

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

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Selecting and Storing Seed Corn

The average production of corn to the acre for the entire United States is only 26 bushels, and yet in practically every section nearly four times that quantity is frequently produced. This fact stands out prominently as showing what may be done toward increasing the corn crop. Improvement of the quality of seed is the least expensive method of increasing the yield per acre.

Each spring there is a scarcity of good seed corn and this is a condition which need not exist if a little care is exercised in the selection and storing of the seed at gathering time. Few farmers realize the enormous loss that is suffered by themselves and the country at large through the planting of poor seed, and this is due almost entirely to present methods and not to inferior quality of the corn in the field.

Most farmers have a practice of selecting their seed corn from the crib. This of itself is bad for the reason that while the corn may have had opportunity to cure sufficiently well for feeding or market purposes, it will have suffered more or less in the method of storing and its use as seed will show in the resulting crops. Such corn may produce a stalk from every grain but it will be found that many of these stalks are barren.

There are farmers who are more careful and who carry along a box during husking time into which they throw the choice ears as they are found in the field. This is a very good method and if these ears are properly cared for so that they will become thoroughly cured, and be protected from the ravages of insects and rodents, the method leaves little to be desired.

With present up-to-date methods most farmers find it to their advantage to test their seed corn in the spring before planting it, and very many find that this test is disappointing in that it shows that the corn selected does not germinate well, and has to be rejected. It is then necessary to secure seed corn from some reliable dealer or breeder at what seems to be a fancy price, though even this price is generally not too high if the quality is as good as it should be. Until a community has learned to breed corn or has access to the results of the labors of a nearby corn breeder, the best place for the farmer to obtain seed is from his field or those of his neighbors. One of the best known corn breeders in the United States is authority for the statement that he never likes to ship seed corn to any great distance from where it was grown. He is convinced that the best corn for a given locality is that which is grown in that locality provided its quality is right. Corn breeding is a special department of work to which few farmers can give attention and their inclinations do not lead them that way. The general farmer is a propagator of corn rather than a breeder, and all he wants is to have corn that will reproduce itself. After the work of the breeder is done and high quality of corn has been developed then the farmer is content to propagate and reproduce these high yielding strains for his own benefit.

There are some things that ought to enter into the consideration of what constitutes good seed corn and among these may be mentioned the fact that the seed should be well

Small and Irregular Yields Can Be Prevented by Care of Seed in Proper Season

adapted to the seasons and the soil conditions of the region in which it is to be planted. The seed should have been grown on productive plants of a productive variety, and the seed must be well matured and preserved from ripening time until planting time in such a manner as will retain its full vigor. These are the conditions given by C. P. Hartley of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and nothing better has been found.

As so much depends upon the quality of the seed and so much of this quality depends upon the method of handling it, it would seem the part of wisdom to make a special business of seed corn selection at harvesting time. In fact, it is recommended that all other business be dropped until an abundance has been selected. If this has been well done and the seed well preserved, there need be no fear of having too much when planting sea-

son comes as the neighbors will be sure to demand all of the surplus and at such figures as will amply repay for the extra labor and care.

As soon as the crop ripens go through the field with a seed picking bag strung over your shoulder and husk out such ears as seem to be well nigh perfect and have grown on stalks of large yield without special advantages in the way of space, moisture or fertility. Avoid the large ears on stalks standing singly with large space about them. Give preference to plants that have produced heavily in competition with a full stand of other plants. Select from stalks which show an inherent tendency to produce heavily of sound, dry, shelled corn, and avoid late maturing plants which are heavy because of an excessive moisture. In the central corn belt states, where other things are equal, the seed from the short, thick

stalks is likely to be most valuable because these stalks will reproduce and be a protection against wind storms. Select corn from stalks which have no suckers if these are to be found although it is a matter of heredity for all varieties to produce suckers.

Immediately after the corn has been gathered it should be placed in a dry location where there is a free circulation of air and where the ears will not touch each other. This is very important and any other treatment is likely to result in damage to the seed. Just now we are having a long, dry autumn and many farmers will be glad to believe that such extra care is unnecessary. There is no question that corn will be benefitted by being dried as suggested when it is known that the vitality may be injured by leaving the corn in the sack or in a pile for even one day after it has been gathered. The corn may seem to be dry but there still remains a considerable moisture in the cob and the kernels and this must have a chance to evaporate before the seed ear is safe.

One of our drawings herewith shows a system by which corn may be stored for drying purposes by the use of a little binder twine and without injuring the appearance of the ear. The old method of tying the shucks together and hanging the ears on a nail or over a wire is open to many objections. The method of storing each ear in a compartment of a case prepared especially is open to the objection of expense. By starting the binder twine as indicated in the drawing and simply laying each successive ear between the strings without tying they are rendered perfectly secure for all ordinary handling and may then be hung where they may be acted upon by the air currents and free from damage by pests. These strings may be hung in an open shed or loft until planting time.

The other drawing shows another and more satisfactory way of storing seed corn provided there is room for it and it can be protected against rats. This consists in an upright made of 4x4 or even 2x4 into which headless wire nails have been driven for holding the ears of corn. The writer does not know of any more satisfactory method than this one where it is desirable to have a permanent seed granary in which the seed is stored and cured each year. If large quantities are to be cared for each fall, it will pay to prepare for it. It is a very rare thing to find a farming community in which there is a surplus of seed corn in the spring.

Importance is placed upon the fact that the seed corn should be picked early enough so that it can have an opportunity to cure out thoroughly before hard freezing weather sets in. Corn stored in either of the ways shown here is not likely to suffer if it has been thoroughly aired immediately on gathering and if stored inside a building. This corn may be removed from either the strings or the upright and exhibited at the state or national corn show and returned. It is perhaps wise to keep a record of the locality from which each collection of ears came as a guide to planting in the spring.

Very many people do not have clearly defined ideas of what a per-

(Continued on page 7.)

