.

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 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

BEN BELL'S Big Smooth Polands At Auction

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 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 been 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.

Bids can be sent to fieldmen or auctioneer. Free entertainment.

Auctioneer, T. C. Callahan. Jerse Johnson will represent this paper.

B. M. BELL,
Beattie, - - - Kansas

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SALE OF

POLAND CHINAS

EDGERTON, KAN.,

OCTOBER 23, '09

I will sell my entire herd of brood sows and spring pigs. My herd sows 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 I 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.

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 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most reliable ever used. Removes all blemishes from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Is my motto. Reasonable charges and good service. Choice of dates if you write early.
 Jas. T. McCulloch,
 Clay Center, Kansas.

(Continued from page 26.)
 sold at \$40. He was by Top Commodore, and was a litter mate of Red Berry's Commodore, the champion pig at the Kansas State Fair this fall. He was a pig of great quality. Co. Late Burger and Frank Bowman did the selling in a very satisfactory manner. All the offering sold as booked in the catalog but Nos. 1 and 2. Following is the summary of the sale:
 Average on 38 head.....\$29.00
 Top of aged sows.....54.00
 Top of spring yearling sows.....100.00
 Top on fall gilts.....50.00
 Top on fall boars.....46.00
 Top on spring boars.....70.00

The DeClerk Sale of Imported Percheron Mares.
 On Oct. 23 at Cedar Rapids, Ia., W. L. DeClerk will have a great sale of Imported Percheron mares. Mr. DeClerk has long been known for the quality of the Percherons on his farm, as well as for the jacks which he has bred and raised on Cedar Rapids Jack Farm for many years. During the summer past he has made a number of importations, that were especially strong in the mare classes. Mr. DeClerk was a very strong exhibitor at the State Wide Fair, where his splendid horses attracted universal attention. Perhaps there never was a time when conditions were so thoroughly favorable for the farmer who desires to breed high-class horses as now. Draft horses are extremely popular on account of their size and muscular power, and the many uses to which they can be put. Among these the Percheron stands first. On account of his style and action, and usefulness and general beauty. It has long been possible to buy good Percheron stallions, and they have done an enormous amount of good to the horse stock of the country, but the sales of Percheron mares have been few and far between. The quickest, cheapest, and easiest way to build up a stud of good Percherons is to buy pure-bred mares, and these will be offered by Mr. DeClerk at his forthcoming sale. Remember the date is Oct. 23, the place is Cedar Rapids, Ia., and be sure to be present. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you ask for a catalog.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.
 Because of the busy season the monthly meeting for September of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club was not so largely attended as is usual. The attendance, however, was a good one, and the meeting very interesting. In the absence of the president of the club, who was suffering from a hurt received in a recent railroad accident, Vice-President H. W. McAfee presided.
 The subject for discussion was the curing and marketing of the crop of 1909. By invitation C. P. Baker of Valencia, who is an active member of the club, gave a very interesting speech. He said in part: "I attribute the fact that I will be able to cut a fifth crop off my alfalfa field, to the fact that I paid particular attention to the atmospheric conditions at the times when the crops were to be cut."

"I have kept a register of the conditions under which all of the cuttings were made and a careful going over them will bear me out in my statement that the atmospheric conditions ought to be watched and watched carefully before cutting a field. My first two crops were cut when the hydrometer that I always referred to, was at a point around 90 degrees. Both of them yielded a very poor lot of hay. The last one was cut while the humidity was as low as 20 degrees. The alfalfa dried quickly and was of a fine quality. I had no trouble with it, neither in the keeping nor losing color."
 "Of course, I recognize the fact that one cannot wait for the best of weather before cutting his alfalfa, but I would like to suggest that as far as it is possible, one should try to reap his alfalfa crop off when there is but little moisture in the air."
 Mr. C. W. Merriam, owner of Alysedale Farm, reported the test he is making by sowing timothy with his alfalfa. This was mentioned in last week's Kansas Farmer but Mr. Merriam invited the members of the club who thought well of the plan to cooperate with him in making his experiment and to compare results next season. The plan, in brief, is to disk the alfalfa field about 7 1/2 pounds per acre with cut with the first crop in the spring, but, as it dries out so quickly, it helps to cure the alfalfa at this time of year when weather conditions are frequently unfavorable. It also prevents snow-burning or heating in the stack and makes a fine feed for all classes of animals, but particularly for horses. This is an old plan in the west, especially in irrigation regions, and makes the alfalfa crop available as horse feed to livestockmen and contractors who are not generally willing to use alfalfa alone.

