

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED
FARMERS ADVOCATE

Volume 47, Number 41.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

Making Better Use of Our Soils

HUGH HAMMOND LANNETT,

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

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

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

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

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

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

still a balance of 11,191,943 acres of unclassified land, of which a portion only is irreclaimable to agriculture. MUCH LAND TEMPORARILY BUT NOT PERMANENTLY IMPAIRED.

The total acreage of the United States in farms as given by the Twelfth Census was 838,591,774 acres, of which 49.4 per cent was classed as improved farm land. The large proportion of "unimproved farm land," including that not under the plow, simply affords a partial measure of the vast field for agricultural development, for it by no means stands for that much waste land, since the greater part is arable and needs only intelligent treatment to be made first-class farm land. Aside from the large total of unused arable and reclaimable lands included in the 1,064,869,986 acres of the unclassified portion of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, the rehabilitation of a very large area of the so-called "wornout

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

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

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

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

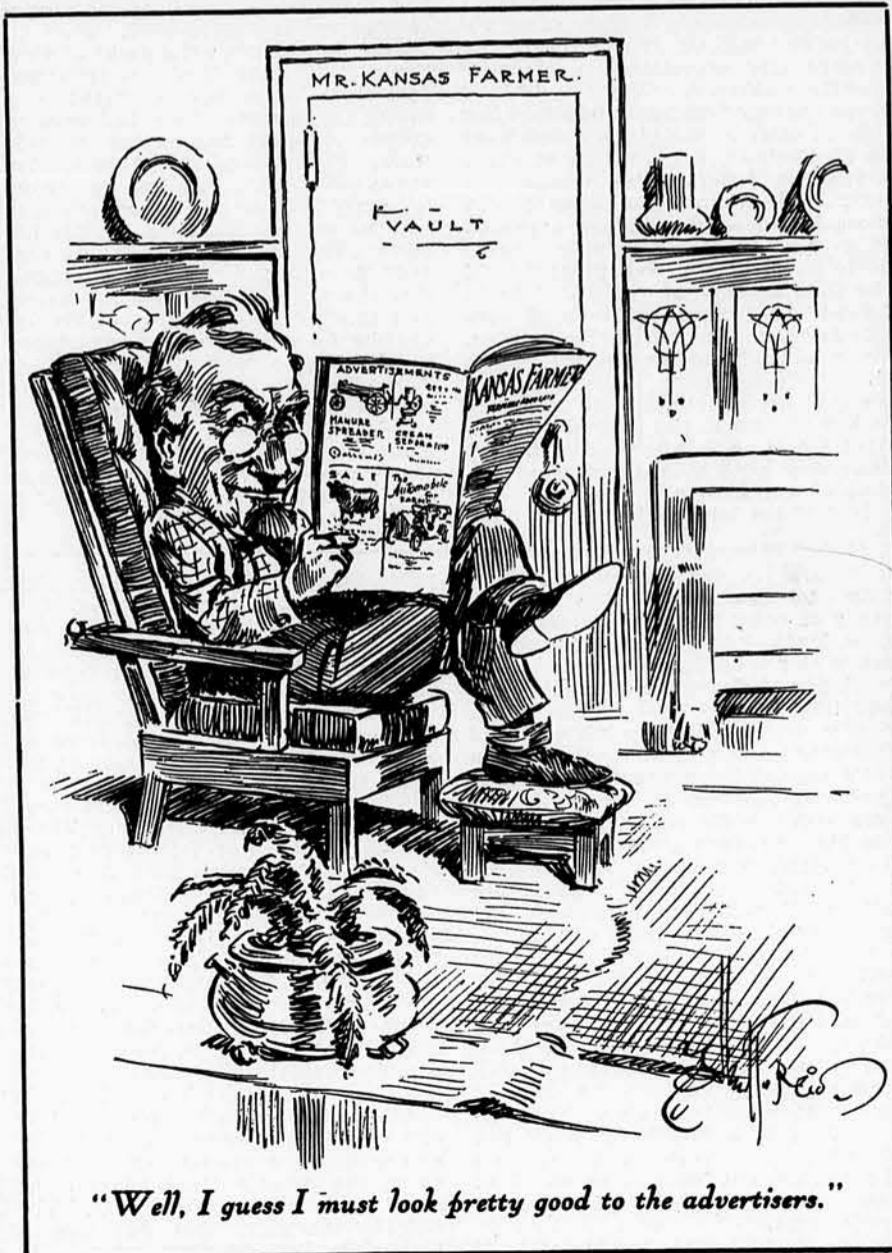
METHODS OF FARM IMPROVING.

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

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

THE PROBLEM OF SOIL ADAPTATION.

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



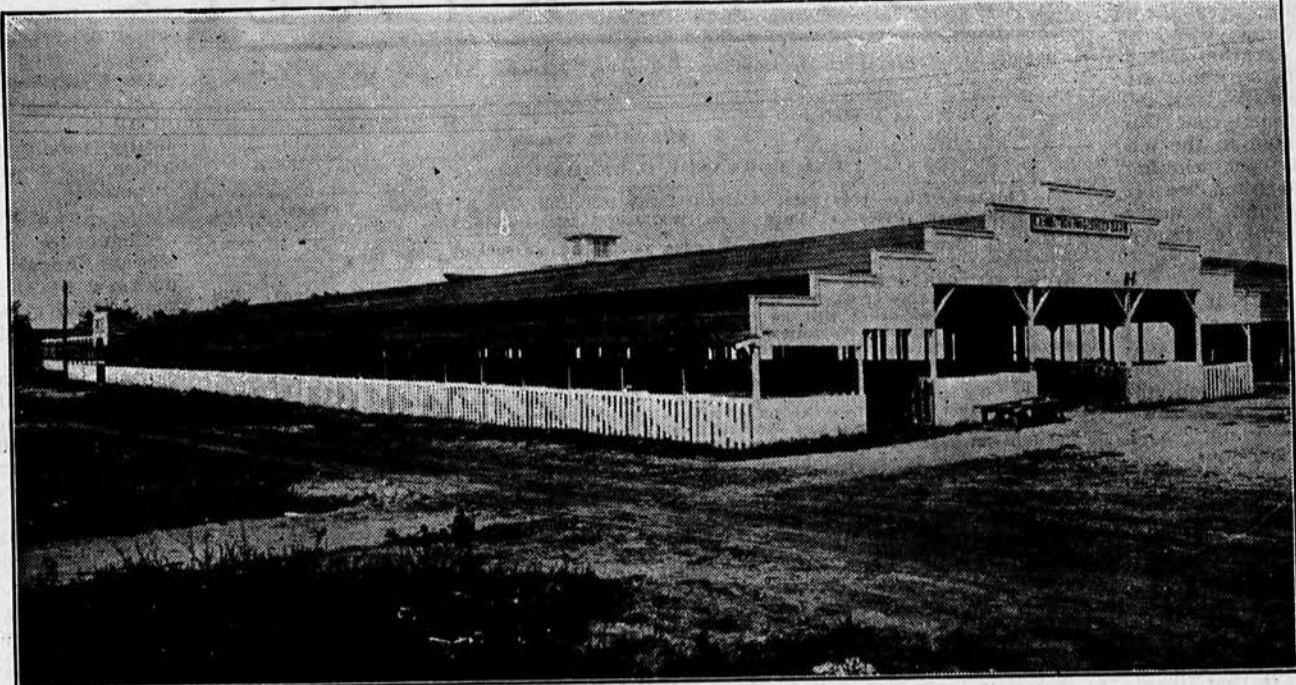
"Well, I guess I must look pretty good to the advertisers."