THANKSGIVING



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Additional Farmers' Institutes are announced as follows: **Glen Elder, Nov. 16; Cawker City, Nov. 17; Osborne, Nov. 18; Stockton, Nov. 21; Gaylord, Nov. 23; Lenora, Nov. 25; Logan, Nov. 26; Kirwin, Nov. 28; Jamestown, Nov. 29; Glasco, Nov. 30; Minneapolis, Dec. 1; Ottawa, Nov. 14; Garnett, Nov. 16; Columbus, Nov. 18; Oswego, Nov. 21; Blue Rapids, Nov. 14; Marysville, Nov. 16; Frankfort, Nov. 18.**

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MORE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Kansas Agricultural College Announcing Final Series.

The farmers of Kansas, having exercised the duties of citizenship at the polls, are now ready to talk business for themselves, and institutes are to be held in various parts of the state and the Agricultural College, with its big force of institute speakers and professors, is now lining up for a very serious discussion of matters pertaining to the farm and to farm life. For convenience these circuits are named and indicated as follows:

Ottawa Circuit.
Ottawa, Nov. 14-15; Garnett, 16-17; Columbus, 18-19; Oswego, 21; Girard, 22-23; Mound City, 25-26; Fort Scott, 28-29; Eureka, 30-Dec. 1; Howard, Dec. 2-3. Speakers—**Mr. P. E. Crabtree, Soils; Miss Frances L. Brown, Home Economics; Mr. H. B. Walker, Farm Drainage.**

Cawker City Circuit.
Excelsior, Nov. 15; Cawker City, 16-17; Osborne, 18-19; Stockton, 21-22; Gaylord, 23; Lenora, 25; Logan, 26; Kirwin, 28; Jamestown, 29; Glasco, 30; Minneapolis, Dec. 1-2. Speakers—**Mrs. C. V. Holsinger, Orchard- ing; Dr. K. W. Stouder, Infectious Diseases of Live Stock.**

Marshall County Institute.
Blue Rapids, Nov. 14-15; Frankfort, 18-19. Speakers—**Mr. W. S. Gearhart, Highway Engineering; Miss Josephine Edwards, Home Economics; Mr. George S. Hine, Farm Dairying.**

Southwestern Circuit.
New Ulysses, Nov. 22-23; Hugoton, 24; Richfield, 25; Johnson, 26. Speaker—**Mr. G. C. Wheeler, Growing Horses for Market.** Syracuse, Nov. 28-29; Lakin, 30-Dec. 1; Garden City, 2-3; Dodge City, 5-6; Kinsley, 7-8; Laredo, 9-10; St. John, 12-13; Anthony, 14-15; Kingman, 16-17; Wichita, 19-20; Newton, 21-22. Speakers—**Mr. G. C. Wheeler, Growing Horses for Market; Miss Edwards, Home Economics; Prof. Jardine, Moisture Conservation.**

Lincoln Circuit.
Lincoln, Nov. 28-29; Plainville, 30; Nicodemus, Dec. 1; Hill City, 2-3; Colby, 5-6; Goodland, 7-8; Oakley, 9; Wakeeney, 12-13; Russell, 14-15; Ellsworth, 16-17. Speakers—**Prof. L. A. Fitz, Wheat Culture; Prof. C. A. Scott, Tree Planting.**

Buffalo Circuit.
Buffalo, Nov. 30; Chanute, Dec. 1; Colony, 2; Neosho Falls, 3; Leroy, 5; Madison, 6; Gridley, 7; Williamsburg, 8; Richmond, 9; Greeley, 10; Osawatimie, 12; Linwood, 13. Speakers—**J. C. Cunningham, Orchard- ing; H. B. Walker, Farm Drainage.**

Olathe Circuit.
Olathe, Dec. 7-8; Paola, 9-10; Effingham, 12-13; Troy, 14-15; Hiawatha, 16-17; Seneca, 19-20; Holton, 21-22. Speakers—**Mr. P. E. Crabtree, Soils; Miss Frances L. Brown, Home Economics; Mr. W. S. Gearhart, Highway Engineering.**

Phillipsburg Circuit.
Phillipsburg, Dec. 6-7-8; Smith Center, 9-10; Mankato, 12-13; Belleville, 14-15; Clay Center, 16-17. Speakers—**Mr. George S. Hine, Farm Dairying; Miss Ula M. Dow, Home Economics.** Other institutes may be dated for December and there will be about 100 held after the first of January.

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KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



KINZER, HEREFORD SECRETARY.

When C. R. Thomas, who had been secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association for twenty-seven years, resigned that position last fall to enter other business, the officers of the association at once turned to Prof. R. J. Kinzer as the most capable man in the whole country to succeed him. Professor Kinzer was immediately elected and the announcement went forth during the American Royal of this action on the part of the board of directors. As Professor Kinzer has filled a large place in the live stock affairs of Kansas, however, and as he was thoroughly imbued with the duties and responsibilities of his position as head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, he was allowed time for consideration before making the final decision. It is now announced that he has decided to accept this important office, and that he will assume his new duties on January 1, 1911. While the loss to the Agricultural College will be felt it is not so serious nor so absolute as it might be under other circumstances. Professor Kinzer will have his offices in Kansas City, which is the center of the Hereford breeding industry of the United States. His usefulness as an expert will not be taken away from Kansas, although he will hold a nominal office across the line. Professor Kinzer leaves a large void to be filled in the working force of the Agricultural College, and as yet no hint has reached the public as to who may be his successor, though with two such men as President H. J. Waters and Dean Ed. H. Webster at the head of affairs, it may be safe to predict that only the best will be secured.