Secretary DeWolf suggested as a subject for the next meeting the discussion of the various methods of making food products from alfalfa. He also suggested that representatives of the different manufacturing concerns that are engaged in the making of machinery for use in grinding or shredding alfalfa be invited to be present and explain the advantages of their several methods of treating alfalfa hay.

The club meets regularly at the Commercial Club Rooms, on the last Saturday of each month at 2 o'clock sharp. The next meeting will be held on October 30, when everybody is invited.

The Kinloch Farm Jersey Sales.
 Kinloch Farm, at Kirksville, Mo., has been for many years the acknowledged leader of the Jersey breeding establishments west of the Mississippi River, but this year it has taken a place right close to the top of America's greatest herds, by reason of the purchase of the sensational Viola's Golden Jolly for \$12,000 at public auction, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey sire. This "king of all Jersey bulls" was imported from the Island of Jersey by T. S. Cooper & Sons, of Coopersburg, Pa., and sold in their sale last Decoration Day, Kinloch Farm outbidding prominent breeders from New York, Illinois and Massachusetts. His sire, Golden Jolly, is a first prize winner over the Island, and sire of Derry's Golden Jolly, that sold for \$11,000 (the third highest price for bulls). He is the sire of Jolley Golden Lass, that brought \$3,800, the record price for Jersey cows. Lady Viola, the dam of Viola's Golden Jolly, won first prize over the Island of Jersey twice before being exported to England, and there won first every time shown, thus earning the title of Champion cow of England over the Island. Her owner refuses to name a price on her. This blood thus represents the very acme of Jersey breeding of the present day, and in their coming semi-annual sale at Kirksville, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, the Kinloch folks will offer 100 head combining the different strains of this butter test and prize winning blood, including the greatest line of cows ever sold in the west and the equal of anything ever offered in this country. Golden Jolly's Lady Grey, the grand champion cow

Mitchell County Breeders' Association

C. B. KERN, President. J. F. HOWARD, Secretary.
 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.

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, Kan.

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

UPLAND HERD OF SHORTHORNS—Headed by Dreadnaught, by Day Dream's Pride (Imp.) Also Hampshire swine. Boars and gilts for sale. GEO. W. BEMIS, Cawker City, Kan.

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

DUKE OF DUNDEE 285352, by Archer 205746, dam by Gallant Knight is at the head of my herd. 6 cows by Rose Duke and some by Scotchman. Inspection invited. CHAS. S. MCLEARY, Beloit, Kan.

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. CRETZ, 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. BRINNEY & BRINNEY, Beloit, Kan.

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

JENNINGS' SHORTHORNS—Some young bulls 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 for service. Best of breeding. Write for information and prices. VINTON A. PLYMAT, 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. RODGERS, Beloit, Kan.

50 HEREFORD CATTLE comprising the H. 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 HEAD OF HEREFORDS. The home 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, Kan.

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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.
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REGISTERED PERCHERONS—The home of Vidoque (Imp.) 40403, also the brood mare Risette (Imp.) 61115. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
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REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES—In stud; Imported Rabelais 43529 by Cosaque by Theodus, who sired Calippo and Casino. Visitors welcome.
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THE HOME OF JACQUE W. 41639 by Tiatrey, dam Imported Risette. Inspection of my Percherons invited.
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COLEDALE STOCK FARM—The home of three first prize winners at the international. Nothing but the best in this herd. Come and see us. FRANK A. COLE, Barnard, Kan.

GRANITE CREEK STOCK FARM. Percheron and Standard-bred horses. Make known your wants to
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COACH HORSES.

LAWDALE STOCK FARM—Oldenburg German Coach horses. International prize winning stock. A tried stallion 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 for sale and a few choice gilts. 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, Kan.