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

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

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

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



THE SANITARY SWINE BARN AT THE OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

concerts in the music hall and was well attended at each concert. Concrete sidewalks lead to every building on the grounds.

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

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

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

Another attractive and interesting

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

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

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

The draft horse section was well represented. J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kan., with his string of prize winners secured almost every prize. Casino was made grand champion stallion and Delia, champion mare. The exhibit of Walker Bros., of Oklahoma City, was a creditable one. They secured first prize on five best American bred stallions. The other classes in the horse department had large entries and were admired by thousands who filled these departments daily.

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

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

Following are the awards:

(Continued on page 27.)

Making Better Use of Our Soils.

(Continued from preceding page.)

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

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

ment on the subject of soil analysis:

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

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

UNLIKE CULTURAL METHODS FOR UNLIKE SOILS.

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

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

EXPERIMENT STATION AND FARMER.

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

It would be of no special advantage to a farmer who cultivates deep Norfolk sand to receive a bulletin setting forth the good results secured from a particular method of fertilizing and plowing a stiff clay loam for wheat, because, in the first place, wheat cannot be grown profitably on Norfolk sand, and secondly, the fertilizer or character of plowing suited to a stiff clay loam is not at all the kind that a loose sandy soil requires.

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

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

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

SOIL SURVEYS AND SPECIAL CROPS.

The type of soil on which tea is being grown in South Carolina has been mapped in several parts of the south, and should tea culture prove a profit.

(Continued on page 9.)

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

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

Know When Animal is Ailing.

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

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

Examine the pulse of the animal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beats of a cow's pulse are from forty to fifty per minute and that of a horse from thirty-three to forty per minute.

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

Making Better Use of Our Soils.

(Continued from page 3.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

— HOW TO —
SAVE MONEY
730 TIMES A YEAR



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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drum & Sacramento Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK.

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

IT'S GOING TO RAIN!



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

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

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

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

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

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



The slickers are put out in only four sizes, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



Circulation Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

THE DECLOW

Percheron Mare Sale Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Thursday, Oct. 28, '09

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

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

W. L. DeCLOW,
Cedar Rapids, - - - Iowa

THE FARM



Interest in cement manufacture is so general that many are attempting to construct walks, or floors, or even tanks without a sufficient knowledge of its proper composition. The best way is to get some information from a standard authority such as is offered by the Atlas Portland Cement Co. or that furnished by the United States Government Engineers who have prepared a series of specifications for the composition of cement, which are intended to be the standard for the country. According to their figures, when cement is ground finer than 75 per cent standard, it should be used in smaller quantities. If it is 76 per cent fine, 8 per cent less can be used. If it is 77 per cent fine, 6 per cent less can be used. In other words, the finer the cement is ground the more concrete it will make. Of course these figures are not very valuable unless one has a good idea of the standard adopted but with this standard in mind, it may be stated as a general proposition that 3 per cent more concrete be made for every 1 per cent increase in fineness over 75 per cent.

Cement Paint.

For one barrel: One-half bushel white lime, 3 pecks cement, 10 pounds burnt umber, 10 pounds yellow ochre, 1 pound Venetian red, ¼ pound lampblack. Slake the lime, cut the lampblack by mixing with vinegar, and shake in thoroughly in a cealed fruit jar. Add lampblack and cement and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand 12 hours before using, and stir frequently while putting on. It will be of a light stone color, will cover well, and harden without scaling and will not wash off.

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

Homesteading Has Begun on the Alaska Coast.

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

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

A Weather Proof Whitewash.

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

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

The Government Outdoor Whitewash.

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

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

The Benefit of Fall Plowing.

Professor King, one of our great soil physicists, says: "Plowing land in the fall has a very appreciable influence on the per cent of water the surface three or four feet of such soil may contain the following spring, and a mean difference of 2.31 per cent more water in the upper three feet of immediately adjacent lands plowed late in the fall has been observed as compared with that not plowed, the surface of neither having been disturbed until May 14. The larger quantity of water in the fall-plowed ground, in this case amounting to not less than six pounds to the square foot was due partly to two causes; namely, the loose, open character of the overturned soil, causing it to act as a mulch during the fall, and again in the spring, after the snows had disappeared; and the more uneven surface, which tended to permit more of the melting snow and early spring rains to percolate into the soil. Late fall plowing, leaving the surface uneven and the furrows in such a direction as to diminish washing, works in a decided manner, of rolling land, to hold the winter snows and rains where they fall, giving to such fields a more even distribution of soil water in the spring. And when it is observed that heavy lands, after a dry season, seldom become fully saturated with water during the winter and spring, the importance of fall plowing in such cases can be appreciated. From the standpoint of large crops, which result from the best use of the soil moisture, there is no one thing more important for a farmer to strive for than the earliest possible stirring of the soil in the spring, after it has sufficiently dried so as not to suffer in texture from puddling. When the soil is wet, when its texture is close from the packing which has resulted from the winter snows and early spring rains, the loss of water is very rapid.

Alfalfa in Eastern Virginia.

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

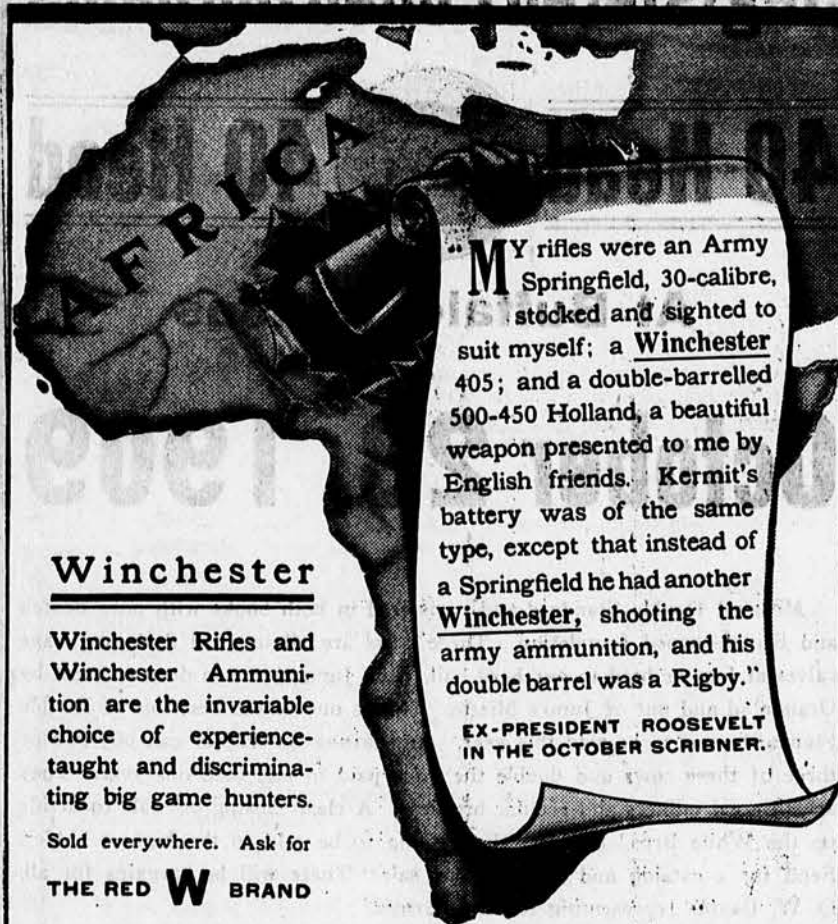
First, the crimson clover sown at the last cultivation of the preceding season's corn crop) is turned under; afterward follows careful cultivation to conserve moisture and bring the land under good tilth till August; next, the land is limed. Varying amounts of lime have been used, a ton to the acre of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

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

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

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

WINCHESTER



Winchester

Winchester Rifles and Winchester Ammunition are the invariable choice of experience-taught and discriminating big game hunters.