The American National Live Stock Association has fixed a date for its fourteenth annual convention to be held on January 10, 11 and 12, 1911, at Byers Opera House, Ft. Worth, Texas. This is by far the most powerful live stock organization in the United States and perhaps in the world. It covers every phase of the live stock industry in its interests, and has been of immense help and value to all meat producers in all parts of the country. While its special field of activity has been in the states west of the Mississippi river, where the bulk of meat production is found, its influence is nation wide. At the next convention some very important matters concerning the live stock interests will be taken up for discussion and action. Among these will be the question of railroad rates and of the furnishing of cars upon reasonable notice. Also, legislation looking to the enlargement of the powers and duties of the present tariff board, with a view to the establishment of a permanent, independent, expert tariff commission, which shall have full authority to searchingly investigate all facts in connection with the tariff, and submit its recommendations to Congress. The Groat Bill will come in for its share of discussion, as the beef producers seem to be in favor of its modification or suspension. This has to do with the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; the admission of cattle and meat food animals with their products free of duty, and the enactment of laws providing for the classification of all government lands and extending permission for the leasing of unappropriated semi-arid grazing lands, subject to the rights of the homesteader. This congress is always largely attended and the meeting at Ft. Worth promises to be one of the largest in its history.

The Industrialist, which has been published as the official organ of the Kansas State Agricultural College for thirty-seven years, has been given a new form and a new dress under its new management. Prof. Chas. J. Dillon, of the department of industrial journalism, has been made managing editor, and has changed the name as well as the form of the old paper. It is now The Kansas Industrialist, and is bright, newsy and a credit to the department from which it is issued. President H. J. Waters retains the position of editor-in-chief, and Dr. J. D. Walters that of local editor. The Kansas Industrialist is a very welcome visitor.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DEATH OF T. K. TOMSON.

A kindly man and an able one passed from earth when T. K. Tomson of Dover, Kan., left his loved ones for the beyond. Eighty years of life and success lay behind and to his credit. Eighty years to the credit of farming and stock raising which was his chosen profession.

Coming into the west in advance of the railroads, full of youth and strength, his part in the taming of the land was a large one. He always loved cattle and the beautiful valley in which he carved out his home became, in time, the home of the most noted herd of Shorthorns in his adopted state. With his four sons he began the Elderlawn herd about 25 years ago and to his keen judgment as a buyer as well as his ability as a feeder and breeder may be ascribed the wonderful reputation to which the Elderlawn Shorthorns attained. Nothing on hoofs was too good for him to buy and nothing was too good for his customers who were always his friends. In the death of T. K. Tomson Kansas has lost one of its first citizens and the Shorthorn breed one of its strongest supporters.

The hog situation of the country is reflected nowhere more quickly than in the great markets. The Kansas City market, which is the second largest in the world, shows a decrease of sixty per cent of hog receipts for 1910, as compared with 1909. This fact has served to increase the price of pork products, and is also being reflected in the prices of breeding hogs. Our reports of pure bred sales throughout the country are generally remarkably good, and breeders who have good stuff to offer have uniformly netted good prices at their public sales. Farming in this country without hogs is a difficult proposition, and those who were induced to sell off their brood sows because of the high price of corn, are now getting back into the business of buying high class breeding stock. The breeder who has a goodly stock of breeding hogs on hand is reaping his reward.

By their ballots the electors of Shawnee county have expressed their faith in the future value of the State Fair. The fair held at Topeka was a remarkably successful one when the circumstances are considered and the citizens can now understand, as they never did before, just what value such an institution is to them when it becomes fixed as a permanent thing. The county commissioners will use the \$50,000 voted in bonds for the erection of new buildings that are immediately necessary and the size and quality of the State Fair of 1911 is already assured.

The best way to preserve a manure pile is not to have any. Manure produces the greatest benefits when placed upon the ground immediately. One of the best implements on the farm is the manure spreader.

THE COL. HARRIS MEMORIAL.

Following the excellent suggestions made by a number of the larger contributors to the Col. Harris memorial fund the contributors have named a committee to take final action in the matter. This committee is composed of Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas; A. H. Sanders, Chicago; President H. J. Waters, Kansas Agricultural College; B. O. Cowan, Chicago; and John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., and will act for the donors in the selection of a proper site for the memorial, the determination of a proper form and the materials for the monument and have full charge, on behalf of the donors, of all matters pertaining to its erection. An interview with all the donors shows a strong sentiment in favor of accepting President Waters' suggestion of locating the site upon the grounds of the State Agricultural College and this will probably be done. Praise is due to Col. J. F. True as chairman of the committee and to Secretary F. D. Coburn as its treasurer for the excellent work they have done in raising this fund.

The official crop report of the Department of Agriculture shows several surprising things. In spite of all the howl which went up last summer about adverse weather conditions throughout the country this report shows that the corn crop is not only much larger than it was last year but it showed a greater yield per acre and an increase over the 10 year average. The high producing states for corn this year with the average yield in bushels per acre are: Illinois 39, Iowa 36, Missouri 32.8, Nebraska 25.8, Indiana 39.5, Texas 20.2, and Kansas 19. The general average production was 27.4 bushels per acre as compared with 25.5 bushels last year and 25.8 for the 10 year period. The Kansas yield was 19 bushels per acre as compared with 19.9 bushels last year and 22.4 bushels for the 10 year period.

Few people appreciate the moral effect of a good fence. It has become axiomatic that good fences make good neighbors and if this is true the fences should be made doubly secure. But they do more than this. They make good live stock. Breachy stock is not bred on the farm with good fences. And what about the owner? Good fences make good men. The man who builds and maintains a good fence does not do so to protect himself against his neighbors' stock but to protect their property against his own stock. A man who does this is very generally a good neighbor and a good neighbor is a good man.

"Every bit of land that will not blow away and that is to be planted to a spring crop should be plowed before Christmas." This is the statement of an old and experienced Kansas farmer as the result of his experience. Does it agree with your own?

ACRE CLUBS.

The agricultural situation is becoming more or less acute. Land is increasing rapidly in price and must be made to pay greater dividends. The help situation is ever with us and it is just as far from solution as ever. Farmers realize these things and are studying the various problems which come before them with a keener interest than ever. They are sending their boys to school and to the Agricultural College in the hope that this will bring a solution. In this they are correct but this remedy is slow of application. Farms which have been depleted by years of "mining" instead of farming cannot be restored at once and, while the training received by the young farmer at the Agricultural College will be of benefit to him in his generation, it will not solve all of the immediate problems which now thrust themselves forward for attention.