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GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM—Glittered Duroc 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 anything you want.
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at the National Dairy Show 'ast fall, together with two more great cows by Golden Jolly will be sold. Two daughters of Golden Fern's Lad the fountain-head of all the greatest imported cattle of the past decade, will be offered. Cows and heifers to four great sires will be sold on Oct. 14, and Eminent Rosette himself will be sold. Catalogs can be obtained from the sale managers, E. C. Settles, of Palmyra, Mo., and J. V. Cotta, of Galesburg, Ill. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Breeders Sale Co., of Draft Horses.
 This sale now consists of 80 head of Imported Percherons and Belgium stallions and mares imported this season, some of them just arriving in time for the sale. This sale includes 150 head of Registered mares, one of the greatest bunches of good mares ever went in the auction ring. The Sale Company will pay any man's fare and expenses to this sale that ever saw such a bunch in a sale. They are from the best breeding farms in France and America, of the very best blood lines, of the very fashion of the sires and dams that get draft horses and from the show herds of both continents. This is not a bunch of 20 mares that are for sale but the entire 150 head will sell to the high dollar. These mares are all bred that are old enough and a part of them were bred in France and Belgium and when a man buys one imported mare he gets two imported horses and the rest are bred to the very best stallions in this country that are at the head of the best

herds, and the winners of the higher prizes in American. The stallions consist of 75 head of registered and imported ones, part of them being just imported and will last just in time for this sale. The grown stallions will average a ton. Now this isn't a bunch of 10 or 12 stallions for sale but the entire 75 will sell to the high man and we have 20 head of two year olds that will average a ton. We want to say emphatically that this is the best bunch, all through, that we ever went to the sale ring with, and they are from the best importers and breeders in the states. We believe this to be the best place for the beginner to come to buy from. This is not only a public sale to him but a school of the breeding of the different firms, say 60 or more of the best breeding farms represented and the different blood lines and another thing these horses, 250 in all, where he stands them side by side and picks the best one, not so where there is only 20 to pick from, but at this sale they are all for sale not like some other sales where they have got to have that fancy price or they will not be sold. The consignor has shipped them here and he is to all the expense so he can't afford to hold them and we believe this will be the largest sale of A. No. 1 drafters ever put off in the United States. We just want to say for you to take a week off and come to this sale for it will beat any fair you could attend. It is a horse show of the highest order where every one is for sale at your price, you buyers price them here and they go at your price.

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Improved, on public road, and railway station on place. Good land, good water, good health. Worth \$50 per acre; will take \$25 cash per acre. Address owner,
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400 acres, well improved, 5 miles from town, 140 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Price \$55 per acre. Write
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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.
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Best county for corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and tame grass. 80 acres \$3500. 160 acres fair improvements, \$4,000. Write for list of bargains.
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160 acres, 4 miles from Medford, county seat, 100 acres in cultivation, 15 acres 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.
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160 acres, 5 1/2 miles from railroad town, level prairie land, 120 acres in cultivation, good 6-room house, barn, well, windmill, orchard, on R. F. D. Telephone service near school and church, all tillable. Sandy loam soil. Price \$6,400. Terms. Write or call on
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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 acre. Write
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GOOD HOME CHEAP—100 acres, 180 in cultivation, all fenced, 3 room house, barn, cow shed, poultry house, well and windmill only 4 miles to R. R. where an elevator will be built this summer. Will take a small cash payment and give 5 years on balance. Price \$2,500. KIRBERG & MILLER, Ness City, Ness Co., Kan.

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160 acres, 3 1/2 miles of Spearville, 75 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in pasture, new frame house, stable, chicken house, smoke house, well, etc. Close to a Catholic church and school. For the low price of \$3,800, and good terms, no trades. Send for big list. Address
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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 other outbuildings, farrowing pens for 12 brood sows. The owner is anxious to sell and the price is \$65 per acre. The farm will carry a \$10,000 to \$12,000 mortgage if desired.
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560 ACRES, 3 miles Geneva, Anderson Co., about half cultivated, all but a few acres nice tillable land. Near school. Barn for 32 horses, cribs and granary. Good 7-room house, all buildings in good condition. Plenty of water and nice shade. Forced sale, \$40. H. B. GILES, Emporia, Kan.

CLAY COUNTY LAND.
560 acres, 2 small houses, barn, chicken house, etc. 80 acres broke, most of which is creek bottom, some alfalfa, some timber, balance fine pasture land. Price \$18.00 per acre.
J. C. WEAVER, Wakefield, Kansas.

THREE GREAT BARGAINS.
160 acres, 5 miles from a good town, 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 town. Price \$25,000.00. 960 in Hodgeman county, Kansas. Price \$10.00 per acre. Address me at 18 1/2 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 windmill, 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.
LOHNE & CASON, Ness City, Kansas.

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, Athol, Kansas.