Sold everywhere. Ask for **THE RED W BRAND**

"MY rifles were an Army Springfield, 30-calibre, stocked and sighted to suit myself; a Winchester 405; and a double-barrelled 500-450 Holland, a beautiful weapon presented to me by English friends. Kermit's battery was of the same type, except that instead of a Springfield he had another Winchester, shooting the army ammunition, and his double barrel was a Rigby."

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE OCTOBER SCRIBNER.

TRUTH WILL OUT

CURRIE MILLS AND GRINDERS



\$10.00 **MADE IN THE WEST ALWAYS THE BEST** **\$14.00**

CURRIE JUNIOR **CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**
Seventh St. TOPEKA, Kan.

The Currie Galvanized Steel Wind Mills are built for service and built to last. The continuous outer rim; the specially curved, rigidly supported and stiffened sails form a wheel that catches the wind and forces it directly through the mill giving you a mill of unusual power. It has the double gearing and Double Fitmains with Direct Lift, avoiding all side strain and combining strength and wearing qualities with "noiseless operation." We guarantee gearing against breakage caused by ice or sleet.

The Currie Mills have stood the test in all sections of the country for the last 15 years and if you want the most powerful, the least complicated, the best regulating and the one that will wear the longest and give entire satisfaction, then buy the Currie Wind Mill.

Currie Feed Grinders

We manufacture all sizes and styles. Our mills will not choke on either new or old corn, wet or dry, or any other grain. We guarantee their capacities equal to any others under similar circumstances and material and workmanship first class. Send for our free catalog before buying feed grinders or wind mills. It will pay you. Write today.

Simple Reliable Powerful



Getting the most engine for your money does not mean buying the cheapest—it is a matter of securing an engine that will give reliable results year in, year out—the speed must be steady and uniform—absolute interchangeability of parts assured—actual power must equal rating. Every requirement of the man who wants a simple, reliable engine is met by the

WEBER GAS or GASOLINE ENGINE
Sold Under Our Absolute Guarantee

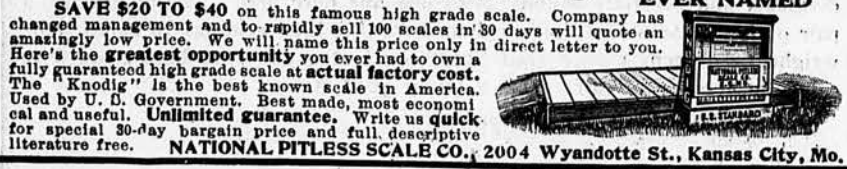
Will lighten the labor of pumping, grinding, shelling and all kinds of farm work.

Write today, telling us for what you need power and we will send you our new handsomely illustrated catalog fully describing the Weber Engine best suited to your requirements.

Sheffield Gas Power Co., 105 Winchester Pl., Kansas City, Mo.

Let It Furnish Power for You

"KNODIG" PITLESS SCALES AT LOWEST PRICE EVER NAMED



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

NATIONAL PITLESS SCALE CO., 2004 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES



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

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 729 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

HORTICULTURE



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

Now is the Time.

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

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

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

Grafting Inquiries.

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

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

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

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

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

young shoots. Budding is preferred to grafting for all of the stone fruits. Pear grafts worked into apple tops are likely to be short lived, although they frequently succeed well for a few years. I am inclined to advise a judicious summer pruning of the apple before any attempt is made to top work it with pear.

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

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

A Remarkable Tree, the Engelmann Spruce.

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

This famous landmark was the picea Engelmanni or Engelmann spruce of the high altitudes, a hardy heroic tree, child of the cold and the Storm King.

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

THREE 20th CENTURY IDEAS

THE NEW
Remington

Solid-breech, Hammerless
Bottom ejection



PUMP
GUN

THE NEW
.22 RIFLE

UMC

Steel
Lined
Shot Shells

REMINGTON GUNS lead the world in modern ideas. The Remington Pump Gun is the only gun of its type which combines the three — — indispensable improvements: 1. Solid Breech; 2. Hammerless; 3. Loading and ejection of shells at the bottom. Absolutely safe and easy to handle because of perfect balance. Although graceful and beautiful, it stands the roughest usage.

THE NEW REMINGTON .22 REPEATER

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

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

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

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

There are many kinds of unlined shells but it should be easy to remember the *UMC Steel Lined* kind from the round red trade mark on the shell box. There is no additional charge for the *steel protection*.

MADE FOR REMINGTON AND ALL OTHER SHOTGUNS.

Game Laws Free.

The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.
Agency. 315 Broadway. New York City

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

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

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

Cattle Market is a Marvel to Beresford.

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

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

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

employees there managed to keep things so clean and neat.

"The system of handling cattle as they are unloaded from the cars, penned, sold, weighed and started for the killing benches, is simply marvelous. I noticed particularly the convenience with which everything is arranged. Every gate and every pen seems to be a time saver.

"At first glance the handling of the cattle from the cars to the packer or to the reloading pens seems to be in the future of an unbroken line. It is hard to believe that no confusion results in the handling of these immense numbers of cattle daily.

WORK OF THE BUYERS.

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

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

have no such markets as you have here. The beeves there are heavier than the ordinary run here.

"I did not visit the packing houses here as I visited the big ones in Chicago, but I understand that they are all practically alike. There is a vast difference, however, in the appearance of the yards, and the facility with which the cattle are handled here has many advantages over the Chicago yards.

COMPETITION EXPLAINED.

"England and Europe get the most of the better grades of beef killed here, I understand," continued the admiral. "The reason for this is that the cattle raised over there are fatter and heavier and grade higher than the average American beef. To compete with the English raised beef, the American packer has to send over the best meat that he can secure. There is a big demand for the American meat and the American packer is supplying it nicely."

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

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 Clydesdale 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 Durhams; 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.

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 or clothes or materially increase your balance. 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. 169 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.

POULTRY



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 carcasses 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

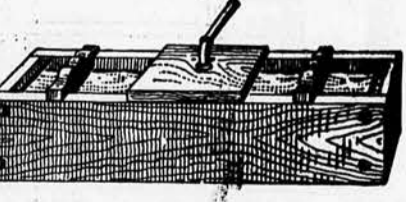
John Deere Plow Co., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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



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

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



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.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

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

THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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

SUNNY CREST.
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. BEITE, Pierce City, Mo.**

- FOR SALE.**
Pure bred White Wyandotte cockerels \$1 each.
Mrs. H. S. ADAMS, Wichita, Kan.
- SMITH'S LAYING STRAIN OF ROCKS.**
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks of quality. Young and old stock at all times.
CHAS. E. SMITH, Mayetta, Kan.
- 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 rooms and are making low prices. Fat S. C. pullets in pairs, trios, and pens. No. R. C. hens or pullets for sale.
H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kan.

