

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED
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FORTY ACRE FARM

Second of Kansas Farmer "Small Farm" Stories.

In December, 1895, H. F. Warren purchased 40 acres of unimproved rough land 10 miles from Hastings, southcentral Nebraska. The price was \$400 and a mortgage was given for the whole amount. He secured also a lease on 40 acres of tillable land for two years, giving one-third of the crop, and a lease on a house and out-buildings for two years. January 1, 1896, his business statement showed:

Resources.	\$942.85
Liabilities.	648.80

Present worth. \$294.05

The lease on the buildings was valued at \$100. The inventory was detailed and included everything in doors and out.

The land purchased is cut by several deep draws and is one of the roughest pieces in the county. Most of it was in native grass, one third is untillable, and the remainder is cut up into small patches by several deep ravines. Two acres were in public roads. There was no timber. The soil is of loessial origin and is mostly the dark silt loam so common in the Missouri basin. On many of the hill-sides the dark soil has been washed off and the buff subsoil lies bare. Near the largest draws are some patches of fine sandy loam.

No one but the owner believed it possible to make even the most meager living upon such a farm—38 acres of rough pasture 10 miles from town, no buildings, no money, four mouths to feed, two hands to earn. The neighbors thought him foolish to try. It was certainly a hard looking proposition, but the personal factors at least were in his favor. He was young and strong and possessed energy and determination. Both he and his wife knew how to make the most of everything. He was an experienced farmer and also knew something of garden and nursery work. He was handy with tools and could do practically all of his own smith, carpentry, and mason work.

The rented land was planted to corn and as there was very little stock most of the crop had to be sold, but the price (\$ to 10 rents a bushel) was too low to pay the cost of production. From 1898 to 1906, inclusive, no land was rented. Work was at once commenced on the home place. The tillable land was subdued. Orchards were set and the bottoms of the draws, which were too frequently overflowed to produce crops, were set with forest trees.

Several patches were recognized as good potato soil and in 1898 potatoes became the main crop and continued so far at least five years. One year the cash sale of potatoes amounted to \$450. Early marketing was resorted to as much as possible, and potatoes were frequently hauled 14 miles and seldom less than 10. Sale was often slow and continued till spring. Catch crops of sorghum, millet, or turnips followed early potatoes. There was so little tillable land outside the orchards that rotation was not undertaken, and the continued growth of potatoes so filled the ground with disease that the crop had to be abandoned.

Not much truck has been grown because it is too far to market. Different years various small crops that were not regularly produced have been planted successfully. One year several acres of sorghum made a profitable crop of both seed and sirup.

KANSAS FARMER last week told the story of Arnold Martin, the young Swiss, who with \$275 in money bought 20 acres of rough unimproved Nebraska land and began farming. To many farm boys, accustomed to the large fields of the quarter and half section farm and who have figured they cannot hope to make a living and accumulate a competence without a farm of 320 or 640 acres the story proved as interesting as a novel.

In order to farm he felt that much land was necessary. Last week's small farm story was of Arnold Martin, the young Swiss, who with \$275 bought 20 acres of rough, unimproved Nebraska land, and after seven years not only had his farm improved, owned his equipment free from incumbrance and after feeding his family and stock was selling \$1,000 worth of farm products per year.

The story this week is of a larger farm—40 acres—and is further evidence that a small farm well tilled, will produce profit, freedom and contentment.

White beans were once an important item of income. Another year a catch crop of turnips after potatoes proved very profitable and the next season considerable turnip seed was sold.

The orchards, of which there were 12 or 15 acres of apples, peaches,

cherries, and plums, were ruined by severe storms and became a total loss. Most of the trees have been grubbed out or cut down. The labor and money spent upon them constituted a heavy loss to the owner.

The forest trees have proved a great

success and for several years have supplied an abundance of fuel. Unfortunately, most of the earlier settings were of maple and ash, which, though valuable for fuel, are worthless for posts. Later catalpas were set and promise soon to furnish all the posts needed and some to sell.

It should be emphasized that all these forest trees producing valuable timber are on land that would otherwise have been entirely waste. Many a farm in this region has enough such waste land to produce all the fuel and posts that can be used. If the proper varieties are set no better posts or wood can be had at any price. The importance of this will be seen when it is remembered that common small posts are worth 16 to 25 cents each and soft (bituminous) coal about \$8 a ton.

In 1896 a herd of pure-bred hogs was started, but after several years was given up as a failure and for some time no hogs were kept. But since potatoes were abandoned most of the available land has been seeded to timothy, bluegrass, and alfalfa for hog pasture, and hogs for market have been the chief product of the farm in recent years. About 170 pigs were raised last year. All the grain is purchased. The pigs are farrowed in a large pig house, and as soon as conditions permit all sows and pigs are turned out together in the pastures. While the hogs are on pasture only a light feed of grain is given.

Concerning the character of the pasture it may be stated that part of it is rough land not suited to the plow and is in native prairie grass. A small portion of the pasture is in bluegrass, another small portion in timothy, while several acres are in alfalfa. Sometimes the orchard is utilized as pasture for hogs. During the winter alfalfa hay and corn are fed.

The best old sows are kept over to bring fall pigs. The pigs are marketed at from 9 to 12 months of age. Mr. Warren is gradually bringing all available land on his farm into pasture and forage crops for hogs.

Two horses and 1 to 3 cows have always been kept. A good flock of hens—sometimes over 200—has added considerably to the income, as well as supplying the table with poultry and eggs.

Only a few days' work has ever been hired. Work is exchanged with the neighbors and sometimes grain has been taken in payment for work. Nearly every year a little money has been received for labor. This year (1907) the children are helping a good deal.

During the six years, 1896 to 1901, inclusive, the average annual cash expenses for living, including clothing, furniture, fuel, groceries, doctor's bills, and every expense connected with the household, was only \$66.44. Everything else used was either produced on the farm or secured in exchange for produce. At the beginning of this period there were four persons in the family and at the end seven.

For the eight years ending in 1903 the average annual farm expense, exclusive of permanent improvements, stock, and feed, but including machinery, repairs, and incidentals, was \$35.23.

These items show how nearly a family may live upon the produce of the farm and how low an ingenious man may keep the incidental expenses of the farm.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?



Has decided he must have one, but undecided as to the particular one.

FEWER COWS—MORE MONEY

by PROF. FRAZER

How the pocket book is swollen and the labor problem solved

We hear much in these days about the drudgery of the dairy business. And certainly it is drudgery to milk the number and kind of cows that many dairymen are attempting to do business with, but what is the remedy? For answer look at the following table which, shows the year's production of each cow in a herd of 34 in northern Illinois.

Cow No.	Lb. fat.	Value fat. at 25c per lb.	Profit per cow at \$35 for feed.
1	102	\$23.46	\$ -11.54
2	107	24.61	-10.39
3	110	25.30	- 9.70
4	121	27.83	- 7.17
5	123	28.29	- 6.71
6	124	28.52	- 6.47
7	124	28.75	- 6.47
8	125	29.44	- 6.25
9	128	30.36	- 5.56
10	132		- 4.64
11	133	30.59	- 4.41
12	134	30.82	- 4.18
13	145	33.35	- 1.65
14	140	34.27	- .73
15	151	34.73	- .27
16	157	36.11	1.11
17	153	36.34	1.34
18	153	36.34	1.34
19	161	37.03	2.03
20	163	38.64	3.64
21	170	39.10	4.10
22	175	40.25	5.25
23	181	41.63	5.25
24	182	41.86	6.33
25	184	42.32	7.32
26	195	44.85	9.85
27	196	45.08	10.08
28	200	46.00	11.00
29	211	46.23	11.23
30	213	46.69	11.69
31	218	47.84	12.84
32	221	50.83	15.83
33	227	52.21	17.21
34	254	58.42	23.42
34	254	58.42	23.42

Profit from whole herd equals \$76.63.
Profit from last 19 cows equals \$162.77.

Here is a herd of cows that made for the owner \$76.63 above market price for his feed and labor. If he had disposed of the poorest 15 cows (the first 15 in the table), each of which lost him money, he would have made \$162.77. In other words, he might have been relieved of milking 15 cows and increased his actual profit by \$86.14.

This same condition exists to a greater or less degree in practically all the herds tested. To remove the drudgery from dairying and give the dairyman the profit he should receive for his labor and money invested, these charity boarders must be found out, and sent to the butcher.

American's don't take kindly to the idea of chains and slavery, but many a dairyman has unconsciously drifted into the condition of the man in the picture.

He doesn't know where he is going; he simply follows the cow. The dairy man has blindly followed without figuring; he has worked hard with his hands but little with his lead pencil, and the dollars have come his way very reluctantly. But the hands of science and the most successful dairy experience have provided him a key to the situation, and if he avails himself of its help there will be a reformation in that dairy. He will soon hand over his end of the chain to the butcher.

But do not mistake this cow for a rare specimen of an almost extinct family. On the contrary, she is very common in all our dairies. The dairyman, who says that dairying doesn't pay, is "ten to one" boarding several cows of this kind in his herd. That chain is heavy and tight, but he carried it so long that he thinks burdens belong with dairying, or he lays the blame to ill luck or a poor price for milk.

The faults and failings of the worthless cow have cancelled or concealed the profits of the good cow, just as human idlers are a tax upon their fellows. The good cow has to do the work for both. Not knowing the production of either, the dairyman has overestimated the poor and underestimated the good.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Not only individual cows but large portions of herds, and even whole herds, take the wrong path at the

This is the third article of a series of four by Prof. W. J. Frazer, dairy husbandman of Illinois University. The fourth and last will appear in an early issue. These articles have caused much comment among KANSAS FARMER readers and it does not seem improbable that of our large family a great many will be inspired to possess better cows and give the same better care and better feed. These articles embody all the principles involving profitable dairying, regardless of location whether east or west. The work of Prof. Frazer has attracted wide attention and these articles printed in KANSAS FARMER are among his best.



parting of the ways. Of these 36 herds, all the cows of the poorest three herds averaged a profit of but \$1.74 per cow per year. The average cow of the best herd is worth more than 24 cows of the kind that forms the poorest three herds. The writer knows three other dairy herds, the milk returns of which show a profit of but 62 cents per cow, for the year. While in the same neighborhood are three herds, the milk of which averaged a profit of \$60.94 per cow. One cow of this kind equals 96 cows of the other three herds. And in another locality the same kind of a contract was found.

A little pondering of these divergent cow paths may help the dairyman to make a good turn for himself, turn on the light of the scales and test, turn off the poor cows to the butcher, and turn all his attention to the high-producing cows that make a specialty of turning feed into milk and money. It all depends on which path the cows take, and which cows the dairyman takes.

WEIGH AND TEST THE MILK INSTEAD OF GUESSING.

The profitless cow is a real and living issue and a large one in dairying for bread and butter. One of the greatest and easiest steps of improvement in the dairy business today is to discover and weed out these poor cows. Isn't it time to stop guessing at these vital elements in the profit of the dairy business and to find out for sure, by weighing and testing the

milk—what each individual cow is earning for the owner?

We all know there is a difference in dairy herds as well as in individual cows. But do we clearly understand that some herds do not pay for the feed given them? That other herds pay too small a margin of profit to justify the investment in money and labor? And that still other herds are making their owners big money? When we realize this, it is easy to see how the profit can be doubled. Do dairymen in general know that these differences rest on plain causes that may be readily understood, and that a change from the poor herd to the highly profitable herd is a comparatively easy matter, within the reach of any farmer who is able to keep cows at all?

Ten years of observation of Illinois dairy herds and the individual testing of more than 100 cows in fifty herds, has given the writer positive evidence of the practical worthlessness of about one-fourth the cows in these herds, and the exceedingly great efficiency and value of the best one-fourth. Both these classes of cows are common in every community, and as a rule there are some of each in every herd.

NO ACCOUNTS KEPT.

It is equally surprising that these poor cows are not known to the owner; their demand on his charity is not suspected. It is very hard to find a dairyman who employs any means whatever of knowing the exact returns from each cow in his herd.

The ordinary dairyman has no idea of how much milk, butter-fat or butter each animal produces in a year, or how much it costs to feed her. The natural result with the majority of our dairy farmers is large investment of money and labor for too small returns.

HAVE A PROFITABLE STANDARD.

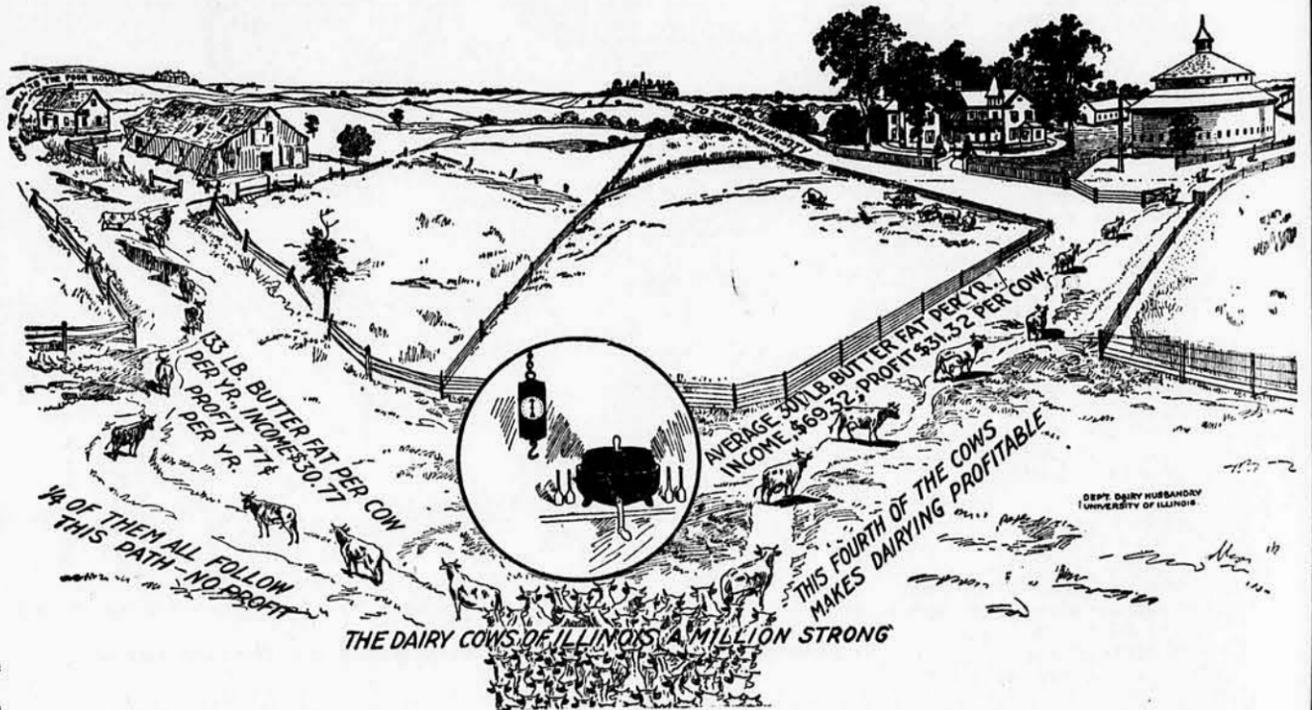
Few, if any, herds tested by this department but contained cows of the lowest fourth that produce only 133 pounds fat. Nearly every herd also has some good cows producing over 300 pounds fat. The dairyman should have a profitable standard and raise this each year, selling all cows that fall below the standard. This is easily done and it requires much less energy to weed out the poor cows than it does to continue to milk them. Generally speaking no dairyman can afford to keep a cow that will not average 220 pounds fat per year.

Vaccinating Animals.

It would be hard to estimate the value of veterinary science to the animal industry of the world. It has proved the salvation of the industry in more than one European country. It has eradicated pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease in this country; has controlled and is slowly but surely destroying Texas fever. Glanders, scab, hog cholera or swine plague and tuberculosis, all of which unchecked might devastate the animal industry of the country, are being brought under better control. In case of the last two it is interesting to note the tendency in recent years toward the use of the preventive measure of vaccination. The state of Pennsylvania has made liberal appropriation for some years for the study of tuberculosis in cattle, and this study has been to produce and test the effects of a vaccine.

While of course a complete demonstration has not yet been made the vaccine has shown that it is effective in making cattle immune under the most unfavorable conditions. The bureau of animal industry has recently proceeded on the same principle with hog cholera, with every promise of success. The tests made thus far indicate very slight losses with the use of vaccine on large numbers. Complete success here, however, is not claimed as yet. Possibly the problem of abortion in cattle, which has caused such serious losses, may yet be solved by the application of the same principle.

At the present high price of eggs no one can doubt that there is money in egg-laying chickens. But one must guard against keeping a lot of non-laying hens. It is these drones that curtail the profits of the poultry business.



Wheat Production, Exportation and Consumption in the United States

The continued decline in the exportation of breadstuffs lends interest to a statement just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor which shows a steady increase in the share of the wheat crop of the United States consumed at home and thus a decline in the quantity sent abroad. The exportations of wheat during the nine months ending with September, 1909, amounted to only 27,768,801 bushels, against 68,178,935 bushels in the same months of 1908; and of flour, 6,288,283 barrels, against 9,428,347 in the same months of last year, suggesting that the calendar year of 1909 will show a smaller exportation of wheat than any year in the last decade with the exceptions of 1904 and 1905.

The statement as prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows the production of wheat, the imports, the exports and thus the consumption, for each single year since 1880 and also the annual average for five-year periods. The exportations of wheat (including flour in terms of wheat) averaged 150 million bushels per annum during the five years ending June 30, 1884, 159 millions per annum in the five years ending with June, 1894, 171 millions per annum in the five years ending with 1899, 192 millions in the five years ending with 1904, and but 113 millions per annum in the five years ending June 30, 1909, the exports for the single year 1909 being 114 million bushels.

This reduction in exports of wheat seems to be due to increased consumption at home rather than to any decline in production. The annual production in the five calendar years preceding the close of the fiscal year 1884 averaged 451 million bushels; in the five years ending with 1889, 440 millions; in the five years ending with 1894, 483 millions; in the five years ending with 1899, 512 millions; in the five years ending with 1904, 625 millions, and in the five years ending with 1909, 656 million bushels. Thus the average annual production during the last five years has exceeded that of any earlier five-year period, yet the average exportation in the five years ending with 1909 was but 113 million bushels per annum, against 192 millions in the immediately preceding five years, a decrease of 40 per cent in exportations in the last five-year period, although production in the last five years was greater than in any earlier period.

Nor can it be said that the decrease in exports of wheat is due to low prices offered in other parts of the world, since the price at which the exportations of the year occurred ranged from 98 cents per bushel in June, 1908,

to \$1.23 per bushel in June, 1909; while the fact that the home market consumed an unusually large part of the product indicates that the prices paid at home compared favorably with those offered abroad.

This falling off in the exports of wheat in the face of an increased production indicates, of course, an increased home consumption. The Bureau's figures of consumption in the United States show an average annual consumption for the five years ending with 1884 as 302 million bushels; for the five-year period ending with 1889, 322 millions; for that ending with 1894, 324 millions; for the five years ending with 1899, 341 bushels; for the five years ending with 1904, 433 millions, and for the five years ending with 1909, 543 million bushels. The annual per capita consumption averaged 5.74 bushels in the five years ending with 1884, 5.5 bushels in the five years ending with 1889, 4.98 bushels in the five years ending with 1894, 4.76 bushels in the five years ending with 1899, 5.46 bushels in the five years ending with 1904, and 6.34 bushels in the five-year period ending with 1909. These figures indicate not only a larger consumption as a result of increased population, but also a larger consumption per capita.

The share of the domestic product exported, which averaged about 33 per cent in the five-year periods ending with 1884, 1894, and 1899, fell to 30 per cent in the five-year period ending with 1904 and 17.25 per cent of the total in the five-year period ending with 1909.

The shortage which this increased consumption by the people of the United States causes in the supply of wheat available for other countries is, apparently, being met in part by increased production and exportations on the part of certain other countries, especially Argentina and Canada. Wheat exportations of Argentina in 1908 were 139 million bushels, against an annual average of 92½ millions in the preceding five years; those of Canada, 54½ millions in 1908, against about 37 millions per annum in the preceding five years; though Australia, Russia and India show in 1908 wheat exports materially below their average for the immediately preceding five years.

Hog Cholera Serum.

Hog cholera serum, as we use the term, is the defibrinated blood taken from the hog which has been rendered absolutely resistant to hog cholera. The system of this animal is brought into a condition in which it will not under any circumstances succumb

to the disease. An animal in this condition is called hyperimmune, and the process employed in reaching this stage is called hyperimmunization, or hyperimmunizing the animal.

Any hog which has recovered from an attack of hog cholera or passed through an outbreak without having contracted the disease may be regarded as an immune animal. Any susceptible hog may be rendered immune for a variable length of time by injecting into his system the proper amount of serum taken from an hyperimmune animal.

A susceptible hog is one that will contract the cholera when exposed to the disease. All healthy herds are considered susceptible.

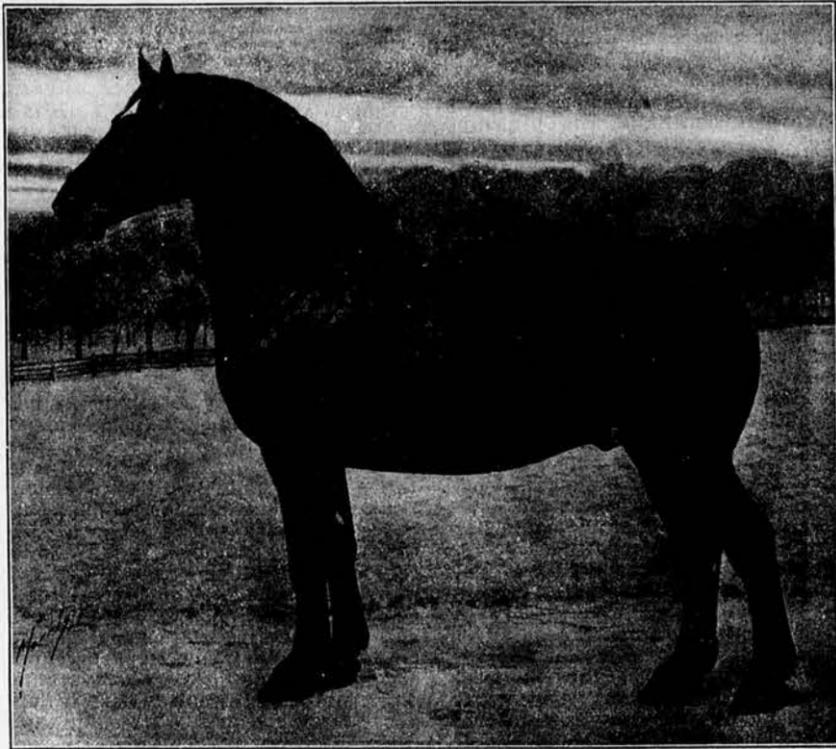
Virulent blood is the blood of hogs sick with the disease and contains the virus or substance which is the cause of the disease. Just what this virus is is not definitely known.

The process of hyperimmunizing is very simple and consists of injecting subcutaneously or into the muscles of an immune animal about ten cubic

thus produced lasts only a few weeks.

The "serum simultaneous" method is attended with more or less danger on account of the virulent blood used. The animal usually loses his appetite for a variable period, some even become quite sick, others die with the cholera thus produced. The effect of this method is to give the animal a very slight attack of the disease, which renders it immune to any further attack. The loss from this method should ordinarily not exceed a very small per cent. The lasting immunity produced in spite of its attending dangers gives this method decided preference. In view of these dangers and in order to reduce them to a minimum it is necessary that the vaccinating be done only by qualified graduate veterinarians.

In vaccinating, healthy herds only are used. When once thoroughly infected there is little hope for satisfactory results. The most economic method of application in general practice is to absolutely quarantine the infected herds, to dip the animals, thor-



Rubis 62605 (66417), 3-year-old black Percheron stallion, weight 2,050 lbs. Imported by and now at the stables of W. S., J. B., and B. Dunham, Wayne, Illinois.

centimeters of virulent blood for every pound of body weight, in different amounts at intervals of ten days. An animal weighing about one hundred pounds receives two hundred cubic centimeters of virulent blood injected subcutaneously. In about ten days he receives four hundred cubic centimeters and ten days later he receives four hundred cubic centimeters more, making a total of one thousand cubic centimeters. Ten days after the last injection the animal is considered hyperimmune and is ready to yield the protective serum. The animal is now bled several times, about ten days apart, and the blood is at once defibrinated and preserved with a one-half per cent solution of carbolic acid. Each animal of about one hundred pounds weight yields a total of somewhere near three thousand cubic centimeters of the serum. The best results are obtained from hogs weighing about 150 pounds.