Farmers' institutes are a powerful factor in the solution of the annual problems of the farm as is the work of the Experiment Station, but many farmers lack the ability to apply the general truths gained from the work of the stations and the annual farmers' institute is available too seldom.

These things being true why not hasten the good work by organizing an Acre Club as suggested by a member of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture and thus own a private experiment station, and have access to daily farmers' institute without in any way interfering with the work of the farm?

To do this it would be desirable for a number of farmers to agree upon a plan by which each one would plant an experimental acre to some selected crop. Each farmer should select a different crop though, if the club is a large one, two or more may plant different varieties of the same crop to procure the highest quality of seed. Cultivate it by the best methods and keep a written record of all the operations connected with its handling, the cost of each item of production and the value of the crop produced.

When the crop is ready to harvest make a "bee" of it and while the ladies are preparing the dinner the members of the club can harvest the acre and, after dinner, listen to a report of how it was produced.

Here is at once an experiment station, a farmers' institute and a competition with neighbors, in each of which will be found a help that will more than pay the little extra cost.

At a recent farmers' institute one member expressed the belief that successful farming cannot be carried on without live stock. This institute was held in one of the oldest and wealthiest communities of the state and was held by some of its brightest and most successful farmers. In spite of this fact, for it is a fact, there are considerable areas in the corn belt where the attempt is made to do so. Farmers have been tempted by the high prices of grain and have abandoned their live stock farming for the time at least. This will account, in no small degree for the shortage of hogs and other meat producing animals which now confronts us.

However, the pendulum always swings back and the next season will undoubtedly see many cornfields again seeded to grass or alfalfa as live stock will begin an increase which may result, in the course of a few years, in a shortage of grain. Men are much like sheep in that they follow their leaders, and when it is realized that cattle prices are advancing so that it is more profitable to grow them than it is grain there will be a scramble to get into cattle feeding again.

As an illustration of how the products of a manufacturing process may become of great importance it is announced that the ginners of the Texas cotton fields are advertising to the farmers' cotton free and pay them a bonus of from \$7 to \$8 per bale in addition provided they are allowed to keep the seed. It has not been long since these same ginners were charging for their work of ginning the cotton and were keeping the seed as well. The seed is now worth practically as much as the fiber.

Intensive Instead of Extensive Farming

Big Crops of Few Acres Rather Than Small Crops on Big Farms

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Before Indian Creek Grange

Formerly it was said that the man in Kansas farmed by the mile instead of by the acre. There was a great deal of truth in this statement, and the conditions served to warrant it. In our earlier history a majority of the people of the United States were farmers. Even by the crude methods of those days these farmers produced more than was needed for home consumption, and a great deal of our farm products and live stock found a market abroad. In this way we built up a large export trade, which was said to place the balance of trade in our favor and to be looked upon with complacency by our citizens. The reason for it was that we had no home market, and simply sold our surplus to the best advantage wherever we could.

In recent years things have changed, and no more rapidly than in the section lying west of the Missouri River. Where once were broad acres of great fertility, lying all ready for the plow, without any necessary preparation, we now find high priced land on which the old methods do not pay. Our market conditions have changed. Formerly, the immigrants to the United States came largely from the countries of North Europe, bringing with them habits of thrift and industry, and a life training at farm work. These people naturally drifted to the farms, and became a part of the great army of our best producers. Of late years, however, the tide of immigration has turned, and those who now come from across the water to our shores are from the countries of Southern Europe, with different habits of life and modes of thought, and each one makes his home in the city.

There is a constant lure of the city which has always served to attract the young man and young woman from the farm. Our cities have always grown at the expense of the country. With the change in immigration these cities have increased more rapidly and the balance has been greater in their favor. With the constant influx from the country, which has always existed, and which is now no less, and with almost the entire immigration from foreign lands finding its homes in the city, we find that the cities have grown extraordinarily, while the country population has stood still in numbers, and is actually retrograded. This makes us a country whose larger population is urban rather than rural.

With the closing up of the great ranges of the west, and the making of their acres into farms, has come another new condition in which the possibilities for the production of cheap feed no longer exist as they once did. This has brought about a series of new problems, among which may be named the necessity for producing our meat animals on the farm, instead of on the ranch, and the increased price of land which demands a greater return per acre than was formerly necessary.

The conditions which now face the American farmer are such that he finds himself obliged to feed three families besides his own. In other words, the product of one farm must

supply the necessary food stuffs for three families living in the city, besides that necessary to maintain the farmer's own family. In face of this and the consequent higher prices, we have the help problem before us. It is true that with the aid of modern machinery one man on the farm is vastly more efficient and can produce a great deal more per acre than was formerly possible. It is also true that the census returns show that the farming population of the states in the corn belt has actually decreased, while the population of the city has materially increased. The last census for Kansas shows an increase of about 251,000, but all of these have gone into the cities and towns and the number of farmers now in Kansas is actually less than it was ten years ago.

These conditions are not likely to change. In fact, it is possible to predict with a certain degree of accuracy that the demand for farm products as well as the price of farm land will never get any lower in this country. These things then present a series of conditions which demand consideration, and the only solution that is offered to the problems which have always confronted the farmer is to be found in the reduced cost of production, rather than in increased volume.

This is just what is meant by intensive farming. Heretofore, we have farmed by the mile. We must now farm by the acre. We must not only do this but we must farm every acre on every farm, and we must so manage these acres that they will produce the maximum crops at the minimum cost of production.