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

Loss From "Dirties."

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

And every cent of the extra cost goes into extra quality. There's no more profit on a "Peter Schuttler Wagon" than on the so-called other standard makes. The difference in price is due entirely to the difference in material and the difference in the way this material is put together. It is this difference which makes the "Peter Schuttler" by far the cheapest priced of all wagons in the long run.

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

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

The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon

hot, thus charring and preserving the wood and insuring a perfect fit. Every wheel is measured and its tire welded to exact size, then brought to a cherry heat, and shrunk into place by being plunged into cold water, in the same way that the old original Peter Schuttler did it sixty-six years ago. That is why the tires never come loose on a "Peter Schuttler Wagon."

Every piece of wood in the "Schuttler" gear is given a bath in boiled linseed oil, thereby closing the pores and protecting it against moisture. The paint is ground in linseed oil and then spread on smoothly and evenly with a brush—not dipped. It takes three years to get an axle in the right condition for a "Peter Schuttler Wagon," and even then it must pass the regular rigid inspection to which every "Schuttler" part is subjected before it can be used.

These are only a few of the many reasons why a "Peter Schuttler" is the most economical wagon you can buy. Write for name of nearest Schuttler dealer and interesting folder.

Manufactured by PETER SCHUTTLER CO., 2500 32nd Street, CHICAGO

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

Getting Hens Ready for Winter Laying.

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

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

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

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

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

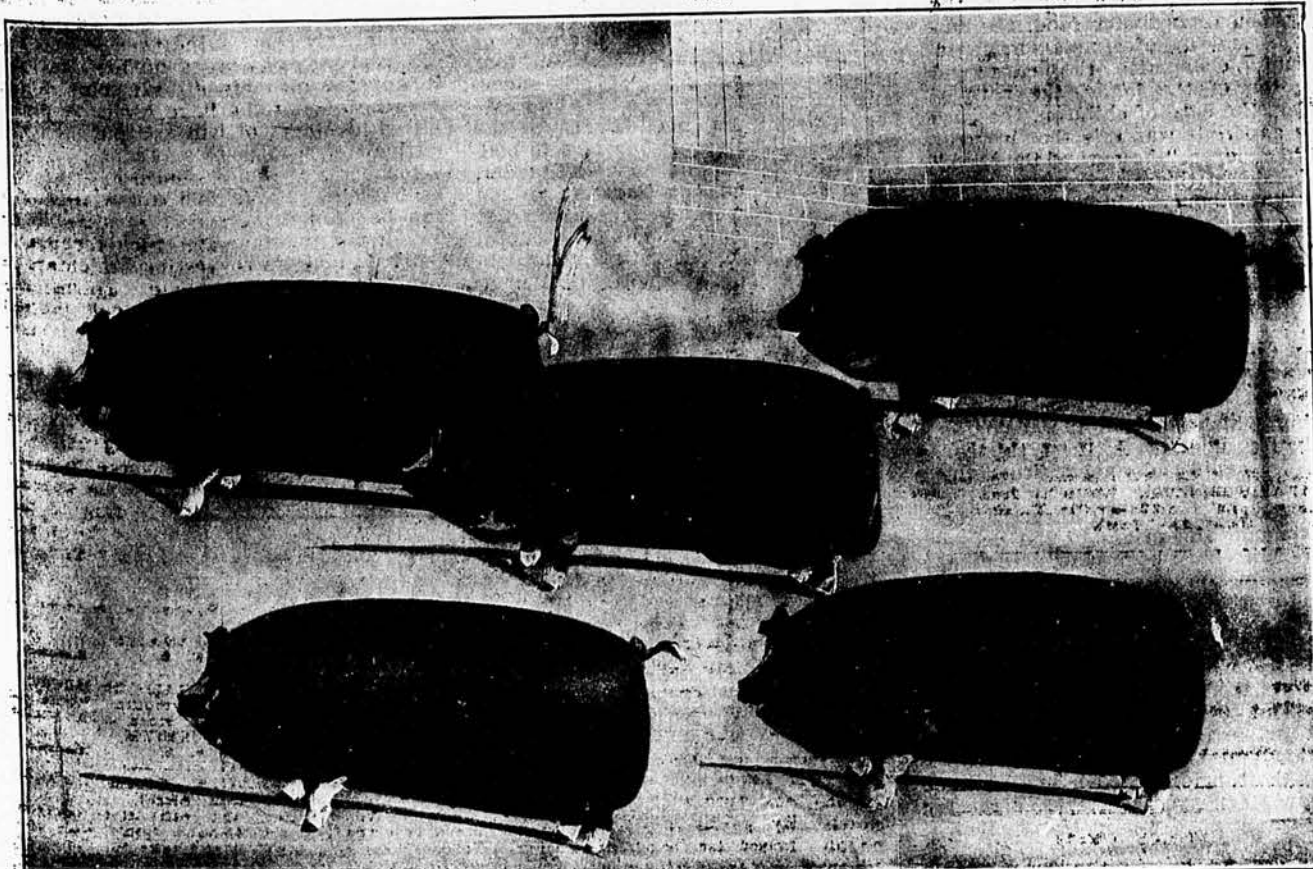
Kansas Farmers Changing Their Crops.

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

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

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

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



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

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

FASHIONS



8548

No. 8548.—A Jaunty Style for the Big or Little Miss.

The new "Middy" blouse has become most popular. It is decidedly natty in appearance and becoming to most figures. The material suited to its development are denim, linen, cotton rep, serge or flannel. The blouse may be worn under or over the skirt. The skirt may be plaited or gathered. It is provided with an underwaist that is covered to simulate a shield. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 10 year size.

skirt is always jaunty and effective. The model here shown may be trimmed with soutache or fancy braid, or bands of self or contrasting material. The front is laid in a box plait over the centre, and has square revers trimming pieces that extend to the neck edge. Gibson plaits give breadth to the shoulder. The sleeves are laid in tucks to simulate box-plaits at the wrist. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 8383.—Girls' Dress. A Model for School or General Wear, Equally Desirable for Silk, Velvet or Cloth.

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



8610

No. 8610.—A Serviceable Work Apron. Every woman whether she is her own housekeeper or not, finds the need for a large serviceable work apron that covers the entire dress. The one here pictured will prove a most satisfactory addition to the wardrobe, and will suit the artist and home careener to perfection. It is quite simple to make and easily slipped on and off. The sleeves of the daintiest gown may be safely tucked out of harm's way, under the wide, full sleeves of the apron. But if preferred, the sleeves may be omitted altogether. Any of the materials from which aprons are made can be used, such as percale, gingham and linen. For 36 inches bust measure 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Ladies' Work Apron 8610. Sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 8385.—A Frock that Will Look Well in Silk or Cloth, for the Young Miss. The dress for girls that has a plaited

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.....

A SPLENDID FARM BARGAIN

We offer for sale, a 3,100 acre farm and stock ranch, in Eastern Kansas, 77 miles from Kansas City, on railroad, with switch, station and stock yards on the place. A freight train to Kansas City at six o'clock in the evening, takes stock to the early market next morning. There is a passenger train to Kansas City in the morning, which returns in the evening. All trains, freight and passenger, stop on the farm, upon signal.

The farm is fenced and cross fenced with stone and wire, about 14 miles of the fence being stone. There is about 600 acres enclosed by hog tight fences.