In vaccinating there are two methods which can be used, the serum alone method and the "serum simultaneous" method. In the serum alone method, as the term indicates, the serum alone is injected into the susceptible animal, usually at the rate of about twenty cubic centimeters per each hundred pound of hog. This usually renders the animal immune to the disease for several weeks. There is absolutely no danger involved in this method.

With the "serum simultaneous" method there is injected simultaneously, in addition to the serum, a small amount of virulent blood. This has the effect of producing an immunity for a much longer period, the time varying from six months to the full life of the animal.

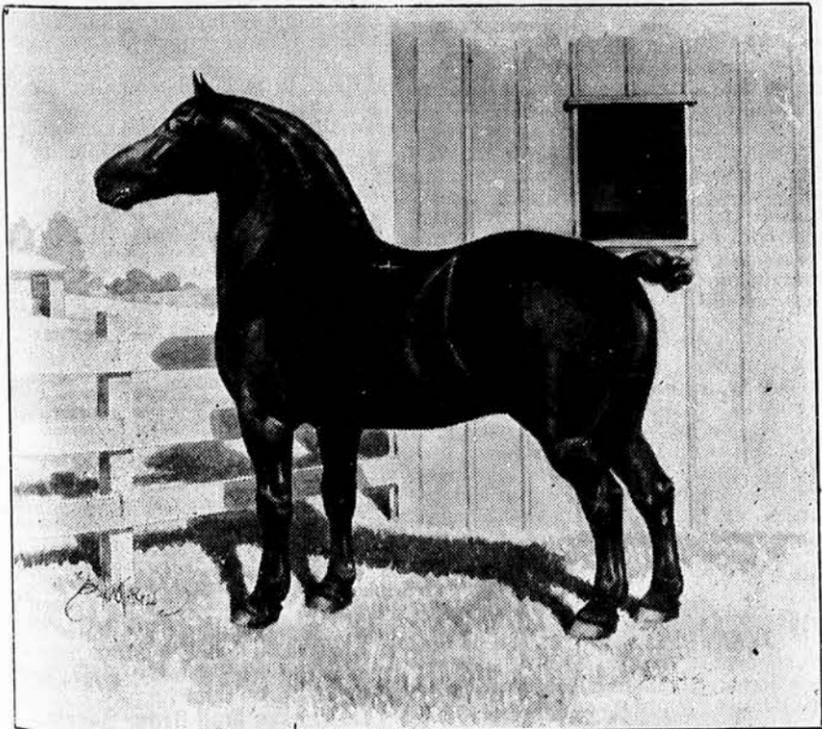
The serum alone method is attended with absolutely no danger to the animal, not even a loss of appetite, when the serum has been properly prepared and applied. The immunity, however,

oughly disinfect the premises, and vaccinate all healthy herds around the infected centers. Absolute quarantine should be maintained, not only against persons entering the yards, but also against dogs, fowls and other animals and birds. This would prevent its spread, especially if taken before the disease becomes general in any locality.

The veterinary department has begun the production of this serum with the view of furnishing it at cost to the farmers and breeders in the state. Just what this cost will be cannot yet be stated.

The Experiment Station has set aside \$3,000 and about eight acres of land for this purpose, which is to include further experiments by the bacteriology department in their horse serum project. The \$3,000 is to be used exclusively for the production of hog cholera serum according to the methods above outlined, which is the formula of the United States Department of Agriculture. A number of pens, yards and buildings have been built, and more are being constructed as the progress of the work requires. The immunizing of the hogs is being pushed as rapidly as the process will admit, there being now about a dozen immune hogs on hand which are used for this purpose.

As soon as a quantity of the serum is produced it will be tested and will then be ready for distribution. It will, however, not be distributed in any quantity before probably the first of the year, at which time it is expected there will be at least forty hyperimmunes on hand. For the production of this serum it will require the whole time of one veterinarian, with the addition of some expert help during part of the time, and several helpers. However, the results obtained will warrant the outlay.



Imp. Rapide 53361 (65988), head of the Walnut Grove stud of Percherons to be sold at auction at Horton, Kan., on Thursday, Nov. 13. Rapide is an in-bred Brilliant, with much style, substance and the best of legs and feet. Secretary Coburn says: "While I have not seen Rapide, this illustration made from a drawing from life by Albert T. Reid, is certainly that of a very high class Percheron stallion."



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



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A great deal will be printed this winter and next spring about the selection and testing of seed corn. This is an important subject and should be studied. It is possible to increase the corn yield greatly through better seed and better planting methods and next year is a good time to begin.

The farmer who feeds cattle for beef can turn loss to profit by the careful selection of animals of right type for his feed lots. At present prices of feed this careful selection is especially important. There are types of steers which will not feed at a profit. Learn to know these and cull them out. Do not feed these because you have them. Let some one else attempt the unprofitable undertaking of making beef from the steer of unprofitable type.

Farmers are thinking about the question of soil fertility and this is no doubt good reason to believe that they have noted the smaller crop yields now as compared with years ago when the soil was new. At a farmers' institute recently many questions were asked regarding the fertilizing value of alfalfa, cow peas and rape. The question is one deserving thought this winter and the determination to pursue a plan of maintaining and increasing the farm's fertility, beginning with next year's farming.

It is wasteful farming to allow the corn stalks to remain in the field and dry up and blow away. The corn stalks represent about 40 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop. But since we are not prepared to use the stalks in ensilage and now too late to cut the fodder, or we have not the stock to which the fodder and ensilage may be fed, push the corn husking and get the stock into the fields as early as possible. By early pasturing a greater proportion of the feed can be saved than if corn husking is deferred.

The farmer who forges ahead of his neighbors is usually the man who has found some means by which he keeps himself, his help and every agency of his farm busy the year around. The "year around" farmer should get to the front faster than the man who works only a part of the year producing a crop of corn or wheat. The man who grows good feed and who employs himself feeding good live stock during the winter time in reality has two businesses whereas the crop farmer has only one business. The successful business man is engaged every month of the year. The farmer should be and in the near future every farmer will be.

There are two important problems which must be solved by the "dry farmer" namely, the proper method of the conservation of what moisture falls, and the adaptation of the proper crops to this section. It is undoubtedly possible to breed certain types of grains or vegetables which will grow with less moisture than similar grains are now grown; this is a problem which the experiment stations are solving with remarkable rapidity and such progress has been made that it can be said that the "dry farmer" now has at his command varieties of grains and fodders which will meet his requirements. The so-called "dry farming" is a reality and no longer a dream.

The last Kansas Legislature passed a bill authorizing the Agricultural College to arrange with county commissioners to use from 10 to 40 acres on each county farm for demonstration purposes. The institute and extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has established variety tests of corn and a seed field of pure bred corn on the county farms of Jefferson, Johnson, Coffey, Cherokee, Harvey, Ellsworth, Saline and Jewell, and on the private farm of C. H. Clarke of Colony. Also several seed fields were established in Bourbon county on lands leased by the county commissioners. These fields are now being husked and reports will be obtainable shortly. The lessons learned will possess great value to farmers in these communities. It has been contended by farmers that conditions on the state experiment farms

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were so different from those prevailing in remote sections of the state that experiments at Manhattan lost their value. This conclusion to a great degree is erroneous. Let us see what farmers in the about localities regard these experiments.

The weakest spot in our live stock operations is in the feeding. This is particularly true in dairying. The Kansas cow as she exists on the best farms of the state is, in our opinion, not such a poor cow for milking purposes. At least we are not in a position to pass judgment finally until she has been properly fed and cared for and tested under such conditions. Our young stock is fairly well bred and the individuals are good but we do not know just how much breeding and individuality are worth until given a chance to show themselves under good conditions of feeding and care. The one cross which is essentially important in our live stock operations is that cross resulting from a corn crib and alfalfa hay stack.

One of the most significant statements of President Roosevelt's country life commission is: "The problem of country life is one of reconstruction, and temporary measures and defence work alone will not solve it. Agriculture must be made to yield a reasonable return to those who follow it intelligently, an life on the farm must be made permanently satisfying to intelligent, progressive people." At the Omaha hearing Prof. E. A. Burnett of Nebraska and Prof. P. G. Holden, of Iowa, agreed that the one thing most needed to help country life is organization, principally for social and educational purposes. Many farmers have struggled on to financial prosperity. But that will never make country life "permanently satisfying." Is the farm simply a place of hard work and privations to hurry away from as soon as it has yielded enough money. Or are we to really live in the country, providing the comforts and conveniences, the education and enjoyments, and meeting the intellectual, social and artistic wants of young and old? All these may be mightily promoted by the community thinking and talking together often in a club, and these are well nigh impossible without such social and educational influence.

HOW WEST HAS DEVELOPED.

Five years ago it was freely predicted that land values in the west had reached their height, but they are 20 to 40 per cent higher now than then. This had led to the decision of farms. The families of the first comers are grown. The second generation has come to the fore, and is taking part in the business of the communities. They have grown up with the country and know what it can produce, and just how valuable it is for the purpose of production and for a home, says C. M. Harger, editor Abilene, Kansas, Reflector, in the Atlantic Magazine.

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

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

Here and there is one who declares that the expansion of prices and incoming of immigration is beyond the limits of business safety. It is pointed out that land is selling in places for prices in excess of any possibility of paying interest from the products of the fields. But there are other things that make land valuable and desirable besides wheat and corn. Conveniences of life, health and neighborliness add to the value of the farm. When the buyer comes to even newer lands he finds schools established, rural telephone lines, and free rural delivery. He discovers that churches are many and social organizations of a pleasant sort numerous. In short, he finds that the communities out on the high plains are not very different from those in the Ohio Valley except that there are some vacation delights impossible unless a five hundred mile journey is taken. For the like and the river must find compensation in the sunshine and the prairies, with the probability that he will make a larger income, proportionately, on his capital than he could have done farther east.

SAVING HALF THE CONCRETE.

A farmer of Morgan county, Illinois, found that he could save more than half the usual amount of concrete in paving the lot around his horse barn, by using defective vitrified brick which he bought at the factory at 35 cents per load. Laying the brick on edge as for a pavement and leaving large cracks between, the concrete was used simply to fill these cracks and all uneven places and make a level surface. The surface was left rough and this pavement has proven satisfactory after much wear.

COST OF FEEDING DAIRY COW.

In our judgment a mistake is made by speakers on dairy topics before Kansas farmers' institutes by eternally throwing into the teeth of the farm dairyman that it costs \$30 per year to feed each cow and that unless this amount is realized from the sale of cream, and including the value of the skim milk and the value of the calf at the time it is dropped, such farmer is making no money from milking cows. Such a representation of the subject by men of authority and well meaning is, to say the least, discouraging to the farm dairyman. Such statements in this editor's opinion cause many farmers to discontinue milking, or refuse to enter the business, and so retard the development of dairying to the disadvantage of the farmer and the community at large.

This editor has held the theory, and its soundness has not been to our notice disputed, that the farm dairy cow should be charged only with such feed as she is given for the express purpose of milk production. It is our view that a farm is not a farm without cows and calves. That if there was no chance for the sale of cream or butter the cow would be kept on every farm for her calf, just as she

has been for many years and as she is at present on many farms. If the cow would be kept for her calf alone, and no dairy products obtained, she would receive the same pasture as she does when milked, and would during the fall and winter receive a maintenance ration. In fact this is just the treatment received by many cows which make up the farm dairy. If only such treatment is accorded the cow as is given when rearing a calf only, then why charge the cow or the dairy business with \$30 per year for feed because the small quantity of milk sold from the cow is taken because it is there and can be had? In other words, if we are going to keep a cow for her calf, and prefer to take from the cow her whole milk instead and feed it in part together with skim-milk to the calf, we are in the beef business and not in the dairy business and must not expect the cow to work on a dairy basis and be chargeable with the legitimate expenses of dairying.

It is this editor's contention, therefore, that the farm dairy cow should be charged only with such feed as is given with a view to increasing her milk flow or in maintaining it during a period when under strictly beef conditions she might be dry. If we give the cow no feed or treatment in excess of what she should have or would get as a cow about the farm, even though she is milked, she should not be asked to pay for all the feed and care with a little dab of dairy products extracted only as a side line. If we look at conditions in this manner there is some encouragement to the farmer who is selling \$20 worth of dairy products per year per cow. The unqualified statement that the cow must produce \$30 worth of butter-fat per year before she begins to return any profit at all has proven a hindrance to many well meaning farmers who would milk a few cows if they could see any money at all in it. Under our view the sale of dairy products in Kansas is for the most part a "pick up," an extra, so much easy money received for a little extra labor and at very little feed expense.

COST OF GAIN ON YEARLINGS.

Mr. S. B. Mason, farmers' institute director of the 17th district of Illinois, took pains to weigh his bunch of ten yearling steers when he turned them upon blue grass timber pasture May 14, and again when he took them off this pasture September 20, and thus found that they had made a gain of 2,200 pounds, or 220 pounds per head. The grass alone produced 1.7 pounds of gain per day per steer for 129 days. He figured the pasture at \$1.25 per month for a steer weighing 1,000 pounds, or 88 cents per head for his animals which averaged 701 pounds. By this estimate the gain cost 1.68 cents per pound, \$1.68 per cwt., but any farmer could figure the gain at the prevailing price of pasture in his locality.

By a little extra weighing Mr. Mason also found that 7,300 pounds of his Big Four oats thrashed out 3,840 pounds, or a bushel of 32 pounds for every 29 pounds of straw and chaff. The loads as they came from the field were nearly 52½ per cent grain. The yield of this field was 45 bushels per acre.

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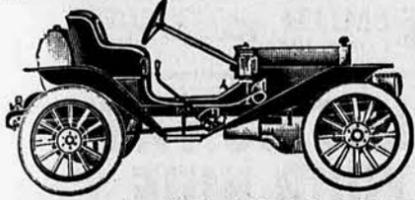
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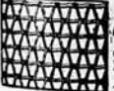


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Market Hog and 75 Cent Corn.

The possibility of fattening hogs on corn at present prices has been discussed in these columns for months. The discussion has not been intended to keep farmers at just this particular time as much as to enable them to use a profit in hog feeding on high priced corn in the years to come. Corn will no doubt come cheaper than now but it is our guess that real low priced corn is a thing of the past, so the question of feeding high priced corn is a real live one and must be dealt with each year from now on. The following from Ed Edmonson, of Texas, before the swine breeders of that state will be of interest:

We claim that 75-cent corn can be fed at a profit provided hogs on foot will bring \$6.30 per hundred pounds. All argument will be made from a feeder's and not from a breeder's point of view. We fed 140 hogs one winter and paid as high as 77 cents for corn and made some money for our work. They brought \$6.30 per hundred. They made 13 pounds gain for each bushel of corn, giving us 84½ cents per bushel for the corn that cost 77 cents, and if sold at present prices would bring 97½ cents per bushel, as they would bring \$7.30 now and not half try; so there is quite a nice little profit. This was done after they were put on feed for the finish, and the cost up to that time is always cheaper, if properly brought up to that age. But to get such gains, and to get a profit on such high priced corn, there are several things essential. First you have to have well-bred hogs, regardless of what some high authorities tell us to the contrary, and if you don't keep the pig in perfect growing condition you had as well have scrubs to start with, and you will come out the loser in the end.

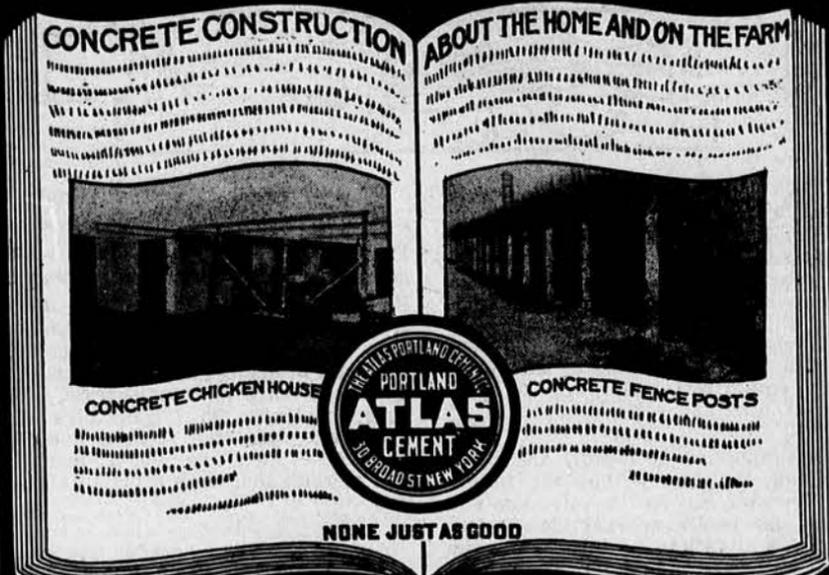
Our method was to use some mill feeds in addition to the corn for the suckling sows and the pigs after weaning time and keep on pasture all the time. Some of our best breeders will tell you not to feed anything but what you raise on the farm and turn everything raised into hogs or some other kind of stock, and that there is no use in buying manufactured feed stuff. But we have found at times most all grain raised, except corn, could be more profitably sold at the market price and mill feeds bought in their stead; for you have to have something of the kind for best results. I have fed shorts, bran, rice, bran, tankage and cottonseed meal, with corn, all at a profit. Feed whatever is cheapest in your locality or anything else that you can to advantage, but use something in the way of concentrated feed in addition to corn. Don't get it in your head that the breeders are the only men that can afford such feed; it is essential for best results for the feeder.

"There are men in Oklahoma that turn on alfalfa pasture and never feed any grain except to finish. Our idea is to feed some grain all the time. In such cases, corn alone will answer the purpose except for suckling sows and young pigs and they need something more for best results. When we go to finish we crush and soak the corn, and don't under any circumstances feed more than the hogs will eat up clean before leaving the troughs. We have made more than one feed with results as good as the one mentioned in this paper. Again, we say that 75-cent corn can be fed at a profit; though if we knew that it would never be under that price we would not advise feeding to a very great extent, but always for home use and some to sell."

There are less apples raised in the United States today than 15 years ago, and we are exporting more of them. In 1895 we produced 60,000,000 barrels and in 1908 23,000,000 barrels, of apples. In 1902 we exported 2,800,000 bushels of apples; in 1907, 7,800,000 bushels. This no doubt accounts for high apple prices. It would seem that the day of the cheap apple had passed.

A break-down in our press room compelled a reduction in the size of KANSAS FARMER for this issue. It also necessitated going to press earlier, and some of our advertisers have consequently been omitted. KANSAS FARMER regrets these misfortunes, and can say with much feeling it hopes that it will not occur again.

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 Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
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LIVE STOCK



There may be some money is wintering horses on wheat straw and corn stalks, but some way or other we never could see it. When the stalks are new and there are nubbins to be had and the weather fine horses do very well in the fields, but as soon as the weather gets cold and the feed a little scarce the horse should be given comfortable stabling, a small feed of corn and some alfalfa hay.

Swine increase so rapidly and reach maturity so quickly that the intelligent breeder can rectify mistakes and breed out faults several times with several generations of hogs while the horse or cattle breeder is waiting through years of patience to see the result of a single cross. This being the case, swine breeders having the practical results of certain crosses so frequently brought to their notice, ought to be masters of their profession.

A swine breeder of experience and good judgment says: "The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, but it is not safe as a rule to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and we can safely forego a little of the fattening tendency, provided we secure in the prospective breeder, ranginess and a tendency to grow. I don't care how good the individual, if only three or four pigs were farrowed in the litter I would not reserve one of them for a breeder."

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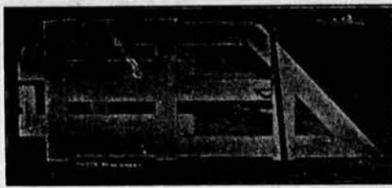
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Pigs of small litters are liable to show up to good advantage when young, but you cannot afford to encourage a tendency to small litters by making selection of breeding stock from small litters. The per cent of pigs saved is usually small enough without breeding in that direction. Our experience is that matured sows as a rule raise the largest pigs at a given age, and that it does not cost as much to keep one over a year as it will to raise one from a pig to a yearling.

A leading swine breeder urges the use of larger sows. While we believe in this kind of a sow it is certain that we do not want the slab-sided, hard-feeding sort that never get fat. There is not so much danger, however, in getting them too coarse as there is in breeding them too fine. The very fine boned, fancy kind, with constitution and vigor all bred out of them, are not a profitable kind to raise. It is much easier to breed unprofitable fine ones than it is to breed profitable coarse ones. I do not care how big a brood sow may be, provided she does not show too much coarseness. She will usually be the most profitable to breed from if bred to the right sire.

There is not a farmer in the country who will kick at paying \$150 for a good horse simply for the work there is in him. Teams are selling in many places for \$300 to \$500. It is strange judgment of values that will hesitate at paying that price for an animal that will put more selling value in the shape of beef or milk into a herd for years to come. The blind worship of cheapness, what a curse it is to the farmer. How it clouds his vision, puts shackles on his feet and manacles on his hands. Many farmers are afraid of the ridicule of their neighbors if they should pay the price a good bull is worth.

The cheaper grazing lands in the west and southwest will soon be settled by farmers. This will result in higher beef prices and a consequent greater demand for better stock. It is evident that cattle cannot be raised as cheaply on \$100-an-acre land as they heretofore have been raised on land worth practically nothing. The disadvantage incident to raising cattle on high-priced land must partially at least, be overcome by the rearing of better stock, stock that will produce more beef from a pound of grain or a pound of grass than the average steer or hog has been doing in the past. Our population is also increasing more rapidly than the acreage of our agricultural land. As the population increases more meat animals will be needed. We may just as well think about a few of these things now. We give our boys and girls an education for future use. Why not teach them the necessity and advantage of good stock and have them started on the right track when they farm for themselves?



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BUFF ORPINGTONS—Clks, pens, baby chicks, eggs. More first prize 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.

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FOR SALE—100 CHOICE GOLDEN Wyandottes; also a few pure bred Bronze Turkeys from prize winning birds; prices reasonable. **Mrs. E. B. Grant,** Emporia, Kansas.

All Aboard the Drag for the Good Roads Convention.

TO THE NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION TOPEKA DEC. 14-15-16

Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
3 CENTS A WORD

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ECONOMICAL AND PARTICULAR people to take advantage of our prices and service. Western Printing Co. Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

SEE US BEFORE PLACING YOUR stock catalog printing. Western Printing Co., Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN bulls and heifers. Write your wants, or come and make your choice. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD RED belted bull, eleven months old. Duroc Jersey hogs, 70 head to select from; priced right. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kansas.

FOR SALE—FEW FINE HOLSTEIN bull calves from 6 to 9 months old; also will sell a few excellent cows and heifers. All registered and from best families. One 3-year-old heifer gives up to 55 pounds milk per day. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

HOSTEIN BULL 20 MONTHS OLD bred by L. W. Gay, Madison, Wis. A fine animal, third dam on sire's side dam of world's champion cow. His dam an official tested cow, 1,750 pounds of butter in seven days. Have sold cows and have no use for him. Price, \$75. W. B. VanHorn, Overbrook, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE OR COME and see us; we are sure to please you. Low prices for 30 days only. Clark Bros., Auburn, Neb.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE—BOTH spotted and plain colors. Write for price list. C. R. Clemmons, Waldo, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE JACK, was two years old August 5; weighs 750 pounds, is 14 1/2 hands high and has very heavy bones. Earl Wilson, Palmer, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BLACK Percheron stallion, 5 years old, weight 2,000 pounds. Fine individual and sure breeder. Can show two season's colts. One 6-year-old black registered jack, sound and right, will weigh 1,100 pounds. Two road stallions, two Shetland Ponies, studs, black, nicely broke to ride. Up-to-date Poland Chinas, both sexes, for sale. Can meet parties at Raymond, Kan., J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan.

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SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE. ADAM Scott, Jr. Westmoreland, Kan.

POULTRY.

50 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND A few good pullets for sale. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens, pullets, cockerels. R. W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF BARRED P. Rock cockerels at \$1.50 each. D. H. Hill, Route 1, Lyon, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, hens and pullets, also Buff Orpington ducks. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS—Standard bred. Large bone. Green barring. One for \$2. Two for \$3. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

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FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Pure white, farm range. Price \$1 to \$3 if ordered this month. Satisfaction guaranteed. These birds are equal to the birds from the east that sell from \$5 to \$10. Mrs. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS from same matings as those winning 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. Frank Knopf, 309 West 4th St., Holton, Kan., formerly Smith & Knopf.