The purposes of life on the farm are first, to make money; second, to make life worth living, and third, to avoid drudgery. When these are summed down they all amount to the

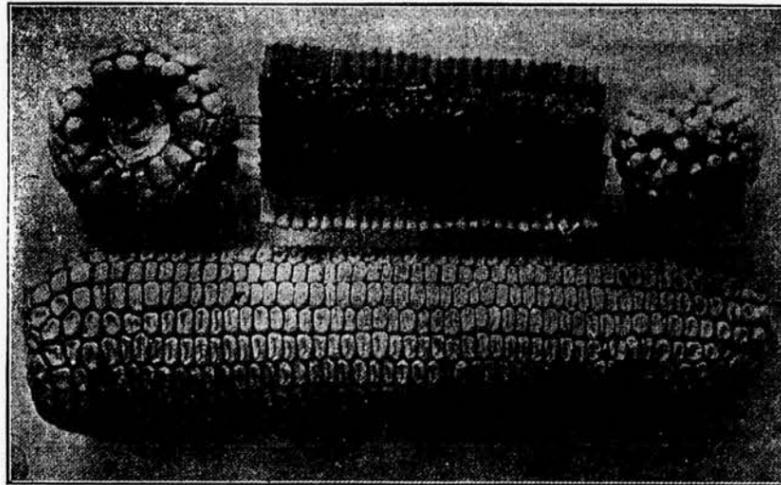
same thing. In order to make money the Kansas farmer of today, who lives on high priced land, must study every way and means. It has become a question of working with the brains instead of working with the hands. Only a prosperous country can afford the trained intelligence or education of its people. Poverty is at once helpless and indolent. It has been stated that the ancient rich Roman agriculture declined so that a bushel of seed only returned four bushels of crop, and that this period in the agriculture of the Roman people was shortly followed by the Dark Ages. The Dark Ages still exist in Russia and India, where there are more people go hungry each year than live in the United States.

It is not likely that we are in danger of returning to the Dark Ages immediately, but we are up against a problem and a serious one which the farmer must solve. We must either produce our food supplies in this country, or buy them from others. Our lands are broad enough and rich enough to support many times our population. We do not get the results we should from the acres under cultivation, and we do not cultivate all the land that is really available. On every farm there is more or less of waste land. Either a brush patch which has never been used by anything but the rabbits, a little piece of swamp land which could be drained, or wide margins that are left around the fields along the fences that are seed beds for obnoxious weeds. These can be brought under cultivation and each bring its return. The question of seeds is of vital importance, and it is a matter of easy demonstration that a higher quality of seeds will produce a greater yield in the harvest when other things are equal.

In a seed store in Topeka some time ago, I saw a man call for some alfalfa seed. The dealer told him that his best alfalfa seed was worth so much per bushel. The buyer objected to the price and asked if he had not a cheaper seed on hand. He was told that he had but would not give it the same recommendation. The inferior seed was bought and sowed, and when the crop came the difference was shown. Not only had it required more seed to cover the land and secure a stand which made the first cost fully as high as it would have been with the high priced seed, but he found that he had also sowed a number of different weeds and other plants which he did not want in his alfalfa. He is now convinced that the high priced seed would have been a great deal cheaper for him to buy.

Intensive farming not only includes the selection of good seed, but it includes the proper handling and cultivation of the soil as well. Good seed is of itself an important item in successful farming, but this must be backed by good soil preparation and good cultivation. Another important point is to be found in connection with the raising of live stock. In the last year or so, within several states of the corn belt, there has been a wide-spread tendency to quit live stock farming, because the high prices of feed have made grain farming more profitable for a brief period. This has proved to be a mistake as no successful system of continuous agriculture has yet been devised which does not include live stock as an important factor. Intelligent live stock farming is and always has been more profitable than grain farming. It not only brings greater immediate results, but it is vitally important in the conservation of the resources of the farm. Exclusive grain farming is not likely to be generally adopted as a permanent thing until we can ourselves eat corn and hay. Every crop that is of value, as well as every weed crop that is developed on the farm, takes from the soil a certain amount of food elements which must be returned or which will leave the farm poorer than it was before. The grain farmer sells his farm with each load of grain that he markets. The live stock farmer retains the original capital in his farm and each year turns off a profit in the way of crops. The well conducted stock farm maintains its quality or increases in value as the years go by. My own farm has been operated continuously by my father and myself for fifty years, and my neighbors tell me and I believe it is true that it is in better condition today than it was when the first sod was broken.

Intensive farming is not a bug-bear. It is not something big that we should strive after without very definite ideas of attainment. It is simply common sense applied to our everyday work. Use the best seed, the best methods of preparation and cultivation of the ground, breed and feed good live stock, and turn every ounce of manure back to the land, and we shall have solved the question of intensive rather than extensive farming.



Kansas prize corn which shows ideal type of ear.

Better Rural Schools For Kansas

By H. M. CULTER, State Normal School, Emporia

Supt. E. T. Fairchild in a compilation of the reports of 1909 finds that there were 4,997 less pupils in the country schools during the year 1909 than there were during the year 1908. The cities there was a substantial increase. This shows for the whole state what may be observed in a small way in almost any town in Kansas; viz, farmers are moving to town to send their children to school, or in other ways the country children are being sent to the city schools. Why? SCHOOLS NOT SO GOOD AS THEY MIGHT BE. The writer begs not to be classed with pessimists, nor does he want to be considered a blind optimist, who cannot or will not see an evil staring him in the face. He does not believe that there is nothing good about the Kansas schools, for there is. Kansas has good schools and takes pride and interest in them, yet they can be improved. Before we shall have better rural schools in Kansas, the farmers must realize that the schools of the country are not the best, they must

want better ones and see that it is possible to have better schools. The environment of the country is better than that of the city for schools. It has less to distract the mind, it is near to nature, it has its responsibilities of the home and farm, and it offers many other inducements to the student provided only the school is there. Yet that the rural schools are not so good as the town schools is proven every fall by the number of farmers who move to town to send their children to school.