There is a large three story stone dwelling house, that cost over \$25,000. There are seven large barns, sixteen wells and cisterns, and a separate set of improvements about one mile from the main buildings.

There are 250 acres in timothy and clover, about 100 acres of alfalfa, and 500 acres cultivated for other crops; 300 acres of prairie hay, and the balance 2,000 acres, pasture. At least 2,800 acres can be plowed. No running stream, but plenty of ponds reliable in the driest time.

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

The county seat is 19 miles, and a prosperous trading town three miles away. There are churches, schools, etc., in the village, and a district school adjoining the property.

On the farm, at present, are 200 head of stock cattle, including fifty high grade Aberdeen Angus cows, and three registered Aberdeen Angus bulls, 300 hogs, Duroc Jerseys, about 40 horses, including an imported Percheron stallion, and a Spanish-Mammoth jack; also all necessary implements.

About 1,000 tons of alfalfa, timothy, clover, prairie hay and rough feed are now in the barns and stacks. The personal property, stock, etc., is worth about \$20,000, which does not include 600 head of steers, for the fall market. About 900 head of cattle and horses were kept this year. We will include stock and personal property in the sale, or will sell the farm alone. The price of the farm, without stock, is \$180,000. The farm can be subdivided into smaller tracts.

Long time and low interest will be given on from one-half to two-thirds of the purchase price. The farm will be deeded clear of incumbrance, and immediate possession given, if desired.

TROUTMAN & STONE, Owners

Topeka, Kansas

40 HEAD LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Garnett, Kan., Oct. 27

Three fall boars and 4 fall gilts sired by O. K. Price, 11 head sired by Hadley Boy. Hadley Boy was by Hull's Hadley and half brother to Harshaw's big Hadley.

Twenty-five gilts sired by O. K. Price large and smooth. The best in my herd go in this sale. Send for catalog and come to my sale.

Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer. Sale right in town.

GEO. M. HULL,

Garnett, - - - Kan.

"ENTERPRISE"

MEAT AND CHOPPER FOOD

The most useful of kitchen helps—an invaluable aid in sausage making. It actually cuts anything that goes through it—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc. Strong and simple. Made in 45 sizes for hand, steam, and electric power. No. 5, small family size, \$1.75, No. 10, large family size, \$2.50.

Also makers of "ENTERPRISE" Bone, Shell and Corn Mills, Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses, Coffee Mills, Raisin Seeders, Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses, Cherry Stoners, Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc.

The "ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPER" contains over 200 recipes. Sent anywhere for 4 cents in stamps. The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa., Dept. 36 Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 5 \$1.75

No. 10 \$2.50


Look for name "ENTERPRISE" on machine you buy.

Highland Park College

DES MOINES, IOWA

School All Year
Enter Any Time

2000
Students
Annually



Terms Open Oct. 18, Nov. 30, 1909, and Jan 3, Feb. 22, April 4, May 17 and June 14, 1910

All the regular college classes usually maintained by a standard college are in session the entire year. The following

Special Fall and Winter Courses Are Also Maintained


ENGINEERING Regular Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Courses. One-year courses in Electrical, Surveyor's, Steam, Telephone and Mechanical Drawing. One-year Machinist and Automobile Machinist Courses. Three months Tractor, Gas and Automobile and Chauffeur Courses. Students may enter any time.	COMMERCIAL The most complete Business College in the country. Six and nine-months courses. Combined Business and Shorthand Courses. Tuition, \$15.00 for three months.
PHARMACY and CHEMISTRY Standard Ph. G. and Ph. C. Courses; also a special Iowa Course. One and two-year courses in Chemistry and Pure Food and Drug Analysis. A Practitioners' course in Pharmacy to prepare druggists to pass the examination before State Board of Pharmacy.	SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Full courses may be completed in about six months. Position guaranteed. Main line wire work. Fifty miles of block system for practice. Scholarship for full course, \$50.
LAW A standard College of Law. Evening classes. Students may earn all expenses.	TELEGRAPHY and STATION WORK Course may be completed in about six months. Position guaranteed. Main line wire work. Fifty miles of block system for practice. Scholarship for full course, \$50.00.
MUSIC A complete College of Music. Eighteen teachers. Thirty pianos. Four grand pianos. School of opera. All band and orchestral instruments.	PEN ART Full course in Penmanship and Pen Art.
ORATORY A complete College of Oratory. Regular and special students received.	RAILWAY MAIL Full courses beginning Nov. 30, 1909, and Jan. 8, 1910. Course completed in three months. Tuition, \$15.00.

EXTENSION COURSES Courses are offered by correspondence in practically all subjects outlined above. All credits accepted in resident school.

The above special courses are maintained throughout the entire year. Students may enter these courses any day they are ready to come. The term is twelve weeks from the day the student enters. Students are now registered in these courses from all parts of the United States. Every course is standard in every respect. If interested in any of the courses outlined above, write for catalogue of the department that especially appeals to you. Come for at least 12 weeks this fall or winter. Address

O. H. LONGWELL, President, Highland Park College, DES MOINES, IOWA

LINCOLN Business College



Write for fine free book and know why you should equip for business life at Lincoln. No schools here. A working school that turns out live graduates who deserve and take the big paying positions. 900 students last year. We are constantly placing our graduates in good paying situations. Thorough, practical. Choice of courses. Established 1884.

Address: Lincoln Business College
11 North Thirteenth Street
Lincoln, Nebr.

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 \$25.00 to \$125.00 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.

SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL,
Topeka, Kansas.

LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

PENMANSHIP BY MAIL

Beautiful Book, containing more than 70 fine specimens of Penwork, FREE to all who wish to improve their Penmanship. Address

THE HAUSAM SCHOOL,
Box 355 M. Hutchinson, Kan.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Beatrice, Neb.

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

J. W. Marple, Supt.

CLOSING OUT

Hereford Cattle Sale

At Blue Rapids, Kan.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, '09

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

Breeders invited whether they are buyers are not.

Auctioneers: Edmonson, McCulloch, Trospen.

For catalog address me at Blue Rapids or C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo.

MISS LOU GOODWIN,

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Greatness of the Poultry Industry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

at institutes and to furnish any other matter of public interest along educational lines. This reporter is Arthur J. Bill, who has sent to KANSAS FARMER the following article, the pathos of which should appeal to every reader:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. \$400000 catalog free. Carpenter's Auctioneering & Mail course now ready.

W. B. CARPENTER, President,
Box K. F., Trenton, Missouri.

CATALPA SPECIOSA PURE.

Are you interested in catalpa. Do you want the speciosa—the big hardy kind—the kind we grow. Largest pure speciosa plant in the west. Our prices are very low. Special offer on orders of 10,000 or more. Agents wanted. Write

COOPER & ROGERS Winfield, Kan.