FOR SALE—18 DIFFERENT VARIETIES of thoroughbred poultry, cocks and cockerels. 2 kinds of ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, bantams, dogs, white rabbits, all kinds of fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

CHESTNUT'S—ROUP CURE GUARANTEED formula for roup. This remedy is certain both as preventative or cure. Price \$1.00. Also formula for Chestnut's poultry food. As good as the best. Price for the two formula \$1.50. H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, Kansas, breeder of White Faced Black Spanish chickens.

DOGS.

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE.

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

WE CAN TRADE YOUR PROPERTY. Book of 500 exchanges free. Graham Brothers, Eldorado, Kan.

NOTICE THE OTHER BARGAINS IN Real Estate offered under Bargains in Farms and Ranches in this paper.

FREE INFORMATION ABOUT OKLAHOMA. Homer B. Wilson. Here since 1893. Enid, Okla.

KANSAS FARM BARGAINS—IMPROVED farms, Anderson county, \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write for list. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE KANSAS FARMS AND Ranches. Bargains in Pottawatomie and Wabauassee counties. Write Umschied & Ulrich, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—220 ACRE bottom farm in Lyon county, Kansas, good crop wheat, corn and alfalfa now. Address E. J. Baldwin, Americus, Kan.

160, 5 MILES TOWN, R. F. D. AND telephone, near school, price \$6,800. Write for list or come. Frank Miller & Co., Minneapolis, Kan.

BUSINESS CARDS 500 FOR \$1.50—Prompt service. Send for samples and estimates. Western Printing Co., Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

GOOD 160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, near Mt. Ida close to school and church, in a good neighborhood, part on time, in-quire of Alice J. Kraps, R. 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE DAIRY FARM—240 ACRES, 1 mile from Concordia, Kan. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, pasture, water. Write Theodore Laing, Concordia, Kan.

TWO 80-ACRE FARMS AT \$1,200 EACH. 240 acre farm well improved, 160 in cultivation, 100 of this bottom land, does not overflow. For any information write Box 41, Maromle, Okla.

A LARGE LIST OF DESIRABLE farms for sale on very liberal terms and prices. For further information call on or address Thomas Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—FOR farms that will prove profitable as homes and investments, write for new list; farms described and priced; very productive grain, stock and grass farms. Hamilton Realty Co., Fulton, Mo.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS. I bring buyers and seller together. No matter where located if you want to buy or sell, address Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 1213 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

FARM FOR SALE—S. W. 1/4 SECTION 1, 5 1/2 miles N. W. of Medford, the county seat of Grant County, 1 1/2 miles east of Clyde on Santa Fe. Will sell cheap if taken soon. The rental, third of crop, amounted to over \$500 to the landlord. For particulars write to P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

NO. 80. 30 ACRES OF CREEK BOTTOM, balance upland, 60 acres in cultivation, 3 acres meadow, balance in pasture, a new 3 room house, and small barn, good water, only six miles from the county seat and a bargain at \$600 dollars. J. S. BOYLE, Bennington, Kan.

KING ALFALFA MAKES FORTUNES for owners of Eastern Colorado sub-irrigated low-priced farm lands, near Denver. Send for our alfalfa literature. Colorado Farm Land Association, 279 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Live agents wanted in town or country.

JEFFERSON COUNTY BARGAINS—160 A.; improvements cost \$2,000; rents for \$600 cash; price, \$10,400; 280 A., improvements, \$3,500. 50 acres alfalfa all choice corn and alfalfa land, price \$92.50 per acre. Send for further descriptions and free price list. NIDER & HENRICKS, Fairbury, Neb.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, CONTAINING 244 acres of land, 100 acres under cultivation, balance in wood, improved with right new dwelling and barns, on main county road, within 12 miles of steamboat wharf, 2 1/2 miles of railroad, 1 mile from canning factory, school and church. Price \$5000, half cash, and a great bargain. For further information write Matthews & Company, Real Estate Dealers, Cambridge, Maryland.

TO SETTLE ESTATE—160 ACRES IN Crawford Co., four miles S. E. of Pittsburg, fine business town, extra good market for anything raised on farm. Situated in the coal belt, 4 miles from the State Manual Training School. Rich black land, \$8,000 cash. Farm can be mortgaged to raise part of this amount. This is a snap, the farm will be worth double the price in a few years. For further particulars address, L. Belknap, Pittsburg, Kan.

GET SOME LAND IN THE LAST NEW country—western Canada. Rich farm land ready for plow; irrigation not required; on Grand Trunk Railroad now building to Coast; climate warm as Washington, D. C. Not necessary to reside in Canada to acquire government title, \$6.75 an acre. Only few sections left. Write immediately, U. S. Office Prince Rupert Land Syndicate, 610 Marion Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

LAWYERS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO. Send stamp for sample. J. F. Miller, Adams, Tennessee, R. R. 1.

30,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF TOBACCO for sale. Send stamps for samples to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

HONEY—CHOICE EXTRACTED \$10 per case of 2 50-lb cans. Broken comb or chunk honey in 50-lb tin cans \$6 per can. A. S. Parson, Rock Ford, Colo.

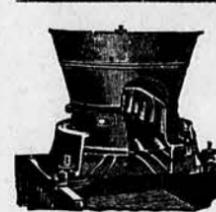
PURE HONEY, TWO CANS 120 POUNDS, \$8.50; single can, \$4.50. F. O. B. care W. P. Morley, Los Animas, Colo.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS RECEIVE \$800 to \$1,600 yearly. Let us prepare you for examination. Those enrolling for railway mail now will be prepared for city carrier and P. O. clerk free. Write immediately. Ozment's College, Dept. 44, St. Louis, Mo.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, WANTED—Commencement salary \$800. Rapid advancement to \$1,200 or \$1,400. Short hours. Steady work. Annual vacation with full salary. Examination everywhere soon. Common education sufficient. Preparation free. Write immediately for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. M., 115, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS.

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



Anti-Friction 4-Burr Mills Double the Capacity of Geared Mills.

Two-horse mill has 24 ft. grinding burrs, (two set) all grinding at once, and grinds from 25 to 50 bu. per hour. Four-horse mill grinds from 60 to 80 bu. per hour. 30,000 Bu. WITH ONE SET OF BURRS: I have ground with one set of burrs more than 30,000 bushels of corn with my Mogul No. 1 mill and the burrs are still in good condition.—F. F. Craig, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Two complete mills in one, has double the capacity and double the durability. ABSOLUTELY NO FRICTION OR GEARING. Will earn cost price in three days. The largest ears of corn to these mills are like popcorn to other mills. We manufacture the most durable and fastest grinding line of mills sold, including our FAMOUS IOWA NO. 2 for \$12.50. Send for our free Catalog.

Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, 118-8th St., Waterloo, Iowa.

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OF

Grade, Draft and Farm Horses

High Class Percherons

Comb nation Saddlers

Light Harness and Carriage Horses

Trotters and Pacers Bred in the Purple

Milch Cows, Farm Implements

Sulkies, Carts, Harness, etc.

AT AUCTION WALNUT GROVE FARM
HORTON, KANSAS

Thursday, Nov. 18, 10 a. m. Sharp

For Catalogues Address

O. M. KEATS, Horton, Kan.

DAIRY



If you are arranging for winter dairying and want the cows to calve first in the fall you will begin breeding about Thanksgiving. The cows will calve about September 1 of next year. Keep a record of the service and know when to expect the cow to freshen. When the grass gets dry give some green feed night and morning and the fresh cow will surprise you. A good winter flow of milk and winter butter-fat prices will make a fat pocketbook.

The working man of the cities is paying all he can afford for butter. It is said that not since the war have butter prices been so high. Everything else is high and that is no reason for butter being high. A second reason is that the production throughout the United States has this year been shorter than usual. For butter to get higher in price this winter than it now is would prove almost a calamity. People would eat oleo and other substitutes and butter would have to get very cheap, in fact reach summer prices almost, before the consumption channels would open again to normal. With butter-fat around 30 cents the farmer if dairying properly can make big money and he should not look for larger profits through higher prices. Higher prices for butter will curtail consumption. Then there is less demand for butter and it is manifestly better for the farmer to sell all the butter-fat he can produce at 30 cents than to sell only a part at a higher price.

The farmer is entitled to the highest market he can find for his butter-fat. Too many, however, regard that their profit in dairying depends upon the price at which butter-fat sells. This idea is wrong to a considerable extent. While the farmer is looking around for a cent more per pound for fat through his market he is overlooking an opportunity to increase his profit from 5 to 8 cents per pound by reducing the cost of production. It is impossible to sell the fat from some cows at a profit because they charge such a high price for it. Produce as cheaply as possible and the profits at the range of prices of past years will increase surprisingly.

A dairyman who has been keeping his bull in a very small lot all summer says he will want to use the bull about December 1 and is afraid the bull is not potent through lack of exercise and wants to know how the bull can be exercised. If the pen has not been too small the bull probably has taken enough exercise so that his breeding qualities have not been injured. If the pen was the size of a box stall he did not get exercise enough. A good and much used method is that of having a cable strung between two posts and secured firmly. To this cable is attached a pulley and rope, or ring and rope, and the bull attached to the rope. The bull may walk back and forth from one post to the other, and of course has some leeway to the sides. A good plan also is to tie the bull behind the wagons going about the farm work and let him follow. This editor used to tie the bull behind the manure wagon or hog wagon and in this way give the bull wholesome ex-

ercise and keep him sufficiently tired to keep his devilishness under control.

The North Carolina Experiment Station proposes a plan to place a buying and selling value of cows on a basis of the yield and quality of their milk. According to the brief account of the plan it lays down a rule to fix a price for a cow at the rate of \$12 per gallon of milk given a day that shows 3.5 per cent fat. To this add or subtract \$1 for every one-fourth of one per cent fat which is above or below the 3.5 per cent.

Have you made provision for comfortable quarters for the calves? If a calf is stunted, and starved, and chilled during a period of its growth, it will never fully regain what it has lost, no matter what good treatment it subsequently receives. Successful breeders recognize this fully and provide warm, comfortable quarters for the winter, and are particularly careful to keep their young stock vigorous, healthy and growing through all the trying portions of the year. This good treatment, before stock begins to produce, is often as important a matter as selection.

Farm Problems.

Here are a few problems in dairying for the boys and girls to solve. Could not a few farm problems similar to these look well in the text books used in the country schools?

I. If a farmer keeps 12 cows and each produces $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of butter-fat per day, how many pounds of butter-fat will he get per week? How many pounds of 25 per cent cream will he get per week? (1 pound of butter-fat will make 4 pounds of 25 per cent cream.)

II. How much should a farmer receive if he sells 168 pounds of 25 per cent cream at 30 cents per pound for butter-fat?

III. How much less would he receive per week for his 168 pounds of cream if he were paid but 27 cents per pound for butter-fat? If he lost \$1.26 per week how much would he lose in 1 year?

IV. How much less would he receive if he were paid 30 cents per pound but his 168 pounds of cream tested but 22 per cent butter-fat? If he lost \$1.51 per week, how much would he lose per year?

Corn as Ensilage.

The American farmer, and Kansas farmer in particular, is always looking for something different. In discussing with a farmer recently the value of ensilage and the growing of suitable crops for ensilage, he inquired if there was nothing which made good ensilage except Indian corn. It is interesting to know, therefore, what a farmer of Ohio who has used ensilage for 25 years has to say about corn. "The fact that the soil and climate of various sections of the country where dairying and live stock feeding is being conducted are adapted to the growing of corn is among the reasons why ensilage is the cheapest of succulent food which can be stored for winter feeding. An acre of well matured corn will supply more heat and energy than any other crop that can be raised on an acre of ground whether grown as an ensilage or grain crop and besides excelling other farm crops in its capacity to store up power, receive from the shape of heat and light and in the cost of a given amount of food corn surpasses most other crops in other important particulars. It is far more free from disease and insect pests and will usually make a certain crop when the weather conditions are at all favorable. From every standpoint the corn crop stands foremost among all farm crops that are raised for ensilage. The man who desires to grow the varieties that are best for ensilage must use the same discriminating judgment that he would use in selecting the breeds of live stock best adapted to his farm and business. There is corn and corn, like hogs and hogs, or horses and horses. Select always the best adapted for silage."

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We can teach you by mail at home during your spare hours to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game heads, etc. Also taxidermy and make rugs. Be your own taxidermist. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies; become a professional taxidermist and earn big income. Quickly learned by men and women. Thousands of successful students. Write for Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals" sent absolutely FREE.

E. V. School of Taxidermy, 3988 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

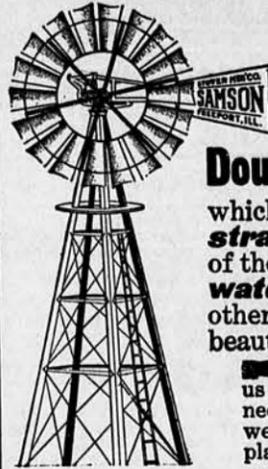


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OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED and CURLED. Write for Catalog.

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SAMSON WINDMILLS



The best windmills in the world and the only ones built on **correct mechanical principle**. They have the

Double-Gear Center-Lift Principle

which eliminates the **side-racking strain** and **friction**, doubles the life of the mill and enables it to pump **more water in lighter winds** than any other mill in the world. Write today for beautifully illustrated catalogs.

SPECIAL.—To everyone who sends us the name and address of any one who needs or intends purchasing a windmill, we will send one of our handsome gold-plated Samson stick-pins free.

Send for catalogs today while you think of it.

STOVER MFG. CO., 39 Samson Ave., FREEPORT, ILL.

SHAWNEE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SALES SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS

At the Live Stock Pavilion, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

40—SHORTHORNS—40

Twelve 2-year-old bulls, 8 yearling bulls. These bulls are pure Scotch and Scotch topped. A number of the Scotch topped bulls contain from 87 to 94 per cent Scotch blood. A number of the cows have calves at foot and are bred again. A number of strong milkers are included in this offering, several coming from the celebrated Condiff family.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17

40—HEREFORDS—40

Twelve choice bulls. A sturdy lot and very fashionably bred, good individuals. A number of herd headers are included in this offering. 38 cows representing the blood of Anxiety 4th, Java, Beau Donald. These cows are good individuals; part of them have calves at foot and are bred again. A valuable and useful lot.

CONTRIBUTORS—C. W. Merriam (Alysdale), Topeka, Kan.; Col. Ed Green (Greendale), Florence, Kan.; W. T. Dickson, Carbondale, Kan.; C. A. Stannard (Sunny Slope), Emporia, Kan.; L. L. Vrooman (Rose Lawn), Topeka, Kan.; James A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kan.; Klaus Bros. (Shadeland), Bendena, Kan.; Emil Hoffmeyer, Holton, Kan. Col. Jas W. Sparks, Col. L. R. Brady, Col. Chas. W. Crews, Auctioneers.

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FREE

Solitaire Diamond Ring
Ladies' \$15 Banjo
Gentlemen's \$15 Banjo
Ladies' \$15 Guitar
Beautiful Pearl Stick Pin

Costs you nothing to make an effort to win one of the handsome prizes offered in this, our greatest contest.

Can You Find the Piano in This Picture



LITTLE MARY'S PAPA IS GOING TO GIVE HER A PIANO FOR CHRISTMAS - CAN YOU FIND IT IN THIS PICTURE!

All persons solving the above puzzle correctly are sure to be handsomely rewarded. Take your pencil right now and follow the simple directions. You are just as likely to win a valuable premium as anyone else.

Remember whoever sends in the neatest correct solution gets a Solitaire Diamond Ring absolutely free, for the next three best answers will be given the Banjos, and the Guitar, while the next best answer will be rewarded a Beautiful Pearl Stick Pin and other valuable prizes.

DIRECTIONS: To find the piano in the picture trace out the lines heavily on this or a separate sheet of paper, state whether you have a piano or organ in your home and give makers' name. Winners will be notified by mail. All answers must be received not later than November 24, 1909. Only one answer from each family considered and only from residents of the state of Kansas.

E. B. GUILD MUSIC CO.

722 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

The Why of the Dairy Train.

The Santa Fe-Agricultural College Dairy Train, which made so successful a campaign in southeastern Kansas in behalf of dairy farming last week, was the result of united effort on the part of a great railroad and the greatest of agricultural colleges. The railroad people furnished the train and the crew free of expense to the people of Kansas that they might gain the valuable information imparted by the professors for the betterment of their own condition. The development of the dairy industry in this section of the state will result in increased prosperity to the people, and indirectly increased business for the railroads, but the furnishing of this train was an example of the far sighted policy which has been adopted by some of the more progressive railroads of the country in the last few years.

The work of the agricultural college on this train was an effort to bring the benefits to be derived from that great institution, in some small measure, to the doors of the farmers whose school days are past and yet who feel the need of more information. Strictly speaking, it was more technical than educational, as are the short courses offered by the agricultural college, but it was none the less valuable and none the less highly appreciated by the people through whose territory the trip was made. The train was officered by Ed. H. Webster, dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station; J. C. Kendall, professor of dairy husbandry; J. H. Miller, superintendent of college extension, and C. H. Tinman, dairy expert in the college extension work. Lectures were given in the two day coaches provided for the purpose and overflow meetings were held in the waiting rooms of the stations when necessary. In many places the public schools were dismissed and the pupils and teachers came in a body to listen to these professors. At Florence the lecture force was divided and part of it gave instruction to the farmers and their wives in the cars, while another part addressed the high school while in session.

The attendance averaged approximately 1,000 farmers per day, who received instruction from these experts. It is the belief of those who accompanied the train that its efforts will be highly appreciated in the territory it traversed, and that there is no sec-

tion of the state that would be more greatly benefited by the general adoption of dairy farming.

Wherever cattle or hogs are fed there is a great waste in valuable feed resulting from the feeding of too much corn, or feeding corn out of balance and proportion to protein or nitrogenous food. The time has come in the high price of corn to call a halt to this wasteful method of feeding. To fully utilize feed proper digestion must go on, and when corn is fed out of balance with nitrogenous foods it is not all digested and assimilated. These are very important facts, now that corn is high in price and is likely to stay so. What then is the food that must take the place of part of the corn fed in making pork? That is the question that should be carefully studied and heeded by farmers. Scarcely a week passes that KANSAS FARMER does not answer, in some phase, the question over and over again. Cheaper production through more economical use of our feeds is an important matter and must be so recognized sooner or later by our farmers.

Hold Onto the Proven Boar.

After a breeder has established in his herd what he considers perfection according to his idea or a type in accord with the best idea of the breed the question arises how to maintain that perfection, what to cross with next? Where to get a sire of sufficient merit, of sufficient prepotency, to hold the excellence already attained? In this case a young, untried sire is a fearful risk. He may be bred right, a good individual, but prove lacking in prepotency with such a bunch of sows as you possess. In this case a tried and proved sire is a safer proposition. Really prepotent sires are scarce and are being appreciated more now than formerly. When you find such a sire, do not be in a hurry to dispose of him. A good breeder once told this editor that he once sold a boar after using five years, only to find when too late that he had sold him too soon. With such a sire it will sometimes pay to buy sows to breed to him. A good pedigree is a good thing if backed by a good animal. We have known breeders to pin all their faith to a pedigree, leaving the individual merit of the animal out of the question. Sooner or later, usually sooner, breeders of this class come to grief.

Rolling Winter Wheat

In the autumn of 1900 several winter wheat plats were laid out for cultivation experiments. They were all sown to Turkish Red winter wheat, some being sown broadcast and others put in with a press drill. It was planned to harrow the wheat after it was up. Some of the plats were to be harrowed in both fall and spring, others to be harrowed only in the spring, while a third set were to be rolled. The following table gives a summary of the yields secured for four years:

some increase from cultivation.

Rolling winter wheat in the spring has not failed in any of the four years to give an increased yield, the average increase being 5.1 bushels per acre. The rolling was given early in the spring, soon after frost was out, and about the time growth started. Harrowing after rolling was not as good as rolling alone, probably due to loosening up the plants again after the roller had pressed them firmly into the soil.

A Summary of Four Years' Experiments, Showing the Effect of Harrowing and Rolling on Winter Wheat Sown Broadcast and Drilled.

Method of planting	Treatment	Year				Av.	Method giving larger yield
		1902	1903	1905	1906		
Drilled	Harrowed in spring	23.8	28.0	36.9	61.0	37.3	No cult., .9 bushel more
	Not cultivated	30.3	28.5	34.3	59.6	38.2	
Broadcast	Harrowed in spring	21.0	26.5	40.2	53.8	35.3	No. cult., 2.9 bushels more
	Not cultivated	27.1	29.0	39.4	57.4	38.2	
Drilled	Harrowed, fall and spring	30.6	27.5	33.3	59.9	37.8	Dif. less than one bu.
	Harrowed in spring	23.8	28.0	36.9	61.0	37.3	
Drilled	Not cultivated	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	
	Not cultivated	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	
Drilled	Rolled in spring	37.9	33.3	38.8	63.3	43.3	Rolling, 5.1 bu. more.
	Not cultivated	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	
Drilled	Rolled and harrowed in spring	32.8	28.1	36.6	62.4	40.0	Rolling, cut., 1.8 bu. more
	Not cultivated	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	

It is apparent from the above data that during the past five years no increased yield could be secured from harrowing winter wheat. Harrowing broadcast wheat resulted in an average loss of almost three bushels per acre, while harrowing drilled wheat resulted in a loss of nine-tenths of a bushel per acre.

It should not be assumed from the above data that the cultivation of wheat would not be of value in drier regions. Cultivation is for the purpose of conserving moisture, but in the years in which the above data were taken on wheat there was no lack of moisture. In fact in the two seasons when spring rainfall was below normal (1905 and 1906) there was

Early spring rolling of winter grain, pressing the earth as it does firmly about the plant roots, produces good results. When frost comes out in the spring it is very apt to leave the soil filled with small cracks or checks, especially around the plants. If these checks are examined closely, it will be seen that a large number of roots are thus exposed, and if the weather continues dry they are killed or at least injured. We have taken up plants in the spring where half of the roots were injured in this manner.

If the soil is not wet at the time of rolling—and it should never be rolled when wet—rolling aids in no small degree to form a surface mulch. It does this rather than compact the surface.



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STERLING
DE LAVAL**

The name DE LAVAL on a cream separator stands for much the same thing as the name STERLING on silverware. It means the highest standard of merit and quality in both cases.

There is the difference, however, that in the case of silverware the name STERLING signifies quality higher than many users can afford to pay for notwithstanding their desire to have it, so that they must be contented with plated ware or some cheaper substitute; while in the case of cream separators the STERLING quality is within the reach of every buyer and costs no more than the plated or other inferior imitations, when actual capacity is taken into consideration.

There is likewise the all important difference that while the substitute for silver may answer the purpose almost as well as genuine STERLING in the case of cream separators the imitation and substitute WASTE in quantity and quality of product every time they are used, and enough in one way or another to pay for the DE LAVAL yearly, while the DE LAVAL lasts for years after the imitation or substitute separator will have been worn out and cast aside.

Why then should any buyer of a cream separator be satisfied with anything less than STERLING quality?

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No separator has ever made the real, practical records that has **The United States Cream Separator**

Try though they may it can't be done.

It has continuously held the **World's Record** on all practical points of efficiency since the Pan-American Exposition 1901.

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THE FARM



It is said there are more than 500 varieties of soil, and each variety needs just a little different treatment from any other variety of soil. Therefore we have a problem worthy of the efforts of the wisest men. The man that best understands the various soils with which he has to work is the man that will generally succeed best in the cultivation of his land. The tendency is to dodge the study of the soil because it is a difficult study.

That milk is a very economical food is demonstrated by the comparison of the food values of milk and beef. A quart of milk at 8 cents is equivalent in food value to a pound of beef at 18 cents. This means that four cents' worth of milk furnishes as much food energy in the body as nine cents' worth of beef.

In every section there is at least one forest tree and generally several, which can be planted with a complete assurance of commercial success if the plantation is properly established and given proper care. The government has made a very careful study of most of the forest plantations in the United States. Its publications on tree planting may be had free of charge upon application to the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. The studies on which they were based were made especially for the benefit of farmers and other land owners, and to prevent the waste of thousands of dollars annually lost by planting the wrong trees or by improper care of plantations.

What about the farm machinery? Is it stored in the dry? Are the mold boards and cultivator shares greased?