The writer firmly believes that the country boy and girl have a right to as good school privileges as the boy and girl of town or city. Mr. Farmer, if you do not believe this with him, it will be difficult to get together on any of the ideas in these articles. We may point with pride to the great men who have come up from the country schools and get all the glory from it

we can and the writer will have no objection so long as we put the emphasis where it belongs, on country. The country is all right and has done a great deal where the school has done very little. In our account of the great men who have come from the country schools, we forget the thousands of boys and girls who have gotten the merest rudiments of an education from the country schools, yet who would have taken a good education had they been given encouragement and an opportunity. And again, the country school has not kept pace with the march of progress. It used to be that you could find as mature and well equipped teachers in the country as you would find in the towns, but now the towns are getting the good teachers and have been for a number of years. The normal graduates and the country teachers who by study and experience are becoming

efficient are picked up by the towns and cities, and the inexperienced and inefficient are left to the country. Occasionally we find an ambitious teacher who prefers to teach in the country, but they are few for the towns offer longer terms, higher wages (at least for the year), and other advantages which seem to attract them to town.

What should interest us now is this, can we do anything to better these conditions? Is Kansas keeping up with other states in educational matters?

A FEW COMPARISONS.

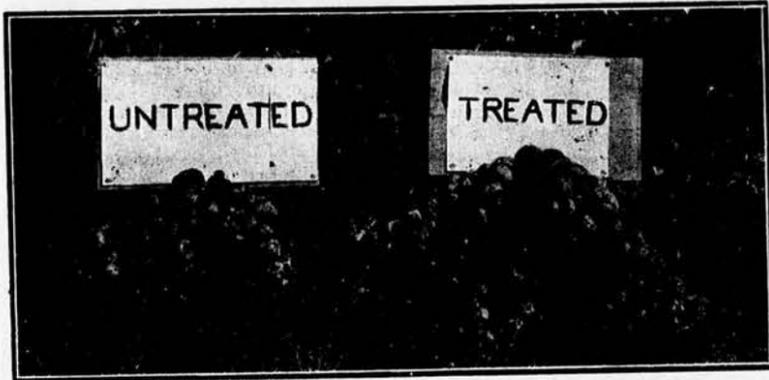
Kansas is grouped with the Mississippi valley states called the North Central Division, which comprises the following: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. With these states let us compare ourselves and see where we stand in an educa-

(Continued on page 16.)

Growing Potatoes in Kansas

Formaldehyde Treatment Insures Returns Not Otherwise Possible

PROF. CHAS. J. DILLON, K. S. A. C.



Showing the advantages of the formalin treatment on potato seed.

Nearly every one with a garden, and certainly every one with a farm, should know how to grow potatoes, and they should know how to grow them properly. One of the absurdities of rural life just now is the determination on the part of many farmers to neglect vegetables. More farmers buy vegetables—including potatoes—year after year, than many persons suppose; a readjustment of the old phrase "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Many interesting experiments in potato growing have been conducted in the last summer by the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This part of the work is done by Jules C. Cunningham, who combines with skill in horticulture the ability to write interestingly and entertainingly of what he does and hopes to do. Recently he has conducted an experiment to test the value of seed treatment so that the quality might be improved and the yield increased. Here is a tabulated statement showing what Mr. Cunningham did with his formalin treatment:

Variety	Treatment	Per Cent Infested	Salable	Culls	Yield Per A	Increase Due to Treatment
Junior Ey. Ohio	Old Land	None	bu. 64 1-2	bu. 20	bu. 42	
Junior Ey. Ohio	" "	Formalin	112	20 1-2	66	24
Old Seed	" "	None	19	7 1-2	13 1-2	
Old Seed	" "	Formalin	73	10 1-2	41	33 1-2
Northern Ey. Ohio	New Soil	None	114	24	138	
Northern Ey. Ohio	" "	Formalin	140	27	167	29

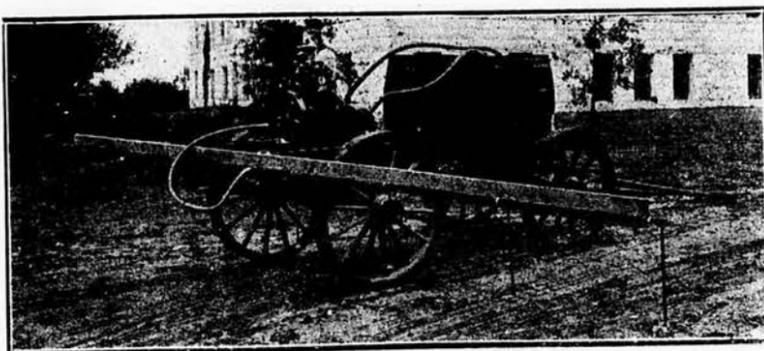
The study of this table discloses these interesting facts:

It pays to treat perfectly clean seed if it is to be planted in old ground.

It pays nearly 400 per cent to treat seed that is home grown, carelessly stored and unselected.

The ratio of culled potatoes to marketable potatoes is, in nearly every case, higher in treated seed than un-

For large amounts, disinfecting may be done with gas. Place the seed in slat crates in a dark room. To every 1,000 cubic feet of space use 23 ounces of permanganate of potash. Put this in a wide, shallow dish and pour 48 ounces of 40 per cent formaldehyde over it. Stir slightly and quickly leave the room. The room should be tightly closed over night.



Power sprayer fitted with a nozzle for each row.

treated seed, even when there is no increase in the total yield.

If ground is to be used for a succession of years as potato ground, the treatment of seed will prevent the ground becoming infested with the spores of potato diseases.

The solution used by Mr. Cunningham in treating seed potatoes was 1 pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. The seed potatoes should be placed whole in a sack and suspended in this solution for two hours. Then spread them out to dry and cut and plant.

Corrosive sublimate may be used in the same way. Dissolve 10 ounces of

Treatment of the seed potatoes not only results in potatoes relatively free from scab and other defects, but the stand is better and the total yield in this way increased.

The accompanying photograph shows the stand and growth of treated and untreated seed potatoes, side by side. The date of planting, method of cultivating, and spraying being in both cases the same. The potatoes shown in the photograph were unwashed. The picture shows the earth still clinging to them.