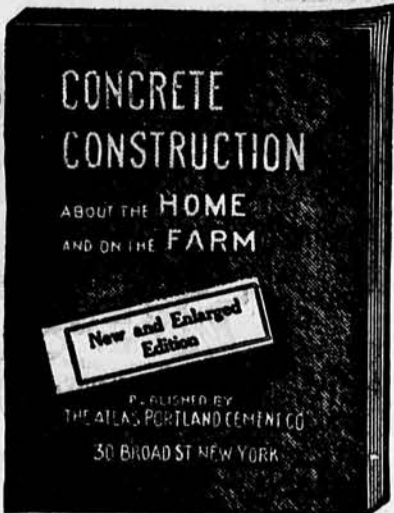
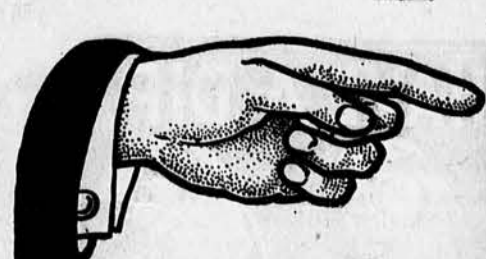
THE TOPEKA PACKER



IMPROVED BY SECK COBURN

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, LRP No. 16, will bring price and full description. THE TOPEKA FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kansas

FOR DRY FARMING



This is our NEW CEMENT BOOK

Just Published FREE To Every Farmer

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

Send for this book now and get the benefit of many new ideas for this year's work.

When you build, do not forget that ATLAS Portland Cement makes the best concrete and that the U. S. Government bought ATLAS for the Panama Canal.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co. Dept. 107 30 Broad Street, New York Daily output over 50,000 barrels—the largest in the world.



NONE JUST AS GOOD

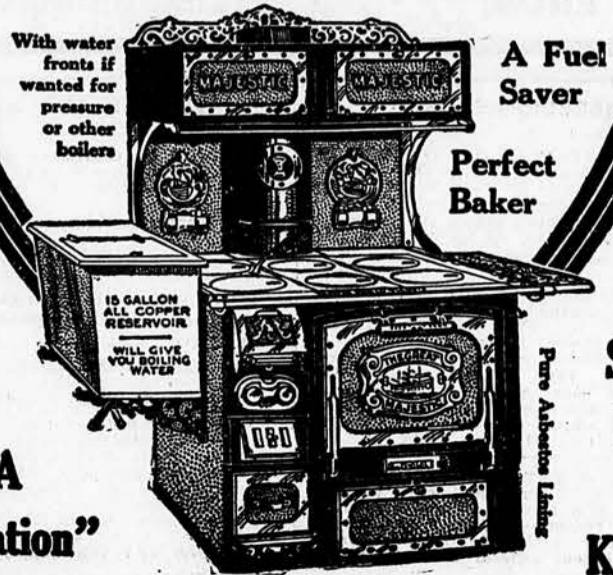
There's Only One Best

—and that's the GREAT MAJESTIC—they are the only ranges made exclusively of Malleable and Charcoal Iron—outlast three ordinary ranges—don't break, crack, or rust. Malleable Iron allows absolutely air-tight riveted joints in a MAJESTIC and these combined with pure asbestos lining, save half your fuel bill and give you a dependable cooker, a perfect baker—every day. The MAJESTIC is equipped with a 15-gallon, all-copper reservoir—it touches the red hot fire and heats water in a jiffy.

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

has an oven door, which when dropped, forms a rigid shelf strong enough to bear any weight—oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything, that happens to be on it, securely. Other attractive MAJESTIC features are the open end ash pan, acting as a shovel and the ash cup under it. No muss or danger of fire from red hot ashes with a MAJESTIC. Each exclusive MAJESTIC feature makes this range more practical, more serviceable, more durable—the best range your money can buy regardless of price. MAJESTIC Ranges are sold in nearly every county in forty states. If your dealer doesn't carry MAJESTIC Ranges, write us for the name of a dealer in your locality who does, and we'll send our booklet: "The Story of Majestic Glory"

Majestic Manufacturing Company, Dept. 121 St. Louis, Mo.



"The Range With A Reputation"

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1906 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week.)
ing tricks, and that and my voice took me there. I just about made a living for a year, and then I floated back down here. I never played in San Francisco till now. I acted on the western circuits, used to go as far east as Denver and Kansas City, and then swing round the circle through the northwestern cities and Salt Lake. I managed to make a living and no more. I was cast in parts that didn't suit me. The Klondike Monologue was the first thing I did that was in my line."
"Did you never see or hear of your wife?"
"Not a word. I didn't know whether she was dead or living till last night."
Buford raised his eyes and looked piercingly into the young man's face. Dominick forgot the time, his engagement, Berny's anticipated entrance. He drew himself up in his chair and said in a loud, astonished voice,
"Last night? Then the woman you saw here, last night was your wife?"
The actor gravely inclined his head.
"I saw my wife," he said solemnly, "last night at DeLoda's restaurant. It was entirely by accident. I liked the Mexican cooking and had been more than once to that place. Last night I was about to enter the back part of the restaurant when I saw her sitting there alone in the corner. For a moment I could not believe my eyes. I got behind a lace curtain and watched her. She was changed but it was she. I heard her speak to the waiter and if I'd never seen her face I'd have known the voice among a thousand. She'd grown stouter and I think even prettier, and she looked as if she were prosperous. She was well dressed and her hands were covered with rings. When she went out I followed her and she came straight here from the restaurant and rang the bell and came in."
"Are you sure she didn't go into one of the other flats? There are four in the building."
"No, she came in here. I compared the number on the transom with the address you'd given me on the card."
"What an extraordinary thing!" said Dominick. "It's evidently some one my wife knows who came to see her that evening, probably to keep her company while I was out. But I can't think who it could be."
He tried to run over in his mind which one of Berny's acquaintances the description might fit and could think of no one. Probably it was some friend of her working-girl days, who had dropped out of her life and now, guided by fate had unexpectedly reappeared.
"It's certainly a remarkable coincidence," he went on, "that she should have come to this flat, one of the few places in the city where you know the people. If she'd gone to any of the others—"
A ring at the bell stopped him.
"There!" he said, "that's Mrs. Ryan. Now we'll hear who it was."
For a moment they both sat silent, listening, the actor with his face looking sharp and pale in the suspense of the moment, the muscles of his lean cheeks working. The rustle of Berny's dress sounded from the stairway and grew in volume as she slowly ascended. The two men rose to their feet.
"Come in the den for a moment, Berny," Dominick called. "There's a gentleman here who wants to see you."
The rustle advanced up the hall, and the portiere was drawn back. Berny, brilliantly dressed, a mauve orchid pinned on her bosom, stood in the aperture, smiling.
Buford's back was against the light, and for the first moment she only saw him as a tall masculine outline and her smile was frank and natural. But he saw her plain as a picture and before Dominick could frame the words of introduction, started forward, crying,
"Bernice Iverson!"
She drew back as if struck and made a movement to drag the portiere over her. Her face went white to the lips, the patches of rouge standing out on her cheeks like rose-leaves pasted on the sickly skin.
"Who—whose that?" she stammered, turning a wild eye on Dominick.
"Mr. Ryan," the actor cried, beside himself with excitement, "this is my wife! This is the woman I've been talking off! Bernice, don't you know me? Junius Carter?"
"He's crazy," she faltered, her lips so loose and tremulous they could hardly form the words. "I never saw him before. I don't know what he's talking about. Who's Junius Carter?"
"This is my wife, Mr. Buford," said Dominick, who had been staring from one to the other in blank astonishment. "We've been married nearly three years. I don't understand—"
"It's Bernice Iverson, the girl I married in Chicago, that I've just been telling you about, that I saw last night at the Mexican restaurant. Why, she can't deny it. She can't look at me and say she doesn't know me—Junius Carter, the man she married in the Methodist chapel, seven years ago, in Chicago, Bernice—"
He approached her and she shrank back.
"Keep away from me," she cried hoarsely, stretching out a trembling hand. "I don't know what you're talking about. You're crazy. Junius Carter's dead—" then suddenly turning on Dominick with a blazing look of fury—"It's you that have done this! It's you, you snake! I'll be even with you yet!"
She tore herself out of the folds of the portiere which she had clutched to her, and rushed into the hall and into her own room. The banging of the door behind her shook the house.
The two men stood as she had left them, staring at each other, not knowing what to say, speechless and aghast.