On a recent trip the editor called on a farmer who sorely complained of his lot in life. He was past 60 years old and while his farm was better than the average upland farm he had failed to make enough to put on it good buildings or to free it from a mortgage which had been placed on the farm 20 years ago. Farming had not paid this man and any one who farms as this man does will also have reason to complain. The sun shone and the rains descended upon this man as on his neighbors and the seeds doubtless produced as abundantly for him as for others. The impression received immediately after halting at this farmer's door was that of wastefulness in the extreme. We have no doubt that at least one-third of this man's crops were lost by careless handling and that one-half of the proceeds from the two-thirds sold was expended in keeping up the stock of farm machinery. This supposition was supported by the fact that at the lowest estimate \$2,000 worth of mowers, rakes, corn plows and corn planters, wheat drills, sulky plows, self-binders and headers were run up in a fence corner, which fence with the vaulted heavens provided the only shelter that farm had ever known for the farm implements. Farming like this does not pay mortgages in Kansas and we doubt if anywhere else.

What about comfortable winter quarters for the live stock? It is man's first duty to well house his family and his next duty is to make his stock comfortable. Less stock and more comfort by better buildings will pay on most farms.

The seed corn should be selected with great care. If not already done, begin now. Keep it in the dry and prevent freezing.

The scientist is of much more value to the farmer than most farmers are willing to admit. To be sure the farmer must be able to determine wherein the scientist is of practical value, but most of us are not willing to even try to discriminate between the good and apparently bad.

The reclamation of the arid lands by scientific soil culture, seed breeding, conservation of the limited rainfall and study of the requirements of success in every district constitutes the most important economic problem

of the century. But the work is rapidly marching on. The so-called "dry farming," in reality only good farming is doing it.

The good roads movement is supported by at least 40,000 carriers on the rural free delivery routes in the country. This fact is a prodigious force working for good roads, and is a nucleus around which the campaign for good roads will gain great headway. Let us have better roads. The secretary of the national good roads association says he believes that the national government should build roads connecting the capital of every state in the union, and we believe that every state should build roads to connect up all county seats, and that the counties should take hold and improve their roads.

England is worried at present over not only a decrease in its farm population, but a shrinkage in the number of acres under cultivation. It has 1,500,000 acres less under cultivation now than ten years ago and 2,325 less small farm holdings than 30 years ago. The English farmer has not learned the lesson of intensive tillage as has the farmer in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Germany. Land in England has become too valuable to return a profit and the English commission now studying the problem plans to rejuvenate English agriculture by a multiplicity of small farms well tilled and soil properly nurtured. England must always depend upon outside sources for a large portion of its food supply, but it could be made to produce everything needed except grains and meat, and the amount of these produced at home could be greatly increased if all the arable land were under plow.

Farming is now entering upon a new era of development. It is being considered as a business proposition rather than a means of gaining a livelihood. Men are demanding a return upon capital invested in farm lands equal to that which can be obtained in other industries. Lacking it they seek to find the reason for the low return and methods of correcting it. This is partially due to the fact that much land has reached the point where prices must be more or less stationary and the possibility of obtaining profits from a rise in values is no longer assured. The next development which takes place in agriculture will be along economic lines, in the business field and in the scientific methods of crop production. The next decade or two will be devoted to the business development of the farm.

Cultivated Alfalfa Does Well.

KANSAS FARMER has closely watched the results of planting alfalfa in drills so that it may be cultivated. These columns have contained numerous favorable reports from farmers on high lands in western Kansas who have cultivated the plant. The reports indicate profitable crops grown after this manner. An Oberlin, Kansas, paper says:

"That alfalfa can be grown on divide farms by drilling it with an ordinary grain drill has been conclusively proven the last two years by A. Weaver, who was successful in raising a good crop this year. He has been carrying on experiments in which he drilled the alfalfa in rows. This season the average height of the alfalfa on his farm was two feet. One-half of this was cut and put up as hay, making one ton per acre, and the remainder allowed to go to seed. It recently thrashed out three bushels to the acre, an excellent record for a divide farm.

"Unlike the alfalfa which is sown broadcast, alfalfa which is drilled in is cultivated during the summer. A five-tooth cultivator is used and the centers of the rows kept clean and level with a fine dust mulch on the surface. This dust mulch is made to retain the moisture in the ground to be used when there is a lack of rain. The weeds are also kept down by cultivation, thus saving much moisture

that usually goes to their support. "Weaver used a spring tooth harrow which would cover three rows, and by taking out the tooth where the row came he was able to get over the field rapidly and thoroughly. The distance of the rows from one another is very important. In his experiments he placed some 16, some 20 and some 30 inches apart. Those 30 inches apart were most successful."

Draft Breeders Cannot Fail.

The farmer cannot make a mistake by breeding good draft horses. Possibilities unlimited are before the intelligent, persistent, conscientious breeder of work horses. In horse flesh the drafter does the greatest service for the greatest number of people. With the draft horse in demand practically everywhere how can the breeder fail?

Real Stage and Real Actor.

"Dad," said the country youth who had just graduated from the agricultural college, "I have long cherished a desire to go on the stage and have at last decided, with your permission, to—" "My boy," interrupted the old man, "all the world's a stage. You hitch the mules to the red plow and transfer the outfit to the 10-acre lot behind the barn, where you can enact the star role in the beautiful drama, entitled, "Down on the Farm."—Green's Fruit Farmer.

Appreciation of Herefords.

The Herefords for more than a century have proven to be one of the best beef breeds in existence. There may be others just as good, but I prefer the white faces. This breed originated in England more than a century ago to meet the very demand we are now coming to face, raising beef on the farm. They are very hardy and fine hustlers, take care of themselves under adverse conditions better than any other breed. In looking over market reports we usually read "a bunch of prime white faces topped the market for the day."—Wilton Winn, Texas.

Another Estimate of Skim-milk Value.

A Wisconsin breeder of Guernseys says when skim-milk is fed to young pigs less than 200 pounds weight, when live pork is worth \$5 per hundred, it is worth 30 cents a hundred pounds. If fed to grade Guernsey heifer calves it is worth 50 to 60 cents a hundred. If fed to registered calves it is certainly worth from one to two dollars per hundred pounds. No other feed will make up for a lack of skim-milk in securing a profitable growth on a calf. The only trouble with skim-milk is the lack of it. But the way farmers usually feed it and handle it they really know but little of its value.

Good Time to Fill Feed Lots.

The chances are that beef will command a considerable higher price next spring than now. Many feeders who regularly fill their lots are not this year in the business. This means a short beef supply. There is a world of corn and alfalfa in the country and although prices seem high the experienced feeder can convert it into beef at a profit at present prices. If beef prices go higher the profit will be the greater. Feeders are high and just a little scarce. The supply of feeders will equal the demand and feeders are no higher in price than they should be considering the value of prime beef. If you are a feeder your chances are better by feeding each year right along, taking the seemingly bad year along with the good. The wise man never lived who could forecast the future and know with even a reasonable degree of certainty when to feed and when not to feed.

The Percheron Horse.

The admirable breed was developed and exists in its greatest perfection in the province of La Roche, in France, a hundred miles southwest of Paris. As far back as the eighth century some Arabian stock was brought to La Perche and mixed with the native horse there giving to the present Percheron breed its tinge of gray.

The colts are weaned and sold at six months. They are taken into another district where for 15 to 18 months they are given light work, on a soft soil that is easily worked. For a two-horse load they will generally use five colts. In this fashion they go along till five years old at which time they are sold for city work and the foreign demand.

The French government prohibits

the use of unsound stallions for breeding purposes. Those stallions that are approved are retained by the owner, with the exception of some that the government buys. It is this interest that keeps any breed up to a high standard.

Study Economical Feeding.

It is being pretty well understood that to feed any kind of live stock profitably that the feeding of a balanced ration is necessary. A balanced ration in these days is pretty well understood in general terms, and that is all necessary. Every farmer should take account of purpose for which he intends to feed, whether milk, meat or wool; the available foods, whether home grown or shipped, the market price of the different foods, and then figure out the cheapest combination which will come near to the standard known to be the best, and then see to it that his stock is supplied with as near the ration he has computed as is economically practicable. Absolute accuracy in this is never possible. Foods raised in different localities will vary in composition so that average analysis used in working out a ration are only approximately correct and there is considerable latitude in the amounts given, more especially in hay or other roughage. This is not fancy feeding, only economical.

Clean and Disinfect the Hog Sheds.

An old time swine grower of Missouri writes of the necessity of giving the hog sheds a thorough cleaning before winter. He says: I knew an Iowa farmer who lost over \$4000 one season by hog cholera. He lays the infection to several year's accumulation of filth and dirt under nearly tight sheds, which the hogs used for sleeping quarters during the cold weather. I do not think that warm sleeping quarters are a good thing for hogs, for too much dust accumulates here, and filthy dust is fatal to hogs, I do believe, however, in shelter, properly ventilated and properly bedded, and cleaned as regularly as the horse stables. When these things are looked after risk of disease is lessened and hogs keep thrifter. I had an experience once with many pigs, the result of dirty pens. Our brood sows, after they farrowed, were put up in individual pens (8x11). These pens were neglected one season. The pigs became affected with skin disease, many of them had bowel trouble and bad coughs, and altogether that carelessness, in not cleaning up those pens, became pretty expensive."

Beef Supply from the Farm.

This editor has frequently written that the beef supply of the future must come from the farms of the land in bunches of 10 or 12 steers. At a recent meeting of the Texas farmers congress this subject was discussed and the situation, at least so far as Texas is concerned, seems to conform to the idea of KANSAS FARMER.

A speaker said that under the changing conditions of the present, we can no longer look to the large ranges and pastures for the future beef supply of the country. The transformation of large pasture holdings into farms and stock farms is so pronounced that its effect is now being felt in the great market centers. The present shortage of beef cattle and the continual rushing of breeding stock to market will, in the near future, produce a shortage in the beef supply that will be felt throughout the entire country.

"To raise more beef cattle on the farm is the only solution of this very important question. Just how best to accomplish this is the point at issue. On paper this is an easy accomplishment, but in actual practice there are many difficulties in the way. First of these might be mentioned as what is the best breed for this purpose. I am sure many are ready to suggest what is known as our dual purpose breeds, and this, in a great measure, is true, but after 30 years' experience in the line of stock breeding, I am more and more inclined to specialize in all lines of breeding, as well as in human endeavor.

In our efforts to produce beef on the farm, there are other and very important things to consider, the most important of which is the milk and butter problem. No other farm animal is of more or even equal importance to the farm and family than good milk cows, and unless this quality can be had in connection with good beef producing cows, I am doubtful if producing beef in any appreciable quantity can ever be profitably

WINCHESTER



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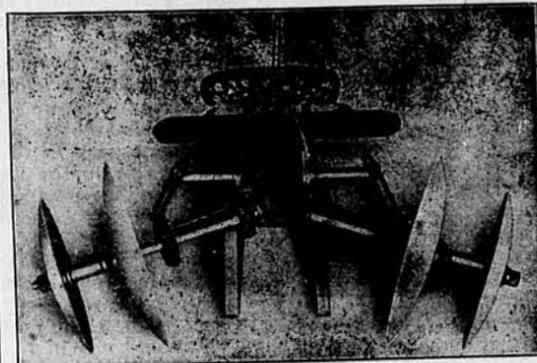


Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the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

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



CORN SLED AND DISK. This is the machine that made the reputation of the Wilshusen line of implements, and has always been a favorite with dealers and farmers everywhere. While not reversible, it permits of a wide range of adjustments and as a ridge buster it has no equal anywhere. It is simple and strong in construction and never wears out. The sleds first put out seven years ago are still in use. Any farmer can repair it. This machine is also made in double row. All machines are of best iron and steel and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for price list. THE WILSHUSEN MFG. CO., Stafford, Kan.

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LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES



done on our small farms. On farms of a half-section, this might be done, but much doubt is attached to the undertaking on smaller holdings. There never has been a better demand for all classes of meat producing animals than at present. In fact, we are styled a nation of meat eaters, and our farms from now on will be taxed to their full capacity, even under intelligent management, and run on

full time to supply the ever-increasing demand for more meat." Wichita business men have organized a company, chartered for \$50,000, and will plant 1,000 acres of land in catalpa speciosa trees. Their forest will be located about 25 miles southwest of Enid, Okla. They expect to raise timber for commercial purposes.

Wheeler's Answers.

Colt's Ration.

What would be a suitable ration for a young colt, where it is to be raised by hand?

We like your paper, and find much information given in it, useful to us in this country.—Burton H. Peck, Heppner, Oregon.

Cow's milk may be used in hand raising a colt. However, the mare's milk is of somewhat different composition, consequently the cow's milk must be modified while the colt is young. The following analyses give a comparison of the relative composition of the two kinds of milk:

Mare's milk—water 90.78, casein and albumen 1.99, fat 1.21, sugar 5.67, ash .35. Cow's milk—water 87.17, casein and albumen 3.55, fat 3.69, sugar 4.85, ash .71.

It will be noticed from the comparison of the above analyses that the mare's milk contains more water and considerably less casein, fat and ash than cow's milk while the sugar is about 1 per cent higher. In using cow's milk for feeding a young colt it should be somewhat diluted with water and a small quantity of sugar added. However, this may be discontinued as the colt very soon becomes accustomed to cow's milk, if it is fed in a perfectly fresh condition, is always given from perfectly clean utensils and in comparatively small quantities at a time. An effort should be made to study nature and supply the milk in about the same quantity with about the same intervals between feeds as if the colt were getting it in the natural way from the mother. There is usually a tendency to feed the hand raised colt in too large quantities and at too long intervals, resulting in indigestion and a general unthrifty, pot-bellied appearance of the colt. Of course the colt should be taught to eat grain as early as possible, oats being one of the best grains to use. Corn and bran may be used in the absence of oats. Of course good, clean hay should be supplied to the colt, and if possible, a chance to get a little nip of green grass. If considerable care and attention is paid to the various details a colt may be raised very successfully by hand.

Value of Alfalfa Fed Green to Hogs.

Have any experiments been made to determine the relative value of alfalfa pastured or cut and fed green to hogs in a dry lot? I have some 7 or 8 acres of alfalfa and about 30 hogs. Now what I wish to know is which will yield me the greatest returns, to pasture it or cut and feed green. Would like if possible to get some hay out of it also. Alfalfa is on upland.—A. W. R., Wichita, Kan.

It has been a long known fact that any crop cut and carried to animals of any kind would produce a much greater amount of feed than the same acreage pastured with the animals. In one of our recent tests at this station in which a bunch of hogs were fed in a dry lot on corn and green alfalfa, we found that 170 pounds of green alfalfa cut and fed to the hogs was equivalent to, or saved 100 pounds of corn. These hogs were compared with another lot fed corn only, where it required 6 pounds of the grain to produce a pound of gain. This statement should not be taken to mean that 170 pounds of green alfalfa fed by itself would produce results equal to 100 pounds of corn. A combination of the two together produced enough more gains than corn alone so that the alfalfa was calculated to have this value. On this basis a fraction over 10 pounds of green alfalfa would produce a pound of pork when combined with the proper amount of corn. If we assume or estimate an average acre of alfalfa to produce during the season 10 tons of green weight of feed, an acre would be capable of producing 2,000 pounds of pork when compared with results secured by feeding corn alone. Of course you can readily see that it would be impossible to secure as large amounts of feed by pasturing the same acreage of alfalfa. The handling of green alfalfa in this way of course involves considerable additional labor and for that reason is many times impractical under ordinary farm conditions. If your alfalfa field is located near to where the hogs are yarded it would seem to me that you could arrange to cut the alfalfa and feed this number of hogs without seriously interfering with ordinary farm work, and you would secure a good yield of

hay in addition to all the hogs would eat.—G. C. Wheeler.

Millet v. Alfalfa For Lambs.

I would like information in regard to feeding millet as roughage for full feeding lambs. We fed alfalfa for roughness the past winter, but as the price is much higher per ton than millet, I would like to know the feeding value of it compared with alfalfa and other rough feeds for full feeding lambs.—A. F. W., Eskridge, Kan.

You will find it very hard, indeed, to find a substitute for alfalfa as a roughage for full feeding lambs. Alfalfa is practically in a class by itself when it comes to the use of roughage for almost any kind of full feeding. The following table will give you a comparison of the two feeds as to their digestible nutriment:

*Digestible Nutriment in 100 Pounds.

Alfalfa hay—Protein, 11.0; carbohydrates, 39.6; fat or other extract, 1.2.
Millet—Protein, 4.5; carbohydrates, 51.7; fat or other extract, 1.3.

You will note in comparison the figures that the alfalfa hay contains a much larger amount of digestible protein. When fed in connection with corn as the grain, the alfalfa almost perfectly balances the ration. Millet fed in connection with corn would be an unbalanced ration from the fact that neither the grain nor the roughage contains sufficient quantities of protein for the best results. Almost any of the commoner roughages, such as prairie hay, corn stover, Kafir corn stover, or cane hay would have the same fault when fed in connection with corn as the grain ration. It would be necessary to replace part of the corn with oil meal or cottonseed meal in order to supply a balanced ration, or one containing a sufficient quantity of protein.

Some experiments in lamb feeding were conducted at the Michigan Experiment Station some years ago comparing millet hay with clover hay and oats straw as roughages. The result of this test showed a difference of 14 per cent in favor of the clover hay and oats straw ration. Mumford in commenting on this test states that "More care is necessary in feeding millet hay to fattening lambs than any other coarse fodder, unless fed in small quantities it tends to induce scours."

Millet hay is not in very good favor with lamb feeders mainly on this account. Alfalfa would be worth several dollars more a ton than almost any other roughage you could use in feeding out these lambs. You failed to state the price of any of the feeds mentioned or available, so I will be unable to draw any conclusions as to what would be the most economical ones to use. If any of the roughages other than alfalfa hay or clover hay were used, however, it would be necessary to purchase some of the more expensive concentrates as oil meal or cottonseed meal, which might counterbalance the cheaper price of the roughage.

Tankage and Hog Finishing.

Do you think it will pay to feed tankage in connection with corn to finish out, say 15 or 20 days before shipping? Tankage costs me laid down, about \$52 per ton.—Albert Converse, Mobeetie, Tex.

The use of 5 to 8 per cent of meat meal or tankage in the ration consisting of corn and cornmeal has increased the gains over feeding cornmeal alone from 1 pound daily to 1½ to 1¾ pounds. One of our tests showed that it took almost 700 pounds of cornmeal alone to make 100 pounds of increase, whereas the use of meat meal made gains at the rate of 397 pounds of corn and 78 pounds of meat meal to the 100 pounds of increase.

Another test made later in which 8 per cent of the total ration consisted of meat meal or tankage, gains were made at such a rate as to cost \$5.44 per hundred with the tankage ration, \$6.04 per hundred with the corn ration, corn being priced at 60 cents per bushel and the tankage at the price you quoted, \$52 per ton. At these prices for the feeds you can see that it is going to cost almost as much as the pork is worth to produce it, even with a ration properly balanced with the tankage. Since you do not quote me the price of corn I can only assume that it will not exceed 50 cents in price. If shorts can be procured

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at a price at approximately the same per pound as corn, the gains could be made slightly cheaper by using some shorts in the ration.

The Nebraska station have made tests as to the relative amount of tankage giving the most profitable results and report that it is more profitable to feed only 5 per cent of the total ration tankage in comparison with 10 per cent. At the very high cost of the tankage at your town I would not feed to exceed 5 per cent. If you have good, thrifty hogs you stand a good chance of coming out even, at least. With corn quoted at 60 cents there would be little hope of making a profit feeding corn alone.

Scours in Pigs.

We have had trouble with our small pigs having the scours when they are from one to three weeks old. We feed the sows corn about one quart to the head and water. No slop. Can you give me any information about it? Have you anything that will stop it? —J. W. Manley, Axtell, Kan.

Usually this difficulty comes from feeding the sow too heavy a ration immediately after farrowing and thus inducing the sow to secrete more milk than the pigs can use. Of course if this were the cause the first thing to do would be to somewhat reduce the sow's ration for a few days. From the quantity of feed which you state you are giving, it hardly seems that you are overfeeding.

I would not consider it best to feed sows suckling pigs on corn alone. At present prices for feeds shorts is almost as cheap as corn. I would suggest that you make some changes in the ration and note whether the sows with which the difficulty is occurring are getting rather heavy feeds. It is sometimes recommended to place a small lump of coppers in the sow's wet feed, allowing it to dissolve, thus checking scours by means of this medicine administered to the sow. The Agricultural Remedy Company of Topeka, Kan., prepare a remedy called Anti-Scour which is very highly recommended. We used it in one or two instances and it seemed to be quite effective. We prepare no remedies here for cases of this kind. As a part of the treatment I would suggest that considerable care be used in seeing that the quarters of the pigs are kept in as clean and sanitary a condition as possible and that they have good, dry bedding supplied in their sleeping quarters.

Good Dairy Business Did It.

There are 17 Jersey cows of record with an annual production in excess of 700 pounds butter per year. Five of these cows are owned and bred by the dairy department of the Missouri University. These cows were bred on the university farm, their dams were bred there, and also their grandams, on the maternal side. It certainly is no small distinction to have bred and reared to maturity one-third of the world's great Jerseys and Missouri has a record in dairy progress of which to be proud.

Extensive Cattle Feeding Experiment.

The Missouri Experiment Station is conducting one of the most extensive cattle feeding experiments in the world, involving more than a thousand head of cattle, divided into 150 district lots. The results of these experiments thus far have shown that the age and condition of the animal are controlling factors in profitable beef production. They have also shown the most profitable kind of a ration and the best mixtures of grain for fattening cattle in Missouri. Not only experiments in fattening cattle, but experiments in wintering cattle have added greatly to the knowledge of this subject. A careful study is now being made of silage and its relation to the production of beef.

Cavalry Horses Scarce.

That the horse breeding industry is being neglected is evidenced by the fact that Uncle Sam cannot buy the number of cavalry horses required. The War Department is conducting inquiries into the horse-producing qualifications of various localities, especially through the central west, with the idea of ascertaining the best source of supply and the character of animals obtainable. A report on the subject has been received by the quartermaster general from an officer who has been looking into the situation in Iowa the tenor of which is that horses suitable for cavalry and artillery are as scarce and high there as in most of



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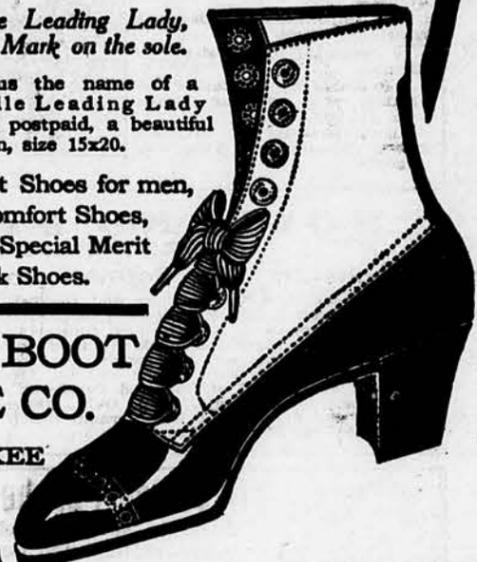
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That means *w-o-r-m-s*, Mr. Hog Raiser, and you had better keep a sharp eye out for your profits, or before you know it Mr. Hog will slink off into a corner, stiffen out his legs, give a plaintive grunt and pass away.

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FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

Broom Corn in Southeastern Kansas.

Would you please send me information about growing broom corn in southeastern Kansas? We have a broom factory here and we desire to have the farmers try growing the broom corn.—C. D. Murdock, Chepta, Kan.

We have no published information on growing broom corn. I refer you to Farmers' Bulletin No. 174, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; also to Arkansas bulletin No. 83, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and bulletin No. 67, series 2, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Millet.

In a recent letter you wrote that millet was a good crop to precede wheat. I have 80 acres of corn ground that I want to put in wheat next fall. Would you consider that I had an equal show for wheat if I put the ground in millet as I would have if I put it in oats? How many pounds of millet do you find best to sow per acre for a seed crop?—J. E. Coulter, Munden, Kan.

The results of experiments at this Station indicate that millet is as good a crop as oats to precede fall wheat. As an average for five years wheat after millet has yielded 25.89 bushels per acre; wheat after oats 26.28 bushels per acre. The millet has usually been cut for hay, the oats for seed and the ground plowed in August and a good seed-bed prepared by occasional harrowing and disking after plowing until seeding time, Sept. 25 to Oct. 5.

For a seed crop sow about 25 or 30 pounds of millet seed per acre. If the crop is grown for hay alone sow a little more seed, 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Millet may be grown for seed and taken off in time to prepare the ground for wheat, but better results may be secured by taking the millet off earlier for hay. If you plant to secure a seed crop sow early maturing varieties such as the Hungarian, Siberian or German and sow quite early, say not later than the middle of May.

Barn Room for Corn Crib.