Very few Kansas potatoes are stored except those for home consumption. However, thousands of

The Real Question

is not whether plant-foods are necessary, but how to make them pay best.

POTASH

They will always pay if you use the right kind, in the right amounts, in the right way.

True conservation means proper return to the soil. Every farmers' meeting should consider this matter, but get facts—not theories. Find out what will give you the best crops consistent with keeping up the productiveness of the land. Find out how to supplement manures and clover so as to double their effects.

We will mail you books, free, showing you how to do this, and we will sell you the Potash through your dealer, or direct, in any amount from one bag (200 lbs.) up. **Potash Pays.** Write today for books and prices.

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NEW

WE GIVE IT TO YOU

THIN MODEL STEM WIND WATCH

SIZE 16

This watch is a beauty of a timepiece with several new features in watch making. Thin model, size 16, (about 1-2 larger than picture) stem wind, stem set, bright nickel case with gold-plated winding stem. White dial has Arabic numerals printed in gold on a maroon background decorated with silver, all inside a circle of gold and silver stars and dots. Case has new double back, protecting works from accident and dust. Each watch thoroughly tested at factory and just the watch to wear every day in the year and know what time it is. Just as good a time keeper as a very expensive watch, will wear for years and it costs you nothing.

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I will give you this fine watch and fob with your initial for just a few minutes of your time. New and easy plan, sure to win. Many friends have earned it in a half hour. Just send me your name and city, postage for full free outfit of Post Cards, etc.

F. H. PHELPS, Manager, 32E Water St., Springfield, Mass.

If You Are Progressive

Show it by going to Chicago this month and attend the three big shows then in session.

The greatest schools of instruction of their kind ever conducted. Vitally important to breeders, stockmen, land men and others interested in developing their particular line and securing greater profits.

VISIT

The United States Land and Irrigation Exposition, November 19 to December 4.

International Live Stock Exposition, International Horse Show, November 22 to December 3 at Chicago.

Fast trains. Through sleepers and chair cars. Harvey meals.

T. L. KING,

City Passenger Agent

TOPEKA KANSAS

bushels of seed are shipped from the north in the fall. The methods of storage of these will, of course, answer for the home grown product.

Various types of cellars and basements have been constructed, but the shrinkage is less and danger from freezing less in the common earth cellar with no room above. For small amounts, the potatoes may be stored in a common pit.

Kansas potatoes always meet with a ready sale, supplying the market between the harvest of the southern crop and that of Nebraska and Iowa. On account of this ready sale the need of co-operation in marketing has not been so keenly felt. However, with the rapid growth of the large cities adjacent to the potato districts, the demand for produce will become so great that the land will command a much higher price than it now does. It will then be necessary to employ methods of marketing similar to those of growers near some of the large eastern cities.

If you are not getting any eggs from your hens these fine days, you cannot attribute it to the weather.

NEW BOOK. JUST ISSUED.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

By C. L. Peck. A Practical Guide to Successful Dairy Management. The treatment of the entire subject is thoroughly practical, being principally a description of the methods practiced by the author, and which after a lifetime of experience and study he has found most advantageous. Separate chapters are devoted to the importance of the dairy, physiology and secretion of milk, future of dairying, dairy breeds, selection of a breed, the dairy cow and the dairy sire, dairy standard, care and feed of the dairy cow, care of the calf, milking, when to have cows come fresh, feeds and their value, care of the milk, device for ripening cream, churning, marketing dairy butter, the dairy barn, silo and silage, miscellaneous topics, necessary appliances, general hints, dairy remedies. A specially valuable part of this book consists of a minute description of the far-famed model dairy farm of Rev. J. D. Detrich, near Philadelphia, Pa. On this farm of 15 acres which 20 years ago could not maintain one horse and two cows, there are now kept 27 dairy cattle in addition to two horses. All the roughage, litter, bedding, etc., necessary for these animals are grown on these 15 acres, more than most farmers could accomplish on one hundred acres. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 200 pages. Cloth. Price.....75c

Given absolutely free, postage prepaid, with the KANSAS FARMER for two years at the regular subscription price of \$1.50. Address

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

LIVE STOCK



Our Future Beef Supply

With the changes in American farming that have come along with the breaking up of the great ranges and ranches men have turned their attention to two different things in lieu of beef making. Either they have stayed by the cattle idea and gone into the milk business or they have abandoned cattle altogether and gone into grain farming. These changes have seemingly brought relief to many as individuals for the time but they have not retrieved the situation nor have they relieved the individual in a permanent way. This nation must have beef and this beef must be produced on our own farms or we must buy it of another. The days of cheap range bred beef are past but the days of economical beef production are still here in plenty.

Evidently the beef supply of the future must come from the farms and a very considerable share of it must come from the farms of the corn belt. The question is then one of economical production, of reducing the cost of production rather than of increasing the amount. Good blood, good bone and good methods have shown the way with the beef bred animals even with corn and other feedstuffs at their present prices, but there are those who, for various reasons, do not feel equal to the problems presented. Some of these have turned to the dual purpose breeds in the hope that they can make a profit from their milk producing ability and an added profit from the carcass when they are no longer profitable as milkers. In this they have met with a certain degree of success as it is much easier for a cow to revert to her normal type and begin to lay on flesh at the end of her lactation period than it is for her to extend that lactation period.

In the semi-arid regions where the big cattle ranches once had their homes the season of succulent feeds is a short one and this further tends to shorten the milking period and, if the feed supply is plentiful, it may materially aid the animal in laying on marketable flesh.

On the other hand the influence of dry farming upon the meat supply will probably be considerable as this new-old method will make it possible to produce either beef or milk under the new conditions which there obtain but it must be done in the feed lot and without pasture.

Not only must the beef supply of the future come from the farms instead of the ranches but in its production there must be faced the problem of economical production on high priced land and of balancing the ration with root crops, silage or some other substitute for pasture.