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

dinner. He knew that Berny could hear every word he uttered, and with indescribable dread he expected that she would open her door and accost him. But again she preserved an inviolate invisibility, though beneath her portal he could see a crack of light and could hear her moving about in the room.
He went into his own room, lit the gas, and began packing his trunks. He was dazed and stupefied by what had occurred, and almost the only clearly-defined idea he had was to leave the house and get far from the presence of the woman who had so ruthlessly poisoned his life. He was in the midst of his packing when the Chinaman summoned him to dinner, but he told the man he cared for nothing and would want no breakfast on the following morning. The servant, who by this time was well aware that the household was a strange one, shrugged his shoulders without comment and passed on to the door of his mistress's room, upon which he knocked with the low, deferential rap of the Chinese domestic. Berny's voice sounded shrilly through the silence of the flat:
"Go away! Let me alone! If that's dinner I don't want any!"
The sound of her voice pierced Dominick with a sense of loathing and horror. He stopped in his packing, suddenly deciding to leave everything and go, go from the house and from her as soon as he could get away. He thrust into a valise such articles as he would want for the night and set the bag by the stair-head while he went into the parlor to find some bills and letters of his that he remembered to have left in the desk. As he passed Berny's door, it flew open and she appeared in the aperture. The room behind her was a blaze of light, every gas-jet lit and pouring a flood of radiance over the clothes outspread on the bed, the chairs, and the floor. She herself, in a lace-trimmed petticoat and loose silk dressing-sack, stood in the doorway staring at Dominick, her face pinched, white, and fierce.
"What are you doing?" she said abruptly.
"Going away?"
"Yes," he answered, stopping at the sight of the dreaded apparition. "That's my intention."
"Where are you going?" she demanded. He gave her a cold look and made no answer.
"Are you going to your mother's?" she cried.
He moved forward toward the parlor door and she came out into the passage, looking after him and repeating with a tremulous, hoarse persistence, "Dominick, answer me. Are you going to your mother's?"
"Yes, I am," he said over his shoulder.
He had an unutterable dread that she would begin to speak of the situation, of Buford, of her past life; that she would try to explain and exonerate herself and they would be plunged into a long and profitless discussion of all the sickening, irremediable wretchedness of the past. He could not bear the thought of it; he would have done anything to avoid it. He wanted to escape from her, from the house where she had tortured him, where he seemed to have laid down his manhood, his honor, his faith, and seen her trample on them. The natural supposition that he would want to comfort her with her deception and hear her explanation was the last thing he desired doing.
"Don't go to your mother's," she cried, following him up the hall, "for to-night, Dominick, please. And don't tell her I beg. I pray of you, don't tell her till to-morrow."
Her manner was so pleadingly, so imploringly insistent that he turned and looked somberly at her. She was evidently deeply in earnest, her face lined with anxiety.
"This is the last thing I'll ever ask of you. I know I've got no right to ask anything, but you're generous, you've been kind to me in the past, and it'll not cost you much to be kind just once again. Go to a hotel, or the club, or anywhere you like, but not to your mother's and don't tell her till to-morrow afternoon."
He stared at her without speaking, wishing she would be silent and leave him.
"I'll not trouble you after tomorrow, I'll go. I'll get out. You'll never be bothered by me any more."
"All right," he said, "I'll go to the club. Let me alone, that's all, and let me go."
"And—and," she persisted, "you won't tell her till tomorrow, tomorrow afternoon?"
He had entered the parlor in which the Chinaman had lit the lamps and opening the desk began hunting for his papers. To her last words he returned no answer, and she crept in after him and stood in the doorway, leaning against the woodwork of the door frame.
"You won't tell her till tomorrow—tomorrow, say, after three?"
He found the letters and drew them out of their pigeonhole.
"All right," he almost shouted, "I won't tell her. But, for God's sake, leave me alone and let me go. If you keep on following me round this way I won't answer for what I'll do."
"You promise then," she said, ignoring his heat. "You promise you'll not tell her till after three?"
He turned from the desk, gave her a look of restrained passion, and said, "I promise," then passed by her as she stood in the doorway and walked to the stair-head. Here his valise stood, and snatching it up he ran down the stairs and out of the house.
Berny, hearing the door shut, returned to her room and went on with the work of sorting her wardrobe and packing her trunks. She did it deliberately and carefully, looking over each garment, and folding the choicer articles between sheets of tissue paper. At midnight she had not yet finished, and under the blaze of the gas, looking very tired, she went on smoothing skirts, and pinning up the lace on bodices as she laid them tenderly on the trays that stood on the bed, the table, and the sofa. The night was far spent before everything was arranged to her satisfaction and she went to bed.
She was up betimes in the morning. Eight o'clock had not struck when she was making a last tour of the parlor, picking up small articles of silver and glass that she crowded down into cracks in the tightly-packed trunks. At breakfast the Chinaman, an oblique observant eye on her, asked her what he should prepare for lunch. Conscious that if she told him she would not be back he might become alarmed at the general desertion

HORSES AND MULES

HORSES AND MULES

DODSON BROS. PERCHERON SALE

40 Registered Percherons

AT AUCTION, AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS,

Hutchinson, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 21

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

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

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

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

Catalogues ready Oct. 5. Address all correspondence to

A. J. Dodson, Hutchinson, Kan.



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

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percherons, French Draft, Shires and Coachers

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

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

ROBISON'S PERCHERON SALE

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

20 Registered Imported and American bred stallions, herd 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.
Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Jos. W. Sparks, L. E. Fife, Wm. Arnold.



This is the first sale held at the new \$5,000 sale pavilion.

COME.
The 1909 show herd included in this sale. Send for catalog to

J. C. ROBISON,
Towanda, - - Kansas

Mention Kansas Farmer.

HOLLAND STOCK FARM

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and German Coach Stallions and Mares

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

CHAS. HOLLAND, Proprietor, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

Ross Farm—Registered Percheron Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs.

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.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

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

A Cheap Farm.

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

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

A Splendid Farm Bargain.

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

Special Notice.

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

The Majestic Steel Range.

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

The Congo Guarantee.

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

A New Farm Grinder.

A new farm grinder, made of carborundum, the abrasive which has entirely displaced the emery wheel in all large manufacturing plants is now being offered for the first time. Carborundum is 25 times as hard and will cut 25 times as fast as the ordinary grinding stone. It cuts into the hardest steel as if it were lead. No matter how long it is used, a carborundum wheel never becomes smooth or has to be dressed as the emery wheel must. Mower sickles, plow shares, cultivator blades, scythes, axes, corn knives, kitchen cutlery, chisels, hatchets, pocket knives—in fact, as one of our customers said, "everything from a razor to a plow point"—can be sharpened quickly and easily on the Harman Grinder. The distributing house which is putting this machine out, has announced that it will send out a limited number on free trial merely to secure universal introduction as quickly as possible. One of the announcements of this house, the Harman Supply Co., 16 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill., appears in this issue.

The Farmers' Automobile.

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

Low Wheels for Farm Wagons.