I have just built a new barn and in the barn I have built a corn crib or at least a room intended to be for corn about 8 feet wide and 8 feet high. The south and west sides are boarded up with ten inch boards and battened and outside of the boards is outdoors. The north side is boarded up about 6 feet high leaving an opening about 2 feet wide between the top of the boards and the ceiling above. The east end which is 8 feet wide is boarded up about the same height, leaving an opening about 2 feet wide between the boarding and the ceiling above. The crib is about 18 feet long and 8 feet wide. Of course the south side and the west side between the siding and the batten are comparatively tight and still there would be some little circulation of air come in on the two sides. On the north side and east side boarding is done with matched boards so that they are tight excepting the 2 feet of open space in the top under the mow above. This crib has a cement floor so that very little circulation of air would be had near the bottom of the crib in any case. Now what I would be glad to make inquiry about is if this crib might be considered a good place to put corn when I gather it this fall. I supposed when I built the crib it would be all right, but some remarks I have heard lead me to think it would be wise to make inquiry and ascertain whether there would be any danger of the corn gathering dampness and so suffering injury. If there would be any objection to this cement floor could it be removed by putting a board floor above the cement either to lay the boards immediately on the cement or to lay some boards on the cement and

then lay the false floor above the so as to leave some air space below. If the corn crib is not now in proper condition and if the suggestion of false floor I have made above will answer the purpose kindly give me some instruction that will help me out in this matter.—A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.

If there is good drainage under this floor and about the barn I believe corn will keep alright in the crib which you describe. The cement will not draw damp unless there is dampness to draw. Again the narrow width and small depth of the crib should allow the corn to cure well. The ventilation allowed by the slightly open side and end and by the open top ought to be sufficient to dry out the corn without molding if the corn is put in the crib in good condition. The objection to a false floor is that it will make a harbor for mice and rats and I do not think it necessary. We have kept corn in a small crib this Station 6 feet wide, 10 feet long and 10 feet deep which is closed on three sides, with a cement floor and the corn has not spoiled. As a matter of fact, however, it was quite slow in curing out and we did not find dry enough to shell well in the winter when corn from another crib was perfectly dry and in good condition shell.

If you find after using it that the corn does not cure out at the bottom of the crib you may put in the fall bottom as you describe but I would recommend to try the crib as it is first. Care should be taken not to put green or wet corn into the crib. Corn husked this time of the year dry, and in good condition ought to cure all right in the crib which you have described.

Crop Rotation.

I have been raising alfalfa on sub-irrigated land in the Panhandle Texas for the past nine years with very good success. My experience has taught me that the valley land on which the alfalfa is sown, while produces abundantly for a series of years, uniformly after a lapse of four to five years, the field becomes spotted especially is this true during a continued dry spell. The spots first show in very small patches and growing size from year to year with the age of the plants. Water can be found at depth of from 10 to 15 feet from the surface. I have alfalfa sown as far back as 1893 which is now yielding very poorly. I read in an agricultural paper that alfalfa consumed a great deal of lime in its growth and thought perhaps that was the trouble with my yield. The alfalfa that was sown in 1893 will of course have to be reseeded but that sown only four or five years ago could be saved, if I knew the trouble together with the remedy.—L. T. Mayhugh, Plainville, Tex.

When the crop produces well alfalfa requires a larger quantity of the mineral elements of plant food perhaps than any other crop; hence, if the alfalfa is continued for a long period the same field without breaking or rotating with other crops, such soil may become more or less exhausted in the available supply of the mineral elements of plant food; lime, potash and phosphoric acid being the essential elements of plant food, the supply of which is apt to become deficient. My recommendation is not to keep the alfalfa so long on the same field but to rotate crops. By rotating other crops with alfalfa, keeping the field in alfalfa four or five years, or at most not longer than eight or 10 years, the fertile condition of the soil may be maintained, at least for a long period. While planted in alfalfa the land

PURE HONEY.

Extracted in cans of 60 lbs net, and \$7.80, white \$9. Comb honey in one lb. tions. Send for price list. Nothing genuine bees' honey. Reference to Farmer. The Arkansas Valley Apiarist. CHEEK & WALLINGER, Los Animas, Colorado

produce its maximum crops and larger crops of wheat, corn and other grain may be secured when the alfalfa field is plowed and planted again to these crops.

The application of barnyard manure, lime and other chemical fertilizers will, of course, give some benefit and cause some increase in the yields of alfalfa and perhaps make the fields productive for a somewhat longer period, but in my judgment this will be the more expensive method, costing much more than the reseeding of the land to alfalfa every five or six years. I am mailing you circulars 2, 3 and 5, giving information regarding "The Use of Manures," "Fertilizer," and "The Rotation of Crops as Related to Maintaining Soil Fertility." You will find in circular 5 some proposed "Rotation Plans" in which alfalfa is one of the principal crops.

Breeding Swine.

In breeding swine or live stock of any kind, the breeder should have a well defined object in view, a point toward which to work, a type, an ideal, if you will, well fixed in his mind.

All hogs of the same breed are not alike, and it is this fact that makes improvement of any breed possible. There are different types of the same breed for the breeder to select from, and the intelligence and judgment used in the selection of the animals reserved for breeders will sooner or later demonstrate the success or failure of the breeder. Of course methods of feeding and care cut an important figure. Many men who are good

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Big Crops make him smile

San Joaquin Valley

Ten acres will make you independent

Ten young wage-earners opened and made a success of the famous citrus groves at Lemon Cove, Tulare County, California. Each bought ten acres of land and developed it as fast as he could save money to buy trees. Five years later they had quit their jobs. They were earning from \$250 to \$400 an acre from their orchards. To-day their income is double these figures.

Any man who will work earnestly and intelligently can do as well in the prolific

This valley is over 250 miles long by 100 miles wide. A fertile empire, level as a floor, rimmed with snow-capped mountains rich in minerals and merchantable timber.

There are 10,000,000 acres here that easily can be irrigated. Every acre should be worth from \$500 to \$1,000 when development is complete.

The soil will grow, successfully, all crops of the temperate and semi-tropic zones—grain, vegetables, figs, apples, oranges, pears, lemons, peaches, alfalfa.

It is a famous wheat country; but the big ranches are passing. The watchword of the future is Intensive farming—Big Money Crops.

Water for irrigation is exhaustless. It comes to the land through rivers and streams, or economically may be pumped from the water sheet that underlies the entire basin.

I know the valley intimately. I have studied it for years. I have seen crops planted, harvested and sold to the enrichment of men who came here with little, and to-day have much, all made from the land. Any man who will do his best must succeed.

You still can buy undeveloped acres for \$50 each, and you can make it worth what you will. Soil, water and climate are there ready for your cooperation.

Ten or twenty acres is enough for a start. I have collected much authoritative information that has been condensed and published in a profusely illustrated book-folder of 72 pages. I will send you a copy of this folder on request, and will also mail you our journal, "The Earth," six months free.

I am paid a salary by the Santa Fe to help settle up the country along its lines. The Santa Fe has no land for sale. I will, however, be glad to refer you to responsible parties who have; or, if you prefer, you may correspond direct with secretary, Board of Trade, at Bakersfield and Visalia, Cal., or secretary, Chamber of Commerce, at Fresno, Modesto, Stockton, Madera and Merced, Cal. I will quote you, on request, the low price ticket fares and freight rates on household goods, etc., offered by the Santa Fe.

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry. System, 1181 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

feeders of swine are very poor breeders, but few good breeders are poor feeders.

The tendency of all our improved animals is to revert backward toward the original type, and in the case of swine it should be borne in mind that while there is no stock that can be so rapidly improved by judicious selection, care and feed there is none that will degenerate so quickly under neglect.

Snapped Corn for Steers.

A central Kansas reader says he is feeding snapped corn to a bunch of steers, with alfalfa hay. Is it advisable to feed ground corn or shelled corn, with the alfalfa? He has hogs to follow the steers.

The question was recently answered in an exchange by Prof. H. A. Smith, Nebraska Experiment Station, in response to another similar inquiry. He says: "In an experiment with two-year-old steers two years ago, we found that a little less feed was required to produce a given gain when the corn was first ground, but it was not sufficient to pay the cost of grinding. The experiment showed that corn in the form of meal was worth 2½ cents a hundred more than unground. With hogs behind the cattle to consume the waste, it would seem that grinding corn is not profitable. Should cholera be prevalent to make it unsafe to keep hogs, or should the cattle after a period of feeding be reluctant about eating their feed because of tender mouths, grinding would certainly be advisable. For Nebraska conditions I should favor, for fall feeding, either corn on the stalk or snapped corn, to be followed later in the winter by shelled corn, the change being made gradually."

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

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ORATORY A complete College of Oratory. Regular and special students received.	RAILWAY MAIL Full courses beginning Nov. 30, 1909, and Jan. 3, 1910. Course completed in three months. Tuition, \$15.00.

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

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CLOSING OUT
Cattle, Mules
and Horses

at Talmo, Republic Co., Kansas

FRIDAY
November 19

We are leaving the farm and will sell 10 pure bred Shorthorn cows with calves, our 2,000 pound herd bull bred by Giffords, 16 extra good mules in age from yearlings to work mules, 15 good draft horses and mares and the best saddle horse in this part of the state, gelding, goes several different gaits and drives well; perfectly gentle for women. All this stock is good and is only sold because we are leaving the farm. Talmo is on the Junction City and Belleville branch of the Union Pacific.

CORY BROS.,
Talmo, Kansas

CLOSING OUT
Shorthorns
and Polands

Friday, November 19

At farm near Alma and
McFarland, Kansas

35 recorded Poland Chinas—including our herd boar, Chief Masticator, 4 yearling sows and 9 spring boars by the great Voter.

Our excellent herd bull sired by Gallant Knight, and cows sired by Gallant Knight, White Goods, Orange Viscount, etc.—3 good young bulls. Twenty-four 2-year-old steers, 10 heifers and 10 calves.

Full line of new haying tools 500 bushels seed millet, 50 Barred Rock cockerels, etc.

Write for catalog. L. R. Brady, auctioneer. Free entertainment at Denver House, McFarland. Also free transportation.

A. M. JORDAN,
Alma, Kansas

Harvesting & Storing Seed Corn
PROF. G. HOLDEN

in "Successful Corn Culture."

If every ear of corn intended for planting was harvested not later than the middle of October and hung up in the attic where it could dry out thoroughly before the bitter cold freezes of November and December, millions of dollars would be added to the value of the next year's corn crop.

While there are many who exercise great care in the harvesting and storing of their seed corn, yet we must all agree that the majority have become extremely careless, often depending on the occasional good ears for seed found throughout the entire husking season and in thousands of cases the seed is simply selected for planting in the spring from the crib. There must be a tremendous "jogging" or waking up to the importance of better seed corn in the central west.

We have "Arbor Day." Would it not also be well to have a "Seed Corn Day?" A day when everyone should begin the harvesting and storing of his seed for the following spring. We laugh at our grandfathers for planting their potatoes and sowing their grain in "the moon," that is, in certain phases of the moon. The value of this practice lay, not in the fact as supposed by many that the moon exercised any influence on the crop, but in the having of a definite time and plan for the doing of various things on the farm.

If the harvesting of seed corn, like the feeding of stock, came every day, it would be attended to on time, but it is nothing more nor less than human that the work which comes only occasionally or once a year, as in the case of the harvesting of seed corn, should be put off or neglected altogether, unless there is a definite time and plan for the work.

And so I would suggest that October 10 be set aside on every farm each fall as "Seed Corn Day," and that it be celebrated by harvesting and storing the seed for next year's planting. In many cases the work could not be completed in one day, but a good beginning could be made. However, it will require much less time than is generally supposed. Forty acres is the average amount of corn planted on each of the 228,000 farms in Iowa each year, and this requires less than six bushels of seed, provided there is no waste or replanting. But in order to have plenty to select from and to provide against possible accident, not less than fifteen or twenty bushels to each 40 acres should be saved. One of the very best methods for gathering the seed is to go into the best and earliest planted fields with bags or baskets and select well matured ears from the most vigorous stalks. The ears should then be stripped of their husks and tied together, ten or twelve ears on a string, and hung in the attic at once on some wires where there is a good circulation of air and where it will be protected from the bitter cold freezing weather of November and December.

The advantages of this method of storing are, first, that it gives better protection from mice than where it is spread on the floor or corded in piles or put in racks. Second, it gives better circulation of air, which allows the corn to dry out quickly and thoroughly, thus protecting it from molding and sprouting and from being frozen while it is sappy. The greatest enemy to good seed corn is freezing while it still contains moisture, consequently there is more danger from late harvesting than from too early harvesting. However, it is not a good plan to harvest the seed in September while the corn is immature, as it is more difficult to preserve, will be chaffy and give weaker plants than corn which has been allowed to fully mature on the stalk.

Taking all things into consideration, probably there is no better place to store seed corn than in the attic. The experiments conducted at the college, where the seed was stored, showed that the attic is one of the very best places for seed corn. The second best place seems to be the cellar and especially the furnace room. There are several objections to the average cellar. It is apt to be too damp and the corn must be well dried before putting in the cellar and it must not be

corded up or put in piles, but hung up.

There is more danger from mice and generally there is less room, but it has one great advantage in that it protects the corn from the hard freezes. Seed that is hung in the barn or under an open shed generally comes through the winter in fair condition provided it was harvested and hung up during the early part of October, yet the experience of the last three years shows that much of the seed stored in this way was either killed or greatly weakened. During the warm damp spells, the seed gathered moisture and was injured by the cold freezes that followed.

It is quite generally supposed that if the seed sprouts in the spring it is all right. As a matter of fact, much of it has often been so weakened that it will not grow, especially if the ground is cold or the seed is planted too deep, or if it does grow it gives only weak stalks "fooling around all summer doing nothing."

Let me beg of you not to fall back to the statement which I hear so commonly expressed by the individual, viz.: "I never have any trouble with my seed corn." Quite often I have found that his seed was as poor as that of the man who was not so certain.

Do not store seed corn in barrels or boxes. It will gather moisture as we say and hold or freeze. Do not store over the laundry nor over the stable. Do not put immature or freshly gathered seed corn in a warm room on the floor or in piles. It will either sprout or mold or both. It should be hung up at once, and the windows opened to allow the freest circulation of air.

Do not depend on the crib for seed corn.

Let us have a time and a definite plan for harvesting and storing our seed corn. One day devoted to the seed corn at the proper time may be worth more to us than an entire month of hard work next summer put into a poor stand of corn.

One of the best plans I know of is to begin in the spring by selecting 50 or 100 of the very best ears in your seed corn. These ears should then be butted and tipped and each ear shelled by itself and carefully studied. The kernels should have a bright, cheerful appearance, be full and plump at the tips and have a large clear germ, otherwise they should be discarded. The corn from the remaining good ear should be mixed together and planted as described elsewhere on one side of the regular field. I would emphasize the importance of planting this choice seed at time of the first planting, that I should begin my first field with this seed, putting it on the south and west side of the field unless there was danger that it would become mixed from some neighbor's corn near by. In this case I would put it on the other side of the field. The important thing is to get it in early and if possible on fall plowed ground. This will allow the corn to become thoroughly matured early in the fall. The great importance of this cannot be over estimated. It is the late maturing corn that is caught by the freezes, as there is not sufficient time for it to dry out.

All the seed corn for the next crop should be selected from this patch which was planted from the very best ears. It is a very common practice to select the occasional good ears found throughout the entire husking season. There are three important reasons why this should not be done. In the first place we are more likely to neglect the work until too late when we find ourselves without good seed for the next year. Again, many of the kernels on these good ears selected throughout the entire field or season have necessarily been fertilized by pollen from the scrub stalks and those which are perhaps barren. In other words, we have simply selected a good female but know nothing of the character of the male stalks from which the pollen came that fertilized the kernels. On the other hand, if our seed is all selected from the seed patch planted only from the very best ears, we are much more certain of good parents on both sides.

RICHLY BRED
Duroc Jerseys
AT AUCTION
Saturday, November 27
AT CORNING, KANSAS
50 Head—50 Head

Consisting of 17 tried sows that have made money for me, bred for early spring litters. 15 fall and spring gilts, 12 spring and 10 fall boars, including the good herd boar, McDowell's King. Among the sows are daughters of Crimson Wonder I Am, Sir Thomas by Kansas Wonder, Chief Ohio Again by Ohio Chief 2nd, and Jolly Jim. The fall sows and spring pigs are by the herd boars, McDowell's King by Colossal by Golden Rule and Jolly Jim by Wesley's Improver. Sows are large and smooth. The young stock has been fed and handled like breeding stock should and will make money for their owners. I have always bought good stock and trust this offering will be appreciated. Every farmer and breeder that likes good hogs invited. It will be a good, useful offering. Write for catalogs. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in my care. Jas. T. McCulloch, auctioneer.

F. G. McDowell, Corning, Ks.

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Exposition

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Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1 P. M.—50 Choice Herefords. For catalog write C. R. Thomas, Secy., American Hereford Assn., Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 P. M.—50 carefully selected Shorthorns. For catalog write B. O. Cowen, Asst. Secy., American Shorthorn Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 P. M.—50 best Galloways from herd of N. P. Clarke and others. For catalog write R. W. Brown, Secy., Galloway Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Friday, Dec. 3d, 1 P. M.—50 carefully selected Aberdeen-Angus. For catalog write Chas. Gray, Secy., Aberdeen-Angus Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd 1 P. M.—100 choice Shetlands sale to be held under the auspices of the Shetland Pony Club and in the Dexter Park Pavilion, south of Exposition grounds. For catalog write Mortimer Levering, Secy., American Shetland Pony Club, Lafayette, Ind.

Rambouillet Sale.—Tuesday, Nov. 30th.—For catalog write Dwight Lincoln, Secy., Milford Center, Ohio.

Shropshire Sale, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 P. M.—For catalog write Mortimer Levering, Secy., Lafayette, Ind.

Hampshire Sale.—Thursday, Dec. 2nd 1 P. M.—For catalog write C. A. Tyler, Secy., Coldwater, Mich.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Berkshires
Berkshires



Tuesday, November 16, 1909

29 BOARS 29

At my farm two miles from Wayne and five miles from Talmo, Republic County, Kansas.

15 big strong fall yearlings, 13 spring and the yearling herd boar, Kansas Longfellow 121013. The fall boars are by my herd boars, Wayne Duke 108760 and Black Premier 107631 he by Lord Longfellow. The spring boars are by Black Premier. I have bought stock from the best herds such as Condon of Pawnee City, Nebraska, and Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. My herd sows are carefully selected and represent the very best Berkshire families. Boars are growthy but not excessively fat. Every one guaranteed a breeder. Write for catalog. P. J. George, auctioneer. Send bids to Jesse Johnson representing this paper.

F. T. HADACHEK, - Wayne, Kansas

Aberdeen Angus
CATTLE SALE

At Paradise Stock Farm

Green City, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 23

SECOND ANNUAL OFFERIN

45 Seven Bulls, Thirty-eight Females, 10 With Calves at Foot 45

Consisting of Prides, Queen Mothers, Lady Ann, Burnsire Beauty, Heatherbloom and Drumin Lucys.

The get of some of the most noted bulls of the present day. We invite you to come spend the day with us as we have made arrangements to take care of you, and also offer the best lot of cattle ever sold in this section of Missouri. Bulls fit to head herds, cows and heifers that would be a credit to any herd, and first-class stock with which to found new herds. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Write for free catalog and souvenir to

W. F. ECKLES, - GREEN CITY, MO.

Contributors: W. M. England, Callao, Mo.; John Simmons, Yarrow, Mo.; W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo. Sale under cover rain or shine. Silas Igo, Auctioneer.

40 Head Richly Bred
DUROC JERSEYS

SHARON, KAN., NOV. 20, '09

In this offering we have a 2-year-old boar by Buddy K. 5th by Buddy K.'s Bud 72670, a hog of great quality. He won third prize at the Kansas State Fair in 1908 and will be sold for no fault. No. 2, Ohio C.'s Top Notcher 88547, is a grandson of Ohio Chief and Tip Top Notcher, and his dam is one of the greatest sows of the breed, a grand champion sow. No. 3, Ohio Boy's Gem, litter mate to Ohio C.'s Top Notcher, is one of the attractions of the sale. No. 4 is Wonder's Opal by Sharon Wonder, and won first at the Kansas State Fair in 1906. There are also five fall gilts by B. F.'s Ohio Chief, the boar on which Mr. Alfred won first in class and first on aged herd in 1908. Among others are nine spring gilts by B. F.'s Ohio Chief, and 3 spring boars, 14 spring gilts, and 9 spring boars by Top Commodore, who was first in class and reserve grand champion, and was in the young herd which won first at the Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs in 1909. The dams of the offering were sired by Ohio Chief, Tip Top Notcher, King of Cols. 2d, I Am Advance, Proud Ohio Boy, B. F.'s Ohio Chief, Silk Wonder 3d, Griffs Banner, Sharon Wonder, Mc's Pride, King Wonder and Rose Moss. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

S. W. ALFRED & SON,
Sharon, - - - - Kansas

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 To be pure seed gathered under our direction. Examined by the U. S. Agricultural Department and found to be pure. Copy of their letter and catalpa facts in illustrated booklet mailed free. Write for same.
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 Guaranteed as represented, and priced reasonable.
 Special Prices for fall trade
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PHIL WALKER
 Elk County, KANSAS



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320 acres, 3 miles from Chester, with good improvements, good orchard and good neighborhood. Land all around it selling from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Price \$85 per acre, for quick buyer. Other bargains in smaller tracts. For further information, call on or address
R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

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IRRIGATED LAND.
New Mexico. All kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables. High market prices close for all you can raise. Abundance of water for all purposes. 9 out of 10 buy. If you want some of this, write now. Only \$50 per acre. Worth \$100—in a year.
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to sell the best and easiest selling irrigated land in New Mexico. Sells on sight. 9 out of every 10 buy. Water ready to deliver. Farmer agents wanted especially. If you can hustle, write today to
C. NIXON, Chanute, Kansas.

ALFALFA LANDS.

All lands in Webster county, Neb., will grow the finest alfalfa, three and four crops every year. We want to send you illustrated matter regarding this beautiful, prosperous country. We have a snap for a quick sale on a half section with 35 acres alfalfa now growing, 135 a. cultivated, finely improved. Write for particulars. Red Cloud Real Estate, Red Cloud, Neb.

262 1/2 acre farm, in Franklin Co., Neb., 2 1/2 mi. from Bloomington, Co. seat. About 200 acres choice bottom alfalfa and corn land. 60 acres good pasture, fair improvements, fine spring, never falling water, from hill, 30 feet above level of house and barn and 45 feet above level of balance of farm land. One of the most ideal farms and best bargains to be found. Price only \$15,000. Choice 1280 a ranch, well improved. Several quarter section and larger and smaller farms that are bargains. For information see or write
Wm. Anderson Franklin, Neb.

OKLAHOMA LAND

OKLAHOMA FARMS.
Best county for corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and tame grass. 80 acres \$3,500, 160 acres fair improvements, \$4,000. Write for list of bargains.
VOGELE & WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

FOR SALE—160 acres valley land, 10 miles southwest of Vinita, Okla. This land is level, smooth, bottom land, and will grow anything. It is located just a few miles from the Chelsea oil fields, and it is only a matter of time, when the land will be developed. Price \$40 per acre. Mullen & Breker, Room 15, Turner Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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We own and control over 50,000 acres of choice farm lands in Eastern Oklahoma, the garden spot of the new state, that will produce successfully corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and alfalfa. Low prices, easy payments. Perfect titles. Few farms for trade. Agents wanted. Write
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Branch Offices, Pryor Creek and Nowata, Oklahoma.

800 BUSHELS CORN GOES
with 310 acres of the very best land for stock and grain farm in Craig county, near Vinita, Oklahoma. 160 acres in cultivation; balance hay and pasture. Price \$25 per acre. For further particulars, write
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160 acres, 2 miles of R. R. town, 110 acres in cultivation, 65 acres wheat with farm, fenced and cross-fenced with 4-foot hog wire, 4-room house, large barn and granary with mow, good dirt, 2 miles of school, telephone and R. F. D., 8 miles of county seat. Price \$7,000 for 30 days.
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The educational center of Oklahoma State University and best system of schools in the new state. Fine farming lands at reasonable prices. Good water. Write for list and prices.
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160 acres adjoining town, all in cultivation, good house, barn, granary, good orchard of all kinds of fruit, fenced and cross fenced. This is one of our best bargains, and if you are interested do not delay. (First come first served.)
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110 acres fine river bottom. All in cultivation. A few nice pecan trees, no gumbo, sandy loam. Produce 60 bushels of corn to the acre. Finest alfalfa land, barn, but no house. Incumbrance \$2,000; long time if sold quick. Price \$50.00 per acre. Write
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Improved on public road, and railway station on place. Good land, good water, good health. Worth \$50 per acre; will take \$25 cash per acre. Address owner,
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ZIMMERMAN IRRIGATED LANDS.