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

SCHUTTE & SHINEY, the Rush county Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 26 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, 1/2 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us, or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

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

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

160 acre farm, good improvements, house worth \$4,500; best orchard, 1 1/2 miles from good town, high school. Smooth, rich corn, and alfalfa land, corn is making 50 and 60 bushels this year. Good terms. Price \$94 an acre. Write to
V. J. BOBB, Marion, Kansas.

To Settle An Estate.

240 acres in Greenwood county; 140 acres first river bottom. No overflow, 100 acres meadow and pasture, 1 1/2 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, Kansas.

A Cheap Home

A nice smooth, second creek bottom farm, 80 acres, house, stable, well, chicken house, 25 acres in cult., balance in good grass, all can be farmed, and all alfalfa land, for the low price of \$1,200. \$650 cash and \$550 in 3 years at 6 per cent if desired. Send for big list.
STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kansas.

IN THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY IN CHEYENNE CO. KANSAS.

160 acres on the Republican River bottom, 11 miles north-east from St. Francis. About half of this is choice bottom land, and water can be had at about 10 feet. Balance is second bottom and about 15 feet to water. Good hay land, and would make a first class Alfalfa or Sugar Beet Farm. Price \$15.00 per acre.
W. O. FALLIS, St. Francis, Kansas.

KANSAS LAND

ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms for sale. Write for lists.
C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kan.

A HOME.

For you at a bargain price, 320 acres level land. For particulars write to
Jettmore, WINN REALTY CO., Kansas.

WELLINGTON, SUMNER COUNTY, KAN.
We have some fine farms listed. Are one wanting to buy a fine farm in a fine county, will do well to write or call on
JAGGERS & VAN HORNE, Wellington, Kansas.

SOUTH-CENTRAL-KANSAS ALFALFA LAND.
320 acres, near good town and school, best soil for corn, wheat and alfalfa. Large improvements. A beautiful home for \$19,000. Liberal terms. Write for others
J. S. SMITHSON & CO., Anthony, Kan.

HELLO FARMERS!

Have you read my list of GREENWOOD CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, clover, cattle and hog country in the west. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to F. D. STOUTEN, Madison, Kansas.

Dickinson County Farm Bargains

Here is a snap: 480 acres, 300 acres bottom, 80 nice second bottom. First class improvements. Two miles from good town and school. This is the best. Buy in Dickinson county. If this does not suit you write us, we have others.
THE SOUTHERN LAND CO., (McCormick & Meath), Abilene, Kansas.

160 Acres—\$50 Per Acre

160 acres well improved. 100 acres in cultivation, 30 acres pasture, balance meadow and timber, 1/2 mile from school on R. F. D., two good wells, creek runs on land. Price \$50 per acre. Write the owner
Box 315, Neodesha, Kan.

Every Man is Entitled to a Slice of This Good Old Earth.

Some Are Getting It; Some Are Not. Are you one that is not? You can get a slice from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the wheat belt, where they have fine soil, fine climate and plenty of water if you will write THE & ORBISON, Jettmore, Kan., for their list of farm lands. They have something good.

Wichita Farm Bargains

80 acres, smooth land sandy loam, 1 mile from Wichita. All in cultivation, house, barn and orchard, shallow to good water. Price \$75.00 per acre. This is low our farm prices.

I. B. CASE & CO., Over 103 W. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

GOOD STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.
400 acres, 80 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture and meadow, it has got fine alfalfa, bluegrass and red clover on it. Improved with good 5-room house, barn, cattle sheds, orchard, watered by 2 wells and running water, fenced and cross fenced. Located 1/2 mile from good railroad town in Butler county, Kansas, 6 miles from Wichita. Price \$25.00 per acre. This is extra good rich land and a bargain. See
THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & INV. CO., 137 N. Main St. Wichita, Kan.

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direct from owners of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise and hardware, stocks, hotels, livery stocks, list your property with us, giving complete descriptions. We can get what you want. No sale, no pay. Buyers wanted for good farms.
BERSIE REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Eldorado, Kansas.

500 TRADES.

We have the largest list of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise, hardware, hotels, livery, etc., of any firm in the West. We print description of your property on our list, and we will get you a good honest trade of just what you want.
GRAHAM BROTHERS, Eldorado, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for stock of merchandise. 80 acres, all under cultivation, 60 acres ready for wheat. Fenced. Also no other improvements. Price \$2,500. 6 room residence, good frame barn 30x40 with loft; 1/2 block in fine fruit trees, on half bearing; four blocks from postoffice. Price \$3,000. Address owners, J. C. Lohme & Son, Ness City, Kansas.