Every farmer knows that there are numberless odd jobs about the place that require the use of a wagon where the bed will be close to the ground so as to make the list as short as possible. That need has been met with the low wheel wagon and has made it practically indispensable for general farm use. It can be used for hauling fodder, manure, hay and grain, gathering apples and hauling basket fruit, clearing the fields of stones and stumps and carrying tools and timber for fixing up fences, or any odd job. Then there is nothing that fills the bill better for all kinds of work in the corn field there is no earthly reason why a man should lift the corn as high as his shoulder when the low wagon will permit him to perform the labor in the same amount of time to say nothing of the saving of wear and tear on a man's back and body. Then it is remembered that the ordinary wheels are 54 inches high in the rear and these low wheels only 32 inches, a man can figure out in an instant that there is a lifting space of 22 inches saved with the low wagon and certainly in the course of a year that means something that can be counted out in dollars and cents. Almost every farmer buys some implement that he can use during only one season of the year, perhaps only a few days; here is something that he can use every day in the year. The best wheels are of steel and are made by The Electric Wheel Co., Box 44, Quincy, Ill.

A Great New Inventor.

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

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

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

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kansas.

BEST IMPORTED PERCHERON, Belgian, English Shire, Suffolk Punch and German Coach Stallions, \$800 to \$1,000 your choice. Imported mares, home-bred horses, \$250 to \$650.

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 \$200 to \$600.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

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

JACKS FOR SALE

WE have at all times a good supply of Jacks from 14½ to 16 hands high. Buy one this fall and save money. Thirty head to select from.
All Guaranteed.

PETTY BROS., SEDALIA, MISSOURI

Dunham's Percherons

Renowned for nearly fifty years as the best. Over 20 Percherons imported the last year. Importations arrived August 1st is the best we have ever made. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action, and best breeding stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn, the greatest importing and breeding establishment in the world.
Catalog shows the place and the horses.
W. S., J. B., & B. DUNHAM, Wayne, Illinois.

PURE HONEY.

Extracted in cans of 60 lbs net, amber \$7.80, white \$9. 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.

311 Quincy St. Topeka, Kan.

BEN BELL'S Big Smooth Polands At Auction

At Farm near town **MONDAY OCT. 25, '09**

40 BOARS
the tops of
70 HEAD

20 GILTS
as good as
THE BEST

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

I will sell at auction in the forenoon of the same day, all of my Short-horns, consisting of 25 Scotch topped cows all in calf to Gold Coin by Secret Prince. Cows are daughters and granddaughters of such bulls as Prince of Tebo, Lawn Orange Duke and Gallahad. Good individuals. Bids can be sent to fieldmen or auctioneer. Free entertainment. Auctioneer, T. C. Callahan. Jesse Johnson will represent this paper.

B. M. BELL,

Beattie, Kansas

CLOSING OUT

SALE 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.

J. F. HASTINGS,

Edgerton, Kansas.

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. 14, 17—Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Ia. Sale at Sioux City, Mo.
 Nov. 24, 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.
M.
 Oct. 12—Kinloch Stock Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
 Oct. 14—Kinloch Stock Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
 Oct. 15—C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo. 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. Vreoman, manager, Topeka, Kan. Short-horns.
 Nov. 9—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
 Nov. 17—Shawnee Breeders' Association, L. L. Vreoman, manager, Topeka, Kan.
 Nov. 24—C. S. Nevius, Chillicothe, Kan.
 Feb. 24—Glover & McGlynn, Grandview, Mo. Felled Durhams.
 Oct. 23—White Bros, Buffalo, Kan.
 Nov. 10—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Aberdeen-Angus.
 Oct. 27—Sutton Farms, Chas. E. Sutton, owner, Lawrence, Kan.
 Nov. 11—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Holstein-Friesians.
 Feb. 2-10—Henry C. Glinesman, Station B, Omaha, at South Omaha, Neb. Poland Chinas.
 Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
 Oct. 21—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-Gena, Kan.
 Oct. 26—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
 Oct. 27—C. S. Nevius, Chillicothe, Kan.
 Oct. 27—G. M. Hill, Garnett, Kan.
 Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
 Oct. 28—A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kan.
 Oct. 29—J. H. Hamblen & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
 Nov. 2—H. J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kansas.
 Nov. 2—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
 Nov. 3—J. W. Pelphrey & Sons, Humboldt, Kan.
 Nov. 3—J. W. Owens, Mill Grove, Mo.
 Nov. 3—D. W. Evans, Fairview, Kan.
 Nov. 3—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 Mertons, Tampa, Kan.
 Nov. 8—C. S. Nevius, Chillicothe, Kan.
 Nov. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Nov. 27—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.
 Jan. 7—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
 Jan. 19—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan. sale at Clearwater, Kan.
 Feb. 2—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.
 Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsay, Kan.
 Feb. 15—C. H. Filcher, Glasco, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
 Feb. 25—Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan.
 Feb. 25—Gress & Barnard, Nelson, Neb.
 Feb. 25—Lee Gress, Nelson, Neb., and John Barnard, Angus, Neb., at Nelson, Neb. Durhams.
 Oct. 27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
 Oct. 30—E. Vanhooser, 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. 5—Milner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
 Nov. 8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo.
 Nov. 10—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
 Nov. 11—H. C. Stanfield and White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.
 Nov. 15—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan.
 Jan. 11—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.
 Jan. 11—E. Tolnes, Clyde, Kan.
 Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and R. G. Sellenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
 Feb. 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—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
 Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
 Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blair, Kan.
 Feb. 17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
 Feb. 18—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
 Feb. 21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
 Feb. 22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
 Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.
 Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Berkshires.
 Oct. 12—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
 Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
 Feb. 15—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan. Hampshire Swine.
 Nov. 2-3—Breeders' Sale Company, sale at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Combination Sales.
 Dec. 11-13—Enid Flint Sock Show and Sale. S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.
 Feb. 16, 17, 18—Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. American Royal Sales.
 Oct. 13—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo. International Sales.
 Nov. 30—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

Bell Sells Big Ones Oct. 25.

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

Don't Forget the Groninger Sale.

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

Bowser's Big Type Polands.

This week we start the advertisement of J. E. Bowser, of Abilene, Kan. Mr. Bowser is offering to sell privately 75 strictly big type Poland China boars and gilts of early farrow. Mr. Bowser has one of the good herds of central Kansas and understands fully how to raise breeding stock and keep them growthy without injuring them for breeding purposes. He has a great bunch of matured sows on the farm and his herd boar Prince is one of the great sires of the breed. Among the good sows are Mabel 32128, Ruberta 77636, and Princess 109735. Farmers or breeders that are in the market for the big, useful kind of Polands should write at once to Mr. Bowser for prices and descriptions. He guarantees every description and his prices are reasonable for the kind he sells. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Enos Sells Oct. 28.

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

Thursday, Webb's Coming Sale.

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

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

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

Mammoth Hadley Blood at Auction.

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

PEARL H. PAGETT SELLING DUROC JERSEYS

AT AUCTION

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

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

PEARL H. PAGETT, - - Beloit, Kansas

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

Mammoth Hadley

THE BEST SON OF BIG HADLEY

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, SALE

25 Big Husky
Boars Like
Their Sire.

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

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

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

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

L. W. Leonard, Auctioneer.

Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.

Annual Aberdeen-Angus Auction

SUTTON FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 27, 1909.

40 HEAD

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

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

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

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