Advance \$10 Per Acre December 1, 1909.
Forty acres in alfalfa will afford an annual income of \$2,000 per year, and more than double that amount in fruits or early vegetables. Thirty dollars down will secure you a contract for 40 acres and the balance in 10 or 20 payments, without taxes or interest, if fully paid before 1913; when a warranty deed and deed for perpetual water rights will be given.
Write for particulars about the best investment in irrigated lands in America, to the General Selling Agents,
THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 West Seventh Street, Topeka, Kan.

TEXAS LAND

SOUTH TEXAS LANDS

For sale by the party that owns them, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40. Any sized tracts, improved or unimproved.
J. R. WESTMORELAND, Eagle Lake, Tex.

MEXICAN LAND

MEXICAN LAND

EXCURSION TO OLD MEXICO

On the first Tuesday of each month we run special car from Wichita.
PINEAPPLE CITY
Is the town now being laid out on our land 60 miles south of Tampico on the coast, and sold to American settlers. Richest of level land, two crops of corn per year. Write us for booklets.
THE MEXICO IMMIGRATION, LAND & FIBER CO.
E. J. Votaw, President, Wichita, Kansas.

KANSAS LAND

KANSAS LAND

A FEW SNAPS IN ABSOLUTELY LEVEL LAND.
320 a., perfectly level, 200 a. in wheat, 4 miles from two towns.....\$20.00 a.
488 a., very fine, not a foot of waste.....\$12.50 a.
160 a., 12 miles out, very fine.....\$11.00 a.
These are special bargains. Write me. **H. D. HUGHES,** McDonald, Kansas.

320 acres of perfectly level land. 160 acres in cultivation. 160 acres incultivation. good improvements, close to school, on telephone line and Rural Route. Terms on \$5,000.00 if desired. If interested please write for full complete description.
EDWIN LYMAN, McDONALD, KANSAS.
\$20 PER ACRE.

KANSAS LAND

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

SUMNER COUNTY BARGAIN.
240 acres, 125 in cultivation, balance pasture, good living water, 6-room house; price \$45 per acre. Write
APPLING, HORTON & MEEK, Wichita, Kan.

BEST FARM IN JACKSON COUNTY for the money. 297 acres, 200 under plow, 225 acres alfalfa, rest pasture, \$10,000 worth of improvements, half mile from town. Price \$20.00 per acre.
MANVILLE & BAILEY, Holton, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY KANSAS LAND.
Good soil as any in the state \$10 to \$15 per acre, well improved land \$15 to \$25 per acre. Partly rough at \$6 to \$8 per acre. Come before the new railroad gets here or write
J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kan.

80 ACRES NEAR HALSTEAD, KANSAS.
72 acres now in wheat, excellent alfalfa land, fair improvements, R. F. D., telephone, new school and church. Price \$4,500. Write
McDERMED & GETTER, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

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

NESS COUNTY LAND.
320 acres, 10 miles from Ness City, 100 acres in cultivation, 4 room frame house, barn, well and windmill, some good alfalfa land, place is all fenced, land lays good, and in good locality. Price \$16.00 per acre. \$2,000 cash, three to five years time on balance.
LOHNES & CASON, Ness City, Kansas.

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

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

SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS, LAND.
Let me know your wants. Choice bargains and money makers. Make a specialty of exchanges in land and merchandise. What kind of a proposition have you got? Let me hear from you.
CARL G. ANDERSON, Athol, Kan. Broker.

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

GREENWOOD COUNTY LAND.
160 acres about 1/2 in cultivation, and 1/2 in native grass; small improvements; 3 1/2 miles from one town, 4 to another; price \$35 per acre; \$1,000 cash; balance at 6 per cent.
G. K. JACKSON LAND CO., Eureka, Kansas.

TWO REPUBLIC COUNTY SNAPS.
800 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Wayne, 9 mi. county seat, 1/2 good farm land, balance pasture, 200 a. cultivated, fair house, 2 good barns, 75 a. alfalfa, 60 a. hog timber, running water. Price, \$45 per acre. Consider smaller tract near Kansas City. 160 a. 2 mi. Wayne, fair improvements, timber, running water, some alfalfa. For other bargains write or see
B. J. GEORGE, Wayne, Kan.

SPLENDID FARM IN WILSON CO.
Within a few miles of city, 142 acres of first class land, 2 sets of improvements, consisting of frame house and large cattle barn, new brick house and large barn, part in cultivation, balance alfalfa and clover, never falling water. Come and see this farm or write for particulars. Can be bought for less than actual value. Price

DO YOU WANT IT? 640 a., 350 in cult., smooth and level, corn and wheat land, 200 a. in wheat, 6 a. in alfalfa, 275 pasture, living water, new house, 5 rooms, large stable, 2 good wells, granary, etc. Close to school, 3 mi. town. Price for quick sale \$18 per acre. No trades, terms. Big tree list. Stinson & Weyand, Spearville, Kan.

Oklahoma lands are good investments. They are continually increasing in value. Look up the many bargains under that head in this issue.

KANSAS LAND

ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms for sale. Write for lists.
C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kan.

A HOME.

For you at a bargain price, 320 acres fine level land. For particulars write to,
WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore, Kansas.

160 ACRES.
9 miles Healy, 40 acre good alfalfa land, 80 acres plow land, balance pasture land, no improvements, running water, a snap at \$1,500. Write for my bargains in land.
WARREN V. YOUNG, Dighton, Lane Co., Kan.

CLAY COUNTY FARMS.
If you want a choice farm or stock ranch at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre, call on or address
ERNEST PINKERTON, "THE PIONEER LAND MAN," Clay Center, Kansas.

Buy Western Kansas Land.

Should you want to buy any Western Kansas land for speculation or for a home, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write me at once for prices. Address
EUGENE WILLIAMS, Minneola, Kansas.

HELLO FARMERS!

Have you read my list of GREENWOOD CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, clover cattle and hog country in the west. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to
P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

160 Acres—\$50 Per A.

160 acres well improved, 100 acres in cultivation, 30 acres pasture, balance mow land and timber, 1/2 mile from school on R. F. D., two good wells, creek runs on land. Price \$50 per acre. Write the owner
Box 315, Neodesha, Kan.

Sumner Co. Kansas Land for Sale

Wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa and hogs. All kinds of fruit and berries do fine. Abundance of water. Fine climate. Farmers get rich here; so will you. Prices \$30 and up. Write us, information free. List your stock of merchandise for exchange.
H. H. STEWART & SONS, Wellington, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN ANDERSON COUNTY.

187 acre farm in Anderson Co. Kan. 100 acres of choice creek bottom land in cultivation, 45 timothy and clover, 25 timber, balance pasture, 7-room house, stable 16x24, corn crib, granary, 1 mile to school, rural mail, price \$37.50 per acre.
360 acres, Anderson county, Kan., 4 miles from Welda and Colony, 200 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, nice 7-room house, good barn, fine orchard, rural mail, telephone, price \$35 per acre. This is a splendid stock farm. Let us show them to you.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

If You Want

a quick deal, list your trading property with us. We trade while the other fellow sleeps. We have exchanges for land, merchandise, live stock, or anything of value. Try us.
NEFF REALTY CO., Olathe, Kansas.

500 TRADES.

We have the largest list of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise, hardware, hotels, liveries, etc., of any firm in the West. We print description of your property on our list, and we will get you a good honest trade of just what you want.
GRAHAM BROTHERS, Eldorado, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for stock of merchandise. 80 acres, all under cultivation, 60 acres ready for wheat. Fenced but no other improvements. Price \$2,500. Also 6 room residence, good frame barn 30x18 with loft; 1/2 block in fine fruit trees, one half bearing; four blocks from postoffice. Price \$3,000. Address owners, J. C. Lohnes & Son, Ness City, Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR MDSE.
160 a. farm imported, 4 mi. Chandler, Okla. City of 5000 inhabitants. 120 a. tillable, 40 a. timber and pasture. Close to school and plenty of water. Also 720 a. of wheat land in Barber Co. Kan. Clear of incumbrance. Price of Okla. farm \$5,000, Mort. \$950. Price of Barber Co. land \$7.50 per a. Make propositions to owner.
C. E. TINKLIN, Corning, Kan.

LOOK HERE!
247 acres fine bottom land. 1 1/2 miles from town, city school and churches. 160 in cultivation, fine orchard and grove, 30 acres alfalfa, 75 wheat, fenced, well and running stream, timber, 9-room house, barn 30x20x14, chicken house, granary, crib, imp. shed, smoke house. Price \$75 per acre, will carry \$10,000. No better corn and alfalfa land in Kansas.
GRIMES & STULL, Minneapolis, Kansas.

KANSAS LAND

COWLEY COUNTY FARM. 160 acres, good six room house, about 80 acres bottom, never falling water, 12 acres alfalfa. 60 acres corn, close to school and church. Price \$7,500. Terms if desired. R. A. GILMER, Kansas. Arkansas City, Kansas.

BUY A HOME CHEAP. We are showing lands in the Lost Mountain section of Canada at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20. Low excursion rates twice a month. Write for full information. NELSON BROS., Clyde, Kansas.

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

200 ACRES IN Marshall County, Kan., three-fourths miles from town, 100 acres in second bottom land, 160 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, 7 room house, cellar, small barn. Cattle shed, hog house, orchard, well and windmill. A bargain at \$90 per acre. Good terms. SUMMERFIELD REALTY CO., Summerfield, Kan.

REPUBLIC COUNTY LAND. 25 farms in this county for sale; ranging in prices from \$50 to \$75 per acre. Choice corn, wheat and alfalfa land bargains. Write for information, or call on J. G. HELWICK, Kansas. Belleville, Kansas.

BOURBON COUNTY FARM BARGAIN. 160 acres, 4 miles north of Fort Scott, Kan. 65 acres in cultivation, 40 acres wild and tame meadow, 55 acres pasture, practically all tillable, good 5 room house, barn, abundance of water, near school, and R. F. D. telephone. Small orchard and grove. Price \$50 per acre. We have others. Write for list. MURPHY & SIMPSON, Kansas. Fort Scott, Kansas.

FARM UNDER PRICE. 320 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, balance in grass, located 6 miles from good R. F. D., 2 miles from postoffice on U. S. D., and phone in house, 1 mile to school, in Butler county, Kansas, 40 miles from Wichita. Improved with good 4-room house, barn 24x30, granary, crib, etc., fenced and cross-fenced, has good wells of fine water. Price, \$35 per acre. This is a bargain. Land joining it selling for from \$40 to \$50 an acre. This must sell. See The Nelson Real Estate & Inv. Co., 137 N. Main street, Wichita, Kan.

44,000 ACRES. Just out on the market in Texas close to the Simmons property, lays fine and a black sandy loam. We will sell the entire tract for \$10 per acre. A fine colonization proposition for someone who can handle this tract. 160 acres, 2 miles from a good town in McPherson county, Kansas, well improved, 100 acres under cultivation. Price, \$5,500. Fifteen quarters in Hodgeman county, fine for a ranch. Price \$7.50 per acre. CHAS. PETERSON, Hutchinson, Kan. 18 1/2 N. M. St.

BARGAINS For CASH or TRADE. Of all kinds direct from owners of farms; ranches, mdse., hardware, hotels, livery barns. Send for our book of trades or cash list. Bersle Real Estate Agency, Eldorado, Kansas.

FARM BARGAINS NEAR WICHITA. 280 acres, 8 miles of Wichita, 180 acres in cultivation, 55 acres in alfalfa. 3 acres in orchard, trees all bearing, 2 good springs, good 6-room house, 2 large barns. You can't beat this for a home and a money-maker. Write for our large list of farms. V. L. MOORE & CO., Wichita, Kan. Opposite postoffice.

BEST FARM IN KANSAS. 560 acres bottom valley land, all smooth, fine black sandy loam, no waste land, small orchard, 200 acres fine alfalfa land, new 10-room house, hot and cold water, lighted with acetylene gas, bath and toilet, 600-barrel cistern, sewer system, R. F. D., telephone, 5 1/2 miles to two railroad towns. Price \$65 per acre. For further particulars write NEAL A. PICKETT, Kan. Arkansas City, Kansas.

MISSOURI LAND. FARMS FOR SALE in South Missouri. I have several good farms for sale on easy payments from \$5 to \$10 an acre. Please write me for full particulars. WILLIAM BOWEN, Missouri. Houston, Missouri.

OREGON LAND. ENGLISH WALNUT LANDS. For sale in Yamhill county, Oregon, 40 miles from Portland, both water and railroad transportation, 5 and 10 acre tracts; 10 per cent down and 2 per cent per month. These tracts are already planted and we will care for them four years free of charge. Write for further particulars. Address FRED A. WALKER REALTY CO., 133 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

Every Man is Entitled to a Slice of This Good Old Earth. Some Are Getting It; Some Are Not. Are you one of that is not? You can get a slice from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the wheat belt, where they have fine soil, fine climate and plenty of water if you will write TEED & ORBISON, Jetmore, Kan., for their list of farm lands. They have something good.

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. 15—J. H. Miller, Kirksville, Mo. Nov. 16, 17—Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Ia. Sale at Sioux City. Nov. 18—Closing out sale M. A. Low, Horton, Kan. O. M. Keats, Manager.

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

Trotters, Saddle and Drivers. Nov. 18—Closing out sale, M. A. Low, Horton, Kan. O. M. Keats, Manager.

Jacks and Jennets. March 1st and 2d—Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo. March 1st and 2d—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.

Marriage Muleys. Nov. 18—John Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

Jersey Cattle. Feb. 15—O. P. Dovel, Auburn, Neb.

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

Shorthorns. Nov. 17—Shawnee Breeders' Association L. I. Vrooman, manager, Topeka, Kan. Nov. 19—A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan. Nov. 23—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo. Feb. 24—Glover & McGlynn, Grandview, Mo. Nov. 26—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians. Feb. 8-10—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, at South Omaha, Neb.

Poland Chinas. Nov. 19—A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan. Nov. 27—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan. Jan. 7—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan. Jan. 22—H. B. Vanhooser bred sow sale, Eldon, Mo. Jan. 27—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan., sale at Clearwater, Kan. Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsay, Kan. Feb. 15—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan., at Concordia, Kan. Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Feb. 23—G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb. Feb. 25—Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan. Feb. 25—Lee Gress, Nelson, Neb., and John Barnard, Angus, Neb., at Nelson, Neb.

Durocs. Nov. 16—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan. Nov. 30—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan. Nov. 27—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan. Jan. 11—W. M. Puttman, Tecumseh, Neb. Jan. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan. Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan. Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan. Feb. 3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan. Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan. Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb. Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blain, Kan. Feb. 14—R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan. Feb. 17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan. Feb. 18—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan. Feb. 21—F. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan. Feb. 23—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan. Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan. Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan.

Berkshires. Feb. 15—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan.

Combination Sales. Dec. 11-18—Enid Fine Stock Show and Sale, F. S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla. Feb. 16, 17, 18—Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

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

Two hundred and forty acres of Sumner county land is offered by Appling, Horton & Meek of Wichita, Kan. Write for full description. The price is \$45 per acre and is considered a very rare bargain.

Volume 27 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book is the largest volume yet issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It contains pedigrees of 19,591 cattle, of which 7,021 are bulls and 12,570 are cows. This volume contains 3,087 entries more than the last one did, and also contains a complete list of the members with the charter and by-laws and a report of the 1st annual meeting. The price of the book to non-members is \$3.00, and it may be had by addressing Sec. F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.

Geo. M. Hammond of Manhattan, Kan., has some special attractions in Duroc hogs to offer. He has three Tattarrax boars, and two G. M.'s Carl Col. boar pigs that are real herd headers. These are toppy fellows, and would like to have them go to good breeders. On Tattarrax and one G. M.'s Carl Col. boar he is going to grow out and use. He also has a few left of the plainer kind weighing from 200 to 250 pounds that will be priced right. He also has two good Wonder Chief boars. Since Wonder Chief has been sold to a breeder in Missouri some of his pigs should be in demand.

W. H. Rhodes of Manhattan, who has long been known as a breeder of Herefords, Berkshires and Percherons, is now acting as sale manager for the big Hereford sale to be held at Manhattan on Nov. 18. Forty head will be offered and they are especially valuable by reason of the strong infusion of Princes blood. Princes 4th no longer lives in Kansas but has won honors in his new home in Nebraska and his cry still remaining here are all the more valuable. It is very seldom that so many animals of this breeding are to be found in one sale offering. Write Mr. Rhodes for a catalog at once as the sale date is fixed for Nov. 18, and you will be sure to be interested.

The Holland Stock Farm of Springfield, Mo., which has become famous in the west

KANSAS LAND

KANSAS LAND

LAND. Sumner County's rich mellow soil will soon be as famous for the production of Corn and Alfalfa as it is for wheat which will send the prices soaring. Better get in on the ground floor and get a good farm while the prices are yet comparatively low. We will be pleased at any time to show you field after field of Alfalfa that cuts from 5 to 7 tons per acre. Write me now for my list of land at \$25, to \$50 per acre. Owner's price my price. WM. HEMBROW, Immigration Agent Rock Island Lines. Caldwell, Kan.

MARION, MORRIS AND DICKINSON county, Kansas lands. Bargains in improved farms at prices ranging from \$45 to \$80 per acre. Write for big list. T. C. COOK, Lost Springs, Kansas.

SHARON VALLEY ALFALFA FARMS. Choice corn and alfalfa farms for sale in Barber county, Kansas. Crop failures unknown. Write for particulars and list. Address WILLIAM PALMER, Kansas. Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

800 ACRE BARGAIN IN NESS COUNTY, KANSAS. Only 1 1/2 miles from Ness City, all in cultivation and will all be sown to wheat and 1/4 crop goes to purchaser. Price for a short time \$25 per acre, look this up, a genuine bargain. Let us send you our land list KIRBERG & MILLER, Ness City, Kan.

100 FARMS FOR SALE. 200 acres adjoining Horton, one of the best locations in eastern Kansas. \$80 per acre. This is a real bargain. Write for complete description. McCORMACK & FRIEND, Kansas. Horton, Kansas.

A 240 ACRE BARGAIN. Anderson county, Kansas 7 room house Telephone, R. F. D., 1/2 mile from Kincaid. Good orchard, abundance of good water. All tillable, all fenced and good fenced. Price \$50 per acre. V. C. ARCHER, Kansas. Colony, Kansas.

CO. HIGH SCHOOL PRIVILEGES FREE with our farms. We have farms of all sizes, improvements to suit. Some we can sell on small cash payment. For a special bargain, we offer, 120 acres 2 miles from Altamont, 4 room house, fair barn for 6 head, good water, well fenced, in fine neighborhood. 65 acres farm land, 55 acres pasture. Price for quick sale \$3,800. NEW-HOUSE & SON, Altamont, Kansas.

FARMERS, BUY LAND WHERE IT PAYS RETURNS. 640 acres, 11 miles from town in famous Cheyenne Valley perfectly smooth choice land. This section will sell for \$20.00 per acre within 12 months. Get busy if you want it at \$13.00 per acre. Cash. W. O. FALLIS, Kansas. St. Francis, Kansas.

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

DOES THIS SUIT YOU. 200 acres, Cherokee Co., Kan., 12 miles west of Joplin, splendid roads; 75 acres in pasture and grass, 5 acres in orchard, yard and stock lots, 80 acres in cultivation; 40 acres sown to grass last spring; hedge and wire fence; every foot tillable, no rock or waste land; lays fine; good bearing orchard; good 6 room house, cellar, smoke and chicken houses, corn cribs, hog sheds, barn 24x48. An ideal home in a good community and a rich country. The price is only \$50 per acre; half cash, balance on liberal terms if desired. The owner has made enough money to retire. SHARP REALTY CO., Kansas. Wichita, Kansas.

KINGMAN COUNTY LANDS. Banner wheat and corn county of the state. Write for selected list. Brown Real Estate Co, Kingman, Kan. Hodgeman County Lands. Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and county map. F. M. PETERSON, Kan. Jetmore, Kansas. COWLEY COUNTY FARM. 440 acres, 11 mi from Winfield, 5 miles from Townsend. 160 acres cultivated, balance blue stem pasture, living water, good buildings, orchard, alfalfa, prairie hay, fine grain and stock farm. Price \$13,500, good terms. CHAS. N. PAYNE, Kan. Hutchinson, Kansas.

OTTAWA COUNTY FARM BARGAINS. Nice little 80 acres, 6 miles out \$2,600. Fine 120 acres, 4 miles out, fair improvements, mostly smooth, black soil at \$5,000. A dandy half section, 5 miles out, 10 miles from Salina, half in cultivation, nearly all could be farmed, black loam, lies fine, plenty good water, 2 windmills, lots of fencing, fair improvements. A bargain at \$40 per acre. We have others. Come or write. SHEPARD & HOSKINS, Bennington, Kansas.

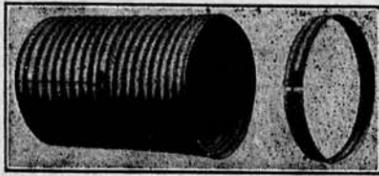
AN IDEAL FARM FOR SALE. Kansas farm of 300 acres, adjoining a flourishing railroad town, forty miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. The soil, naturally rich, has been made more fertile by twenty years of judicious crop rotation, and by the liberal application of manure; well watered, fine walnut timber, finest blue grass pastures, alfalfa, timothy and clover meadows; finest corn and wheat land; well fenced; hay, cattle and horse barn for a large amount of live stock; large silo, water tanks, granary, fine mill, etc. A model stock or grain farm, ready for use. An excellent opportunity. For complete information address K 225, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A GREAT FARM SALE. Of the very finest farms in this country. 160 a., 16 mi. Topeka, 2 1/2 mi. level road to town, main line Santa Fe, fine 6 r. house, new barn 40x48; another 30x40, good orchard, 40 a. hog light, not one acre rough or waste land rich soil, must be seen to appreciate. Price \$75 per acre. No. 1. 80 a., 8 mi. Topeka, one fine wagon road, 1 1/2 mi. station, 7 r. house, fine new barn, no waste land, rich soil, most beautiful slightly location in county school, orchard, alfalfa. Price \$10,000. No. 22, 160 a. well imp., 16 mi. Topeka, 3 1/2 mi. station, \$7,500; \$3,500 cash, No. 17, 146 a. highly imp., rich valley land, 19 a. alfalfa, \$9,500. No. 16. Write for list; we have the farms. WINGETT LAND CO., A. J. White, Farm Salesman, 109 W. 6th, Ave., (Stormont Bldg.), Topeka, Kan.

Good Things to Buy. 80 acres, fenced, good land, 14 miles from Wichita, \$55 per acre. Also 140 acres same. These are the two best buys on a large list. I. B. CASE & CO., Kansas. Wichita, Kansas.

The Easy Coupling for Long Culverts.

- Royal Road Drag.
- Wheel Scrapers.
- Drag Scrapers.
- Fresno Scrapers.
- Road Plows.
- Ingot Iron Culverts.



Look for triangle brand on every sheet. 99.94 per cent pure iron.

The Road Supply & Metal Company

15 St. and Santa Fe tracks, Topeka, Kansas.

Christmas Book Sale



The Rush is On! Thousands now have our big Free Christmas Book Sale Catalog. Sit down and write us a postal card this very minute asking for it. This catalog shows plainly how you can save from one-fourth to one-half on every book you buy this Christmas.

Orders are pouring in faster every day for these wonderful bargains.

5,274 Different Titles, covering one million books on sale in this big catalog, more than in many city libraries. There are books for young folks and there are books for grown ups. Beautiful gift books in colors; magnificent library sets in cloth and genuine crushed leather; Bibles and books of science, reference and business.

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Just let us send you this catalog. We know it will surprise you. We are showing a line of books that people have been taught to look for only in the stock of high class city book stores. There is no book too good to have a place in this catalog, but it also contains a greater variety of inexp ensive books than are found in any book store. No matter what you want to pay, whether 5 cents (there are 100 books at this price) or \$5.00, we have the book.

"A Dream of Fair Women," 89c

The Regular \$3.00 Harrison Fisher Gift Book. To give you an idea of the book bargains in this Free Christmas Book Sale Catalog send us 89 cents and we will send you "A Dream of Fair Women," profusely illustrated in colors by Harrison Fisher. Size, 7 1/2 x 10 inches. Boxed. Never before sold for less than \$3.00.

If you want it shipped by mail add 18 cents for postage. But, whether you want this book or not, be sure to write for our Free Christmas Book Sale Catalog No. 65K18.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

WONDER OIL LAMP FREE

This is a Genuine offer to lamp users, made to introduce the Wonder Incandescent 100-Candle Power Kerosene Oil Lamp in every locality. Many times BRIGHTER, CHEAPER and SAFER than Gasoline. Electricity or ordinary lamps for lighting homes, offices, stores, halls and churches. We ask that you show it to your neighbors. If you accept the proposition we will send you, we will give you a lamp FREE. Send your name and name of your nearest express office.

UNITED FACTORIES CO. Largest Lamp House in America. 1062 FACTORY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Saginaw Silo

Best of All Because it has many features not found on other silos. The continuous steel door frame takes away one of the most objectionable features that you have found in other silos. The openings are 22x6 3/4 inches. It's air tight. Built of the best materials. Don't buy a Silo until you get our proposition. The Saginaw is the best Silo made. We know it and can prove it.

Write For Catalog and book on silage feeding. It gives you the ration. The percentage of profit of feeding silage as compared with dry feed. It tells you exactly how the Saginaw is constructed. Write for our proposition. Farmers' Co-operative Produce Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Dept. L

for its Percheron and German Coach stallions and mares, will consign ten head of Imported Percheron horses to the End, Okla., Fair and Live Stock Association sale, which will be held during the week of Dec. 11-18. Mr. Chas. Holland, the owner, thinks this is an excellent consignment of high class horses. It will consist of two 2-year-old, four 3-year-old and three 5-year-old imported mares, and one 2-year-old imported stallion. These mares are all black, and weigh from 1650 to 1800 pounds, and are typical animals of the breed. They are all acclimated, broken to work, and bred to Champion Minet 44897 (60953).

F. J. Searle, owner of the East Side Farm Dairy Holsteins, Okaloosa, Kan., writes that on October 25, Superintendent W. P. Ryan of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth visited his farm for the purpose of purchasing a foundation herd of Holsteins for the prison. Mr. Ryan was so highly pleased that he expressed a regret that the Government appropriation did not allow him to buy more of the mature cows. However, he bought three nice young cows and seven splendid young heifers, and the finely bred young herd bull Butter Boy Pieterge 3d Lad 59008. Mr. Searle states that in addition to this sale he has sold 11 bulls and 3 females to parties in different locations in Kansas since August, and feels that this shows a decided interest in dairy stock in general and the Holstein in particular. Mr. Searle states that three-fourths of all his sales are made to customers who saw his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

Souvenir Free.

To all parties who write for catalog of W. F. Eckles, Nov. 23 Aberdeen-Angus sale and mention Kansas Farmer will be sent a beautiful souvenir. Remember the address is Green City, Mo.

Berkshire Boars.

If you want a well bred, big strong Berkshire boar don't fail to attend F. H. Hadachek's sale to be held at his farm near Wayne, Kan. Tuesday, Nov. 16. If unable to attend bids can be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hadachek's care at Wayne.

Spring Boars at Bargain Prices.

Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., is advertising some extra good spring boars of the large stretchy type. They are bred right and ready for service. Don't fail to look up ad in this issue. They are priced right and a bargain at the price asked. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Seckles Angus Cattle.

Don't forget the big sale of strictly first class Aberdeen Angus cattle to be made at Green City, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 23 by the well known breeder W. F. Eckles. He has a choice assortment of bulls, cows and heifers that are representatives of the noted Queen Mother, Hather Bloom, Drummin Lucy and Lady Ann families. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him about this sale.

Good Farms in Allen County.

Attention is called to the real estate advertisement of Wilson & Wood of Moran, Kan., in which choice corn, wheat and alfalfa land is offered in Allen county. They also have several fine farms near town that are priced very low for such farms. Look up their ad on other page and write them for prices. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Duroc Herd Headers.

Don't fail to look up the ad of R. D. Martin & Son of Eureka, Kan. They are offering some choice spring boars sired by Dandy Duke and that should move them quick. Martin & Son have established a record for breeding show type Durocs. They breed both for size and quality. If you buy from this herd you will not fail to get your money's worth. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The Independence Business College.

If you are contemplating to give your boy or girl a course to fit them for good business positions we would advise that you write to the Independence Business College of Independence, Kan., for the Independence Business College Journal devoted to educational interests. It's free. It gives a full description of the many advantages that can be secured through a course in this well known college. See announcement on another page of this issue and if interested write. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boars and Bred Gilts.

H. C. Stanfield of Buffalo, Kan., is offering some extra good herd boars for sale sired by Kansas Kant-Be-Beat and Jerry Wonder, out of well bred sows. Mr. Stanfield has one of the good herds in southeastern Kansas. He knows how to feed as well as breed. He always has size with all the quality that any breeder would want. If you want a good herd boar or a few good bred gilts write to H. C. Stanfield at Buffalo, Kan. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Grand Perfection Boars.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer we start an ad for Jewell Bros. of Humboldt, Kan. They are offering spring pigs sired by Grand Perfection No. 7789. For sale at a very low price to move them quick. Grand Perfection is a hog that has sired some very high-class stuff and is one of the well bred hogs in the state. There is few breeding boars his equal. Write Jewell Bros. for description of these pigs advertised or better send your order for your choice. You can not make a mistake at the price asked. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Durocs With Quality.

J. U. Howe of Wichita, Kan., is offering some choice Duroc gilts and boars sired by Perfect Improver. Mr. Howe has over one hundred head to select from and they are one of the best bunches of spring pigs the writer has had the pleasure of seeing. If you are looking for quality and good breeding you can find it in this herd. Mr. Howe is advertising one hundred head of the best pigs he ever raised. There are several herd headers in this herd and many gilts that would add grace and dignity to any herd. If you want something strictly fancy in Durocs write to J. U. Howe at Wichita, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Emil Hoffmeyer's Consignment.

Special mention is due two of Mr. Hoffmeyer's two-year-old bulls. One of these is an excellent individual and should go to head some good herd. A typical Hereford head, nice drooping horns, excellent coat of hair and a well marked animal. He is sired by Madison 155789, a fine Columbus bred bull, and is out of the best breeding cow in Mr. Hoffmeyer's herd. This animal has not been panned, but is in good breeding condition and will be a bargain for the buyer. The other two-year-old bull is also a Columbus bred bull, not quite so

KANSAS LAND

SPLENDID IMPROVED FARM. \$8,000 will buy 7 1/2 acres of good second bottom land, 60 acres in cultivation, good new 5 room house, cellar has sand rock floor, good out buildings, close to railroad, school and church. On R. F. D., telephone and gas line. Perfect title, no incumbrance. Rents for \$400 the year Write

LEROY N. WALLING, 1007 Massachusetts Sts., Lawrence, Kan.

SEDGWICK CO. FARM BARGAIN. For sale: 480 acre farm, level dark soil, 306 a. in cultivation, 180 a. in pasture. Good 11 room house, large barn 32x56 ft., also good tenant house and barn, close to good market town, and 18 miles of Wichita, price only \$24,000. \$8,000 cash will handle this balance at 6 per cent interest 5 years. **BEATTY REALTY CO.,** Opposite Post Office, Wichita, Kan.

AN EXTRA FINE FARM. 240 acres, 1 1/2 miles from shipping station, 5 miles from good town, on R. F. D. and telephones, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in pasture, land in extra fine condition. Large house, large cattle barn, 40x52, large horse barn 40x50 all new. Fine young orchard, 2 acres of timber. Lots and all fenced in best of condition. Price \$50 per acre. **T. F. COLLINS** Harris, Kansas.

PAVNEE COUNTY FARM. 560 acres for sale. 10 miles south of Nckoma, 8 miles of Rowan. Good house and barn. Granary for 4,000 bushels of grain. Two wells, two windmills, all fenced and cross fenced. 20 acres hog tight fence; about 400 acres in cultivation. 15 a. of alfalfa. 160 a. of alfalfa land. 30 ft. to water. This is a good farm and will bear inspection. Price \$40 per acre. \$15,000 cash, balance terms. **G. A. ROSE & SON,** No. 5 Sherman East, Hutchinson, Kan.

I WANT TO OFFER AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN. a farm 15 miles from Colby, smooth as a floor, good black loam soil, 100 acres in cultivation, and seeded to winter wheat. Rural delivery running by the farm every day. All the 100 acres of wheat to go with farm. We think this one of the best bargains in the county today. And anyone wanting a quarter section in a good live neighborhood, will find a bargain in getting in touch with the owner. **IKE W. CRUMLY,** Colby, Kansas.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BARGAIN. 120 acres, 1 1/2 miles from good shipping town, 30 acres in cultivation, balance pasture orchard, 5 room house, barn, telephone, R. F. D., free gas for domestic use. Price \$30 per acre. \$1500 cash; balance to suit purchaser. For further particulars write **ROSS DEFENBAUGH,** Independence, Kan.

CORN, ALFALFA AND WHEAT LAND. 160 acre farm in Republic banner corn and alfalfa county of Kansas only 1 1/2 miles from Belleville. 6-room house, new barn and other improvements, nicely located. 35 acres alfalfa, \$42,500. Another 160-acre improvements, 1 1/2 miles from Belleville, \$10,800. These are two of the many choice bargains we have to offer. Write for information or call on **HALL & CARTENSON,** Belleville, Kansas.

\$2400 Buys 'Eighty' Near Town—Terms

Because owner must sell we offer a nice smooth fertile eighty, half mile of good town, 5 room house, barn, abundance water, 20 pasture, 60 cultivation, nice neighborhood, worth \$3,000 for \$2,400 on terms to suit. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD,** Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kansas.

\$4,000

80 acres, Anderson county, Kansas, adjoining town of 700. On 3 railroads, all in cultivation, good 6 room house, barn for 10 horses. Plenty of good water and gas for light and fuel. Price \$50.00 per acre. \$1,000 down, balance on terms at 6 per cent. Write **EBERT C. SIMON,** Garnett, Kansas.

WOODSON COUNTY EASTERN KANSAS 620 acre farm, 400 a. creek bottom in cultivation, well improved, all fenced hog tight, 6 miles to good town, \$40 per acre. ...240 acre farm, 180 a. in cultivation, alfalfa, clover and corn land, well improved, close to town, price \$50 per acre. ...160 acre farm, 70 a. cultivation, fine improvements, one mile to town, \$35.00 per acre. ...160 acre meadow, can all be plowed, limestone soil, 5 miles from town, \$30 per acre. 80 acres, 50 a. in cultivation, well improved, 4 miles from town. Price \$45.00 per acre. Write or come at once. **WOODSON COUNTY REALTY CO.,** Yates Center, Kansas.

showy, but will make an excellent breeding animal, possessing the Columbus type and marking. The four yearling bulls in this consignment are all by Gay Donald, an excellent son of Beau Donald 7th, and are a fine bunch of yearlings.

Shorthorn and Mule Sale. On Friday, Nov. 19, the Corey Bros., located at Talmo, Kan., 13 miles north from Corcordia will have a big stock sale. They are going to leave the farm and for this reason everything will be sold. Included in the sale is a bunch of pure bred and high grade Shorthorn cows and calves. The excellent herd bull was sired by Giffords great bull Red Gauntlet. This bull is a solid red and weighs about a ton. 16 mules of different ages and about the same number of fine young draft horses and mares. Also a very choice cream colored combination saddle and driving horse perfectly gentle for women. For any particulars concerning this sale write Corey Bros., Talmo, Kan.

Phil Walker a Reliable Jack Breeder. The name of Phil Walker of Moline, Elk county, Kansas, is widely known all over the state of Kansas as the pioneer jack

SHORTHORN CATTLE

FOR SALE. 12 bulls, 12 to 18 months; 20 cows and heifers for sale. **SHAW BROS.,** Glade, Kan.

FOR SALE.

10 choice young bulls from 8 to 12 months old, part straight Scotch. Choice yearling and short two-year-old heifers. Good colors, bright red, priced right. **C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kan.** Address Mail R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS. Special offering of four bulls. One by Archer 205740 out of a Victoria cow. Three by Nonpariel Star, one a Victoria, one Imp. Edelweiss and one Christmas Gift. Also a few choice heifers of equal quality and breeding. **JOHN REGIER,** Whitewater, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—As I cannot longer use my two herd bulls, I offer them for sale at much less than their value. "Prince Consort No. 187008," beautiful dark red, 8 years old; sired by imported "Prince of Perth," dam full sister to "Lavender Viscount," is a straight Scotch bull of the finest breeding. "Master of Alysdale No. 241519," handsome roan 4 years old; weighs in only fair flesh about 2,000 pounds. Sired by "Dictator No. 182-425." He is a magnificent animal. His dam Nellie Cundiff was one of the best cows in my herd, and a great milker. Also cows and young bulls for sale. Come and see them. **CHAS. W. MERRIAM,** Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

RENO HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bulls in service, Forest Knight 226084 and Victor Archer 264156. Breeding stock for sale. **Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kan.**

Evergreen Home Farm. Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Bred Hornless. Berkshire Hogs, Oxford Down Sheep. Bourbon Red Turkeys. **LATHROP,** MISSOURI.

JEWEL SHORTHORNS

A young herd of up-to-date breeding. Also Percheron and Standard bred horses. In stud, the Percheron stallion Marquis De Wierre (Imp.) Also the Standard bred stallion, Red Seth 31185. Farm adjoins town. Come and see us. **W. T. LOWE,** Jewell, Kansas.

GREENDALE STOCK FARM

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Arditham Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited. **COL. ED. GREEN, Prop.,** Florence, Kansas.

GLENWOOD HERD. The home of the Scotch bulls Prince Pavonia 207316 and Searchlight 290231. Large type Poland China boars. Designer 39199 and Major Look 48039. The original Designer kind—choice herd boars now ready for shipment. The Designer kind that grow big. See my cattle exhibit at the leading fairs this fall. Write your wants. **C. S. NEVIUS,** Chiles, Miami Co., Kansas.

20 Shorthorn Cows and Heifers

All are bred or have calf at side. 3 GOOD YOUNG BULLS that I am sure will suit. Everything nicely bred and in good condition. Moderate prices. **D. H. FORBES & SONS,** Topeka, Kan. R. F. D. No. 8, Bell Phone 31.

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right. **H. W. McAFEE,** Bell Phone 59-2, Topeka, Kan.

Spring Hill Shorthorns

300 Head Scotch and Bates Pedigrees **C. G. COCHRAN & SONS,** PLAINVILLE, KANSAS.

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

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL STOCK FARM

Shorthorn cattle, large type Poland China hogs, 10 spring boars priced right. Write me your wants. I meet parties at trains. We can do business. Come and see me. **H. F. PELPHEY & SON,** Humboldt, Kansas.

Center Grove Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorn cattle and 20 bred sows and a few good spring boars of large type Poland China hogs. Write me what you want. No trouble to answer letters. Bell phone. **J. W. Pelphrey & Son, R. D. 6, Chanute, Kan.**

breeder. Mr. Walker has been raising and selling jacks for 25 years and never has had a law suit over any dispute. Mr. Walker sells with an absolute guarantee as represented, or your money back. He is the owner of two good farms in Elk county and is now serving his second term as county commissioner. His guarantee on an animal is as good as a government bond. He now has for sale 75 head of jacks and Jennetts. These are the big boned smooth kind of the Mammoth breeding with scale and quality. The ages are from yearlings up to 7 years old. They are all acclimated and broken to serve promptly. Mr. Walker

is making special prices for fall trade and places an absolute guarantee on every animal he sells. Write for prices and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Hubert Griffiths First Sale.
The breeders first public sale is always looked forward to with more or less uncertainty. There is always a wonder in the minds of those connected with the sale whether the offering will be properly grown out. Is the breeder well enough liked to attract a number of his neighbor for it is these buyers that must largely be depended upon in the first sale. Has the breeder done his part and finally has he the nerve to sit by and see his stock sold at what looks like slaughter prices. If he is strong in the particulars in which we have just mentioned he will make a successful breeder. No matter what his other qualifications are he will learn, Hubert Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan., showed himself master of the situation at his first sale. The offering was a strictly good one and attracted buyers from a distance. The entire offering averaged about \$22. Among the best buyers were O. M. Stewart, Leonardville; Tony Sump, Winkler; C. Chartier, Clyde; Peter Peterson; Morganville; Fred Schwab, Morganville; Fred Robison, Clay Center; Erwin Schurle, Clay Center; Henry Goff, Winkler; E. L. Linder, Clay Center; and A. J. Campbell, Morganville.

McDowell Sells Durocs Nov. 27.
One of the best chances of the season to buy something useful in Durocs will be at F. G. McDowell's sale to be held at Corn- ing, Kan., on Saturday, Nov. 27. On this date Mr. McDowell will sell 54 head, making practically a closing out sale because of having bought a farm near Topeka and not wanting to move so many. He expects to continue in the business but about all of his great, old tried sows go into this sale. About all of them are bred for early far- row either to the herd boar McDowell's King of Mr. McDowell's great young boar sired by G. C. Col. Among the sows are daughters and granddaughters of such well known sires as Kansas Wonder, Crimson Wonder I Am, Chief Ohio Again, Young

Mr. C. A. Stannard will include in his Hereford offering to the Shawnee Breed- ers' Association sale, to be held at To- peka, Kan., November 17, his show cow Ruby, one of the senior heifer calves which he showed this year and two senior bull calves which he showed, one of which was never out of the money from one end of the circuit to the other. He will also contribute a junior yearling, the equal or superior of the one which he sold in the Kansas City Royal sale. The balance of the offering is in good strong condition, and an exceptionally good lot of 2-year-old heifers will also be included.

John, etc. The great boar McDowell's King is the sire of most of the young stuff. He was bred by Grant Chapin and is a grandson of the noted boar Golden Rule. His gilts that go into the sale are excellent individuals and the spring and fall boars are very large, strong husky fellows just what the trade demands. Write at once for catalog mentioning Kansas Farmer, and after examining it send buying instructions to Jesse Johnson if unable to be present.

A. M. Jordan Closing Out Sale.
A. M. Jordan of Alma, Kan., one of the best known and liked breeders of his part of the state, has sold his farm and will make a closing out sale of his Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle at the farm near Alma and McFarland on Friday, Nov. 19. Mr. Jordan will offer a big lot of pure bred hogs that are in reality just the tops as he has culled out all the poor ones and sent them to market. Included in the offer- ing are four yearling sows and 9 spring boars by the noted boar Voter. Among the good sows are daughters of On and On, Meddler 2nd, Darkness Perfection etc. The herd boar, Chief Masticator by Masticator, will also be sold. There will be 80 Short- horns sold, 13 of which will be registered. The rest are high grades including 27 two year old steers. The herd bull is a son of Gallant Knight and a good one. Some one will doubtless buy him far below his value. There are cows by Gallant Knight, White Goods by Choice Goods, Orange Viscount etc. The cows are carrying but little flesh on account of having suckled big calves but they are good ones and should be looked after by those that know good stuff. Be- sides the live stock there will be a full line of nearly new haying toys, 500 bushels of millet seed, 50 very choice Barred Rock Cockerels and a share with 14 volumes in Standard Record Poland China Associa- tion.

SOME INTERESTING OFFERS.

The Kansas Farmer	\$1.00
The Western Poultry Journal.....	.50
The American Swineherd50
The Pig Feeders' Manual (a very practical book on the care and feeding of hogs for profit).....	.50
Total	\$2.00
Our Price for All.....	\$1.25
The Kansas Farmer	\$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer.....	.50
The Western Poultry Journal.....	.50
Total	\$2.00
Our Price for All.....	\$1.25
The Kansas Farmer	\$1.00
The Western Poultry Journal.....	.50
The Peoples Popular Monthly.....	.25
The Fruitman and Gardner.....	.50
Total	\$2.25
Our Price for All.....	\$1.25

Don't Forget to send us your list of magazine and other papers that you wish to subscribe for this winter. It will be money in your pocket to do so.

A Sure Way to Immune Hogs Against Cholera and Worms.
It is a well known fact that hogs go skimming around a cinder pile licking up what lye they can collect because their in- stinct tells them there is health in that cinder pile. A Missouri farmer not long ago spilled a jar of soft soap in his yard where a drove of hogs were penned, and in less time than you could say "jack rab- bit," the hogs were in it nose deep—the farmer was surprised to find his hogs eat- ing better, more sly and the sick ones got well and added flesh and fat—this taught him a valuable lesson, the lye in the soap

Mitchell County Breeders' Association

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

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—50 head regis- tered cattle. Herd headed by Royal Goods 293325, by Select Goods, by Choice Goods. Young bulls ready for service, for sale. **MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.**

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED Shorthorns. 40 head. Herd headed by Popular Knight, by Gallant Knight. Some choice bull calves of fancy breed- ing for sale. **JOHN STROHL, Cawker City, Kan.**

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

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

UPLAND HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Headed by the Scotch Duchess of Glos- ter bull Dreadnaught. 1 red bull 20 months old, out of a Lord Mayor dam for sale **GEO. W. BEEMIS, Cawker City, Kansas.**

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

A YOUNG HERD of up-to-date breed- ing. Everything recorded. Our herd bull Alfonso by Magnet has produced us some great calves this season. **BRINEY & BRINEY, Beloit, Kan.**

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

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

A FEW HEREFORD bull calves got by Hobson 977221 and out of dams trac- ing through Lamplighter to Anxiety 4th, priced later. Berkshire boars, spring farrow, for sale. **W. B. & J. M. RODG- ERS, Beloit, Kan.**

50 HEREFORD CATTLE comprising the H. B. Woodburg herd. Some famous cows in this herd. 8 young bulls of serviceable age for sale. 4 miles from Tipton, Kan. 8 from Cawker City. **JOHN SCHMIDT & SONS, Tipton, Kan.**

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

ANGUS CATTLE.

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

ANGUS CATTLE, the feed yard and show yard type. Young bulls for sale this winter. Inspection invited. **HARRY BARNES, Beloit, Kan.**

PERCHERON HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—The home of Vidoque (Imp.) 40403, also the brood mare Risetete (Imp.) 61115. In- spection invited. Farm adjoins town. **E. N. WOODBURY, Cawker City, Kansas.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES—Instud; Imported Rabelais 42529 by Cosaque by Theidus, who sired Calippo and Casino. Visitors welcome. **C. J. JOHNSON, Solomon Rapids, Kan.**

THE HOME OF JACQUE W. 41659 by Triatrey, dam Imported Risetete. Inspec- tion of my Percherons invited. **RALPH G. MCKINNEE, Glen Elder, Kansas.**

COLEDALE STOCK FARM—The home of three first prize winners at the Inter- national. Nothing but the best in this herd. Come and see use. **FRANK A. COLE, Barnard, Kan.**

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

COACH HORSES.

LAWNDALE STOCK FARM—Olden- burg German Coach horses. Interna- tional prize winning stock. A tried stallion for sale. Inspection invited. **JO- SEPH WEAR & SONS, Barnard, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS.

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

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

DUROC JERSEYS.

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

ALFALFA STOCK FARM. The home of the best in Duroc Jer- seys. Choice boars, fall sows, in fact, most anything you want. **PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. 40 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Write for prices. **A. B. DOYLE, Beloit, Kan.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS.

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

AUCTIONEERS.

COL. H. H. VANAMBURG, General and Live Stock Auctioneer. Phone 434. **BELOIT, KANSAS.**

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sunrise Stock Farm.

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

J. W. TOLMAN, Hope, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY CATTLE. Herd headed by Eminence of Berchwood, whose ancestors have butter fat records of 668 pounds to 714 pounds per year. Herd tuberculin tested. Write for prices. **FREDERICK HOUGHTON, Galva, Kansas.**

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN, AUCTIONEER. Pedigreed live stock. Write me for dates. **Bunceton, Mo.**

COL. ESSIE CRAVEN, NORTH BRANCH KAN Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ask about him.

COL. JOHN D. SNYDER, Winfield, Kan., LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Sales made everywhere. Write or wire me for dates. Prices reasonable.

A. C. Manifold, Tarkio, Mo. Live Stock Auctioneer. Selling for the best breeders in Western states. Still have a few open dates for fall.

W. C. Curphey, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire for dates. **Abilene, Kansas.**

H. R. LITTLE, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER MANCHESTER, KANSAS. Good service at reasonable charges.

T. E. DEEM, Auctioneer. Pure bred sales a specialty. Get my open dates. Terms low. Address **CAMERON, MISSOURI.**

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer Write or wire me for date. **Wellington, Kansas.**

Residence Phones Office Phones Mutual 114; City 528. Mutual 134; City 626 **W. WEIDMIER,** Experienced Live Stock Auctioneer. Terms reasonable. Big tent free. Write or wire me for date. **Cameron, Mo.**

Jas. W. Sparks Live Stock Auctioneer. Marshall, Mo. Twenty years selling all breeds.

J. H. Moorman Live Stock and general farms sale auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance phone connection. **SOLOMON, KANSAS**

A. L. Albright Live Stock and General Farm Sales Auctioneer. Square dealings and persistency my motto. Correspond with me. Ad- dress, **Waterville, - Kansas**

LIVE AND LET LIVE Is my motto. Reasonable charges and good service. Choice of dates if you write early. **JAS. T. McCULLOCH** CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.



SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT



To our old customers in Kansas and to those who may become our customers, we take this opportunity to call your attention to the fact that we have just completed our new importing establishment opposite the Nebraska State Farm at Lincoln, Neb., and believe that we have one of the most complete importing establishments to be found in the West today, and are in a better position than ever to fulfill the needs of the stallion men throughout the country. At the present time we have 100 head of imported Percheron, Shire, Belgian and German Coach stallions in our stables. These horses were all imported during the months of August, September and October and are the low-down, heavy-boned kind with lots of quality. They range in age from two to five years, in weight from 1,700 to 2,300 pounds, all the fashionable colors. Write us telling us your wants. All correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for our new catalog. It will be ready for distribution in three weeks.



WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.,

Lincoln, Nebraska



Mention this paper when writing.

DUROC JERSEYS

FARMINGTON DUROCS—45 choice spring pigs, both sexes, sired by the great boar, Wests Duroc Paragon and Kantbeats Heir by Kantbeats, out of Orion, Tip Top Notcher and Improver 2d dama. G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS. The tops of my spring crop. Sired by the Champion Chief Tattarrax and G. M.'s Carl Col. Dams of the richest breeding. Reasonable prices. GEO. M. HAMMOND, Manhattan, Kan.

SOLLENBURGER'S DUROCS.

Breeding of the very best. Choice boars and gilts of March and April farrow for sale. Write at once if interested.

R. G. SOLLENBURGER, WOODSTON, KANSAS.

GREENWOOD HERD DUROCS JERSEYS. Herd boar Dandy Duke #4663, few choice spring boars for sale and few extra good spring boars for sale. L.M.S. REIMBOSE spring and fall gilts, few tried sows bred for spring litters. Write or come and see me. R. D. MARTIN & SONS, Eureka, Kansas.

WHITNEY'S DUROCS.

Spring boars and gilts of choice breeding for sale. Write for prices and description. W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kansas.

GOETHE'S DUROCS.

25 spring boars for sale sired by my herd boars Attractive Chief, Big Crimson, Walnut Wonder and others and out of sows by Ohio Chief, Kant Be Beat, Nebraska Wonder, Model Chief Again and King of Col's II. Write me. T. E. GOETHE, Leonardville, Kansas.

CROW'S DUROC JERSEYS.

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

DUROCS "GROWN IN THE OZARKS." Ohio Chief and Col. blood. Litters by Muncie Chief, Model Prince, King of Models, Inventor, the King, I Am Advance; several by Col. Carter, my leading bred boar. They are grown right, are good, and we answer all letters of inquiry. C. L. CARTER, Cabool, Mo.

HOWE'S DUROCS.

Special prices on boars and gilts sired by Rex K., champion at Wichita fair this year. Also a few by Perfect Improver, Grand Champion at Wichita 1917 and 1908. Only a few left, get busy and send in your order. J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas.

STANFIELD HERD DUROC JERSEYS—Choice young stock for sale, sired by Kansas Kant Be Beat and Jersey Wonder. My sows are of best breeding and good quality all in the 500 pound class. I can please you. H. C. STANFIELD, Buffalo, Kansas.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

February farrow that are the large, smooth kind at \$25 each. The second prize yearling at St. Joseph \$40, and others by Buddy, K 4th. Also 60 sows and gilts. Write your wants to J. E. WELLES, Faucett, Missouri.

CEDAR LAWN HERD.

Offer Long Wonder fall gilts open or bred or can breed them to either of my young herd boars to suit purchaser; also offers spring boars and gilts by such sires as Long Wonder, Belle Chief, Belle's Top Model and High Notcher at farmers' prices. I can please you. F. M. BUCHHEIM, Prop., R. F. D. No. 3, Leocompton, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD.

Spring gilts and herd bear prospects for sale. Sired by Tattarrax, the Kansas and Oklahoma champion. College Lad and Pleasant View King. Out of such sows as Pleasant View Queen, College Girl, John's Choice and Bob Orion. Prices reasonable. R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kan.

GILTS RESERVED FOR MY FEBRUARY 2 BRED SOW SALE.

Big growthy spring boars for sale at bargain prices. Bred right and fed right, priced right. E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, Kansas.

50 DUROC JERSEY BOARS KING OF COL. 2ND BLOOD 50

I have decided not to hold fall sale and these are for sale privately. They are out of as good sows as the breed affords, and we have them by King of Col's 2nd, F. C.'s Col. and other good boars. Plenty of herd boar prospects. FRANK ELDER (Successor to Grant Chapin, Green, Kansas.)

25 GOOD BOARS—25 SELECT GILTS.

Durocs by King of Col's 2nd, G. C.'s Col. and G. C.'s Kansas Col., excellent individuals and out of daughters of Model Chief Again, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and other like sires. Also an extra yearling by King and out of an Ohio Chief sow. CHAFIN & NORSTROM, Green, Kansas.

ELK CREEK STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Two valuable mature herd boars for sale. 100 spring pigs to select from. Best of breeding and individuality. Always something for sale. Come and see my herd or write me. J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kansas

ALFALFA STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Bonney K 47075 Put's Model 61863 Lincoln Chief 77685 I have a number of extra good early spring boars for sale. Also a few choice spring gilts. I will be pleased to make you prices. I guarantee everything just as represented. PEARL H. PAGETT, R. R. 2, Beloit, Kan. Remember the Pagett-Sollenburger sale of high class bred sows Feb. 1.

DUROC JERSEYS

SPRING BANK HERD DUROCS

Herd headed by W. H.'s Colonel, the first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson fair 1909, and Chief's Orion, the third prize aged boar, at Kansas State Fair 1909. A few choice spring boars and sows bred to either of above named boars for sale. W. H. WILLIAMS, Raymond, Kan.

Grandview Duroc Jersey Herd

Headed by Standard Model 80485, Tom Davis 42009, and Crimson Monarch 80429. Fine lot of spring pigs by these sires and out of great dams. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

Fitch's Kant- Chief Improver

A nice line of March and April boars to price worth the money after August 1. Write any time for prices and information. W. T. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kansas.

R. & S. FARM

is the home of the best in Duroc breeding. Always something for sale. Our bred sow sale is February 3rd. A large part of the offering will be safe to the service of King of Kant. A lot of young sows by Golden Ruler. RINEHART & SLAGLE, Smith Center, Kansas.

Hanley Strain of Durocs

Write for prices. PAUL B. JOHNSON, Leavenworth, Kan.

The Chester Thomas Durocs

I am now offering 30 head of choice Duroc Jersey boars for sale. Mostly the get of Nebraska Wonder. Herd is very strong in Crimson Wonder blood. Prices right. Call or write. CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS.

Bull calves from dams yielding 10,000 pounds of milk in a year, and upward. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kan.

EAST SIDE DAIRY HOLSTEINS.

Our present supply young service bulls in running short, but several the best ones still on hand, better get particulars about them. Nothing will improve your Dairy herd quicker than one of these youngsters. F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

at bargain prices for 30 days. Bulls of serviceable age \$75 and up. Bulls 5 to 12 months \$50 and up. Bull calves 1 to 5 months \$30 and up. A few females to spare. "ROCK BROOK FARM," Sta. B., Omaha, Neb. Henry C. Gilsman, Prop.

DUROC JERSEYS

COFFINS CREST HERD DUROC JERSEYS. For sale, a few choice spring boars and one yearling. These are sired by Royal Improver, Perfect Improver, Chief Tattarrax and King Ingomar. Priced right and all first class herd headers. H. A. J. COFFINS, Potwin, Kan.

did the work—it happened to be Merry War Lye. Hog raisers will do well to mix a little Merry War Lye with the slop and thereby greatly add to your hog profits. Try this experiment—thoroughly mix one tablespoonful of Merry War Lye with enough swill for 10 hogs—feed night and morning for ten days, notice the improvement in those hogs—see them liven up—see them take on weight, and for cholera and worms, Merry War Lye will absolutely exterminate the epidemic and if fed right along, will immunize the hogs against disease. For larger number of hogs, mix one-half can Merry War lye with ordinary barrel of swill. Merry War lye is for sale at all druggists and grocers at only 10 cents a can or 24 for \$2. It costs hardly nothing and does wonders with a herd of hogs—be sure you get Merry War lye as this lye is specially made so as to be absolutely safe to feed.

Experienced stock raisers are practically unanimous in stating that cattle and horses should be fed ground feed. The bulletins of the experiment station prove that grinding the feed will produce more milk, more beef, more pork, more mutton—and more work from the horse. So it is no longer a question whether you should have a mill or not, but which will best do the work. The "Corn Belt" feed mill is a strongly built machine. All parts are interchangeable. A system of knife rings in the cutting head of this mill chops up the corn or grain before it goes to the grinding rings, making much less power necessary to run the mill than is required for any other mill of its capacity. On account of the slow speed the feed is not warmed. This mill handles new, soft or spongy corn better and faster than any other mill, the knife and shear reducing giving a fine even grade of work on the corn and cob, wit hexceeding light draft. The "Corn Belt" mill has lathe-centered burrs, insuring fine, even grinding. The burrs may be changed in three minutes, permitting you saving your sharp burrs for fine grinding and saving your sharp burrs for corn and cob. This is impossible on the average mill, on which it takes from one-half hour to two hours to change the burrs. This feature yours say, is worth the price of the grinder. The Spartan Manufacturing Co. of Pontiac, Ill., makers of the "Corn Belt" mill, have such faith in their product that they are willing to place a mill in the hands of a prospective customer for twenty days' free trial, and let him be the sole judge of its merits. Certainly no fairer offer could be made.

The Kansas Farmer one year.....\$1.00 The Western Poultry Journal one year .50 LaFolletts' Weekly Magazine one year 1.00 Total\$2.50 Our Price for All.....\$1.50

Are you thinking of buying a manure spreader? If so you are interested in knowing more about the Grinnell Detachable Spreader, which is a combined manure spreader and farm wagon. This is a new machine that is made so that all of the spreader gearing can be detached in about ten minutes from the spreader box, leaving a complete farm wagon for other uses on the farm. This is claimed to be an entirely different feature from anything else that has ever been put out in the line of manure spreaders. If you will turn to the advertisement of the Grinnell Detachable Spreader, 99 Broad St., Grinnell Ia., you will find that the first illustration shows the spreader completely equipped for business. The second one shows the gearing cage removed by the unscrewing of a hand bolt on each side of the spreader. It is all attached together and one man can remove it without the use of a block and tackle. The Grinnell is guaranteed to be as good a spreader as there is made, and if you buy it you can have the use of an extra farm wagon by removing this cage. Or you can buy it without the trucks. Kansas Farmer has urged its readers to buy and use manure spreaders as the shortest and best means of conserving the fertility of their land. Write to Chas. F. Chase, Pres., Grinnell Detachable Spreader Co., 99 Broad St., Grinnell, Ia., for catalog and full information.

The National Corn Exposition, which will be held at Omaha from Dec. 6-18 inclusive, will undoubtedly exceed that of last year. There will be more exhibits of all kinds and the program will be enlarged so that there will be entertainment and instruction for all who may visit this great institution. The elaborate preparations of the officials in charge indicate their expectations and it is safe to say that they will not be prepared for any more people than will come. This is an exposition that has to do directly with every class of people in the corn belt states and is of interest to everybody in this country. The men who will give addresses in the main auditorium during the show are among those who have contributed to the great mass of knowledge on the subject of life, heredity in plants and animals, and other information about agronomy that the world has in its libraries. Most of these men are practical scientists though some are noted for their abilities in other fields of usefulness. Twenty-five states in the Union will send exhibits and the United States Government will have a larger exhibit than it has last year. In fact the Government will show from two of its important departments. The Agricultural Department will have on exhibition the collection it showed at Seattle at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and the Interior Department will make a large and interesting showing such as it has not done except at world's fairs before.

Outline of Program For the American Society of Animal Nutrition. Prof. D. H. Otis, who is so well known in Kansas through his very efficient work in connection with the State Agricultural College, and who is now Professor in the State University of Wisconsin, announces the following program of the American Society of Animal Nutrition, whose annual meeting will be held at Chicago on Nov. 27. This very important meeting is called for the first day of the International Live Stock Exposition. Professor Otis is secretary-treasurer of the association. Report of Executive Committee. D. H. Otis, secretary, Madison, Wis.; report of treasurer, D. H. Otis; report of registrar of elections, J. T. Willard, Manhattan, Kan.; report of committee on affiliation with other scientific societies, H. J. Waters, chairman, Manhattan, Kan.; report of committee on methods of reporting results of feeding experiments, F. B. Mumford, chairman, Columbia, Mo.; report of committee on terminology of feeding experiments, H. J. Waters, chairman. Paper, "How to Feed Experiments to be of Greater Value to the Farmer", H. R. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.; report of standing committee on experiments, H. J. Waters, chairman, president's annual address, H. P. Armsby, State College, Penn. Miscellaneous business: report of organization of standing committee on experiments; method of publishing reports; fixing dues for 1910.

The Kansas Farmerr one year.....\$1.00 The Western Poultry Journal one year .50 Bryan's Weekly Commoner one year 1.00 Total\$2.50 Our Price for All.....\$1.50

RED POLLED CATTLE

AULD RED POLLS. Herd established 7 years. Choice breeding and individuality. 3 young bulls for sale. Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE.

10 cows and heifers bred to drop calves in spring; all good individuals. One extra good herd bull. Most of the cows belong to the R. two families. Priced right for quick sale. F. H. SHOEMAKER, Centerville, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

7 choice young bulls and a few good females for sale. My prices are right. Come and see my herd. C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

POLLED DURHAMS.

Young bulls. Cows and heifers bred to Roan Hero, the Double Standard champion. Prices reasonable. Write for terms. C. J. WOODS, Chiles, Kansas.

BELVEDERE X2712--195058

son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1685 150264 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town. D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

Linscott Jersey Cattle

Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C. Any animal for sale. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

Some very choice young bulls and bull calves out of particularly strong milking, good testing dams. Close in Mr. Dalrymple and get prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, Pontiac, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

9 TOPPY HEREFORD BULLS 9

For sale, sired by Loyalty 16233 by Imp. Majestic, Armou's great bull. Their dams rich in the blood of anxiety 4th, Cherry Boy, Beau Real, and Resod. These bulls are good and will be priced to sell. W. L. WOOD, Strong City, Kansas.

Jacks and Hereford Cattle.

Stocks for sale at all times. Write us what you want. YATES BROS., Faucett, Mo.

Beau Brummel

10th 167719. Modern Herefords. Herd built Beau Brummel 19th 167719. Beau Beauty, 192235—and Protocol 2d 167719. Robert H. Haslett, Eldorado, Kansas.

FINE SHEEP

Kansas Agricultural College Sheep

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL RANCH

Galloway Herd, headed by Pat Ryan of Red Cloud 26038, Starlight 2d of Tarbreoch 24773 and Valarius 29088. Bulls and heifers for sale from my herd of 180 registered Galloways. E. J. GUILBERT, GHI, Kansas.

Twelve Galloway Bull Calves

9 to 12 months old, all extra good ones, good bone and coat of hair, most of them sired by "Imported Randolph." Will sell very cheap if taken within 30 days owing to lack of feed. S. M. CROFT & SONS, Bluff City, Kansas.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

The Kansas Farmer has made arrangements whereby we can supply our subscribers with any magazine or periodical published at greatly reduced rates.

Write Iron Works Company, Kansas City, Mo. Gentlemen:—Referring to the awards given us on the "Stationary Gasoline Engines" at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, would say that this award was made on our exhibit of the Witte engines only.

Very truly yours, Moran Engineering Company, Inc. by John M. Moran.

New Light for the Home.

Over 20,000 homes are now using the Wonder Lamp at a cost of one cent a night for a brilliant yet soft illumination.

Schedule of Farmers Institutes.

P. E. Crabtree will be at the following places and dates: Mound City, Nov. 6; Fort Scott, 8-9; Girard, 10-11; Columbus, 12-13; Altamont, 15-16; Independence, 17-18; Erie, 19-20; Garnett, 22-23.

DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS

Fourth large importation within the year arrives November 23rd, which, added to our present stock, offers intending purchasers the finest collection in America.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

BERKSHIRES

BRAEBURN BERKSHIRES

Young pigs, high class in quality and breeding.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kan.

RIDGEVIEW BERKSHIRES.

2 herd boars for sale. 1 two-year-old by Forest King, other males of different ages. Sows and gilts open.

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS.

for sale. Long bodied smooth spring pigs. The best breeding and excellent individuals. No culls shipped. Visitors welcome.

J. M. NELSON, Marysville, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES OF MASTERPIECE AND PREMIER LONGFELLOW strains 75 bred sows and gilts begin farrowing Aug. 15.

E. D. KING, Burlington, Kan.

BERKSHIRES—OVER 250 HEAD.

To select from. Choice boars and females of various ages. Baron Duke 75000 and Masterpiece 77000. Spring pigs for sale. We guarantee satisfaction.

Write LEON A. WAITE, Winfield, Kan.

MR. FARMER

You need a Berkshire boar—buy a good one. It pays. We are offering 50 big boned, growthy fellows ready for business, weighing 125 to 250.

Order today and get first choice at special prices \$20, \$25 and \$30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW YORK VALLEY HERDS BERKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.

25 years experience with these breeds. Sows bred to and sired by Field Marshal 162200 and Lee's Masterpiece 99715. Young stock for sale. 50 spring and summer boars and gilts at \$25 each; two extra fancy herd headers at \$50 each.

J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kansas.

The Indian Creek Grange.

One of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the state is the Indian Creek Grange near North Topeka. The members have recently completed a large and commodious hall which will be heated by a furnace and lighted by a special light plant that is now being installed.

The Passing of the Lamp.

If country people would investigate Acetylene Lighting impartially, this is what they would find out about it. They would find that Acetylene gaslight is not only the most brilliant, beautiful, coolest, steadiest and cleanest of all home lights, but the safest as well.

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.

Automobiles are today factors in the daily life of the nation, and every school boy has come to recognize this fact as an axiom.



J. D. Maxwell, Mgr. Realizing that the key-note of the industry has become the maximum of motors for the maximum number of people some manufacturers concentrated the efforts of their designers on a product that would appeal to the masses.

Morton's First Sale a Dandy.

The Morton's held their first sale of pure bred Poland China last Friday. The day was ideal and hundreds of farmers, many of them with automobiles began to arrive early in the forenoon.

- 1 Ira Fory, South Haven..... \$59.00
2 C. B. Palmer, Peabody..... 37.50
3 R. L. Pomroy, Elk City..... 26.00
4 G. W. Adams, Milford..... 23.00
5 John Dugan, Tampa..... 25.00
6 Lee Stanford, Lyons..... 42.00
7 Dugan, 29.00
8 Dugan, 29.00
9 S. T. Foster, Ponca City, Okla... 37.50
10 C. B. Palmer, 30.00
11 Richard Castello, Tampa..... 27.00
12 Ed. Welch, Tampa..... 23.00
13 Welch, 26.00
14 Harry Hackley, Tampa..... 30.00
15 Dugan, 28.00
16 Joe Baler, Elmo..... 28.00
17 Tob Jantz, Durham..... 22.50
18 J. C. Meehan, Tampa..... 22.50
19 J. R. Richmond, Marion..... 20.00
20 W. Hensley, Tampa..... 25.00
21 Joe Baler, 20.00
22 Abe Frick, Durham..... 20.00
23 John Sweeney, Tampa..... 20.00
24 John Urbanek, Marion..... 23.00
25 Fred Davis, Tampa..... 20.00
26 A. Rossman, Tampa..... 30.00
27 Ed Welch, 30.00
28 Jas. Castello..... 30.00

OLD HOMESTEAD POLAND CHINAS.

Big strains, early growthy pigs, \$20 each. HERMAN MEYER, Washington, Kan.

SHOW PIGS FOR SALE—5 June pigs sired by Mischief Maker, dam by On and On 2nd three boars and two gilts.

NOFSEGER BIG POLAND CHINAS. 100 choice spring pigs, sired by Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and other good sires.

POLAND CHINA TRIO OF MAY FARROW. Headed by a son of Designer out of Chief's Maid 3d. Gilts by Cowles Tecumseh out of Miss Jones, a sow bred by W. A. Jones.

SNYDER BROS.' HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINAS. Either sex, bred sows and bred gilts, priced right for quick sale.

SPANGLERS' BIG POLANDS. For sale now; 25 big, smooth spring boars and 25 gilts, mostly by Spangler's Hadley.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE. A few choice sows and gilts for sale bred for fall litters.

BIG POLAND CHINAS. Headed by my big smooth boar Prince 45889. Our sows are strictly on the big order.

STRYKER BROS. HERD POLAND CHINAS. The greatest show and breeding herd in the West.

CEDAR LAWN FARM. Polands and Shorthorns for immediate sale: 15 choice spring boars sired by Orphan Chief 50906.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. For quick sale few Aug. and Sept. boars, out of grandson of Expansion and Victor X. L., winner at World's Fair.

BOLLIN'S POLAND CHINAS. We have for sale some very good spring boars. Write and get our prices on an extra high bred gilt or bred sow.

IDEAL HERD POLAND CHINAS. Pigs in pairs, trios and young herds. Some March boars for farmers, large and from large litters, also 10 bred sows, bred, fed and priced right.

Voter! Voter! Voter! Fine lot of spring pigs, both sexes sired by the world's champion Voter and out of the best bred dams of the breed.

A. & P. Schmitz, ALMA, KANSAS.

SOUTH MOUND STOCK FARM LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Orphan Chief (50986), John Ling 49897, and Logan Ex. (51718) and contains 30 great strictly large type sows the equal to which is hard to find in one herd.



ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

SPRING BOARS AT BARGAIN PRICES. Out of sow; by S. P.'s Perfection, Chief Perf. 2d, Spellbinder and others.

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS BULLS. Sons of Champion Itc (our show bull) a son of Imp. Prince Itc—cost \$9,100—and out of the \$3,500 champion cow, Queen Mother 7th of Drumfergus.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. A few high class Canadian bred ewes with lambs at foot, sired by our imported English show ram.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

75 O. I. C. FIGS. Herd headed by Jackson Chief 2, No. 12285, and Kerr Garnett 2, No. 25438.

POLAND CHINAS

GRAND PERFECTION NO. 77899. Spring pigs by this boar and out of richly bred dams for sale, either sex, at \$15 each to move them quick.

POLAND CHINAS. Gilts for sale of May farrow sired by Cowles Tecumseh. Bred sows and gilts for sale later.

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS. I have a few choice spring boars and gilts sired by Gold Metal, Hadley Boy and Klever Boy for sale at moderate prices.

BARGAINS.

Ten choice big type boars for sale, sired by Prince Hadley and Captain Hutch. W. C. SINGER, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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

200 STRICTLY BIG TYPE POLANDS 200 March and April farrow. Bell Metal, What's Ex., Nebraska Jumbo and Colossus head our herd.

HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARM

DEVOTED TO THE RAISING OF Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas. I am now booking orders for June and July pigs for immediate shipment.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K., Jamesport, Mo.

Dietrich & Spaulding's Poland Chinas.

4 herd headers, will sell you choice. 4 bred sows and gilts. 35 spring pigs, individually good breeding the very best.

MENEHAN'S POLAND CHINAS. I have for sale an extra choice big type fall yearling boar, sired by Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch, dam Beatrice Logan by O. K. Price Pig has white face and he is a good individual.

J. F. MENEHAN, Nebraska.

DINGMANS BIG POLAND CHINAS

15 big smooth boars, the tops of 40 out of such sows as the 735 pound head sired by the \$17 pound Voter and sow, Miss G., and the 500 pound Holly.

C. W. Dingman, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS



LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT
Thomas A. Edison

Why Don't YOU Get This Phonograph

On FREE TRIAL?

For almost 4 years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their homes without charging them a single penny.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians — just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing. So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen —

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You This Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines some people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let them actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness of which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how; when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to lend you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents, and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Owners of Edisons—1910 Model Equipments Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison Phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new 1910 machines, and can also get the SUPERB new 1910 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records heretofore made. Owners of Edisons—write for free circular AA, describing all this.—F. K. BABSON, Manager.

Get the LATEST EDISON Catalogs

Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No obligations—just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Edison Block, Chicago.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
 Canadian Address: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.
 Please send me without any obligations, your 1910 Edison Phonograph Catalog and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer all free.

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