I would like to get some information in regard to feed for fattening cattle. I expect to feed shock corn and mowed Kafir corn and I thought of feeding cottonseed meal but was told that bran would give as good results as the cottonseed meal. What I want to know is which will be the cheaper, cottonseed meal at \$30 per ton or bran at \$17 per ton. The kind of cattle I am going to feed will be mostly she stuff for the butcher.—W. W. Cotton, Route 2, Burton, Kan.

Both the shocked corn and the mowed Kafir corn will probably run as in proteid material. The nutritive ratio of average shocked corn has been found to be 1 to 15, and the mowed Kafir corn will probably run as wide as 1 to 20. The object of adding cottonseed meal or other purchased concentrates to feeds of this kind is to supply a large amount of digestible proteid in a small amount of feed so that the combination will more nearly approach the animal requirements. It is only by supplying these animal requirements that the best results are secured in finishing animals for market. Cottonseed meal will contain on an average 32 to 36 per cent of digestible protein. Wheat bran contains about 12 per cent, or, in other words, if purchased for the protein alone, cottonseed is worth three times as much as the bran. For

this class of cattle the nutritive ratio should not run wider than about 1 to 9. If the shocked corn is of average quality, it will require about 2 pounds of cottonseed meal to each 40 pounds of shocked corn to narrow the ratio sufficiently. Owing to the fact that cottonseed meal is rather concentrated when fed by itself it would be a good plan to feed a small amount of bran in connection with it in order to lighten the ration somewhat. Bran used in this way will have a somewhat higher value than where based solely upon its proteid content. A combination something like this might be made: Use seven or eight hundred pounds of cottonseed meal to two hundred pounds of bran, or in that proportion, and then feed this mixture up to 2 to 3 pounds daily per thousand pounds animal. This combination with shocked corn should give satisfactory results in finishing these cattle for market. Of course, butcher stuff like this will not as a rule pay for the high finish which would be desirable for the better class of beef steers.—G. C. Wheeler.

Market reports for some time past have shown a large percentage of light hogs and this has been explained by some as being due to the high price of feed and the desire of the owners to liquidate early. Undoubtedly this furnished a substantial reason in many cases but may there not have been a more potent one in many others? Does not the fact that the farmer is not feeding cattle have much to do with the hogs being sent in early and light in weight?

One of the reasons why the American farmer goes to England to secure the world's best breeding stock is to be found in the careful methods of the British farmer. Everything he does is done by the best methods he knows and his preeminence as a cattle raiser is attributable, in no small degree, to the fact that he invariably tiles his land. This, with his careful methods of manuring, insures a long, even season of pasturage for his cattle in which they get no setback.

What would be the cost of using the anti-hog cholera serum on a hog that weighs between 60 and 80 pounds?—F. J. W., Douglass County, Kan.

It would be difficult to answer this question as applied to one hog. The Agricultural College is furnishing the serum at actual cost, which is about 35 cents per cubic centimeter. This is the amount of the dose given to a hog of the weight named. Owing to the fact that no appropriation has been made for carrying on the work of the State Veterinarian in this particular line, it is necessary for the owner of the hog to pay for the actual cost of materials used, as well as for the services of a qualified veterinarian, as this remedy can not be administered by others. Our leading article in the issue of KANSAS FARMER for November 5 gives the essential information that will be necessary for the guidance for all owners whose hogs may be affected by the cholera.

We have a bunch of spring shoats that have been running on alfalfa pasture this summer, and which have fed on soaked oats and shorts until new corn was ready. They have had a good, dry, well ventilated place to sleep in, although quite dusty. I noticed about a month or so ago that the pigs had developed a cough. It is most noticeable when they have been lying down and are called to feed. When they are on alfalfa they are not bothered with the cough.—A Subscriber, Lawrence, Kan.

Take dried sulphate of iron, 1 pound; sodium hyposulphite, 3 pounds; sulphur, 2 pounds; areca nut, 1 pound. Mix and give heaping teaspoonful to every three pigs once a day in feed on an empty stomach. Have all the dust swept away and sprinkle every way with Zenoleum, 1 part to 100 parts of water.

Fashions Change in Watch Cases

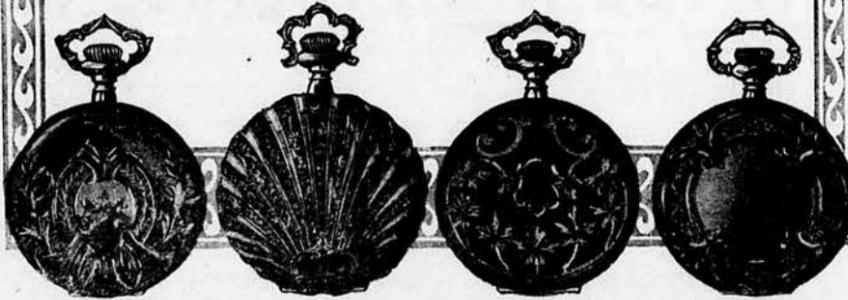
You usually know an old or out-of-date watch by its case—not always because the case shows wear but because it is out of style. As a rule, the better the case the better the design and the longer it stays in style. It is the worst possible economy to buy a cheap or a trashy watch case. It is not fair to a good movement to put it in a poorly made case. Then, too, the case represents a substantial part of your watch investment—and if you want your money's worth you must know who made the case as well as the movement.

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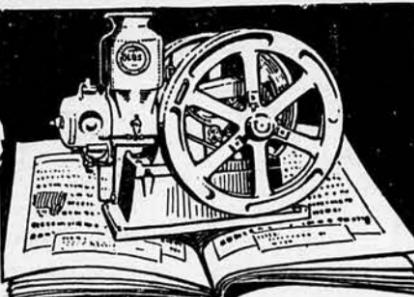
will appeal to you are the same that have induced thousands of shrewd, practical farmers to look into the engine question carefully, to investigate the Olds and then select it because it was exactly what they needed, and the price was right for what they got.

Send for our new catalogue; it is worth its weight in gold to you.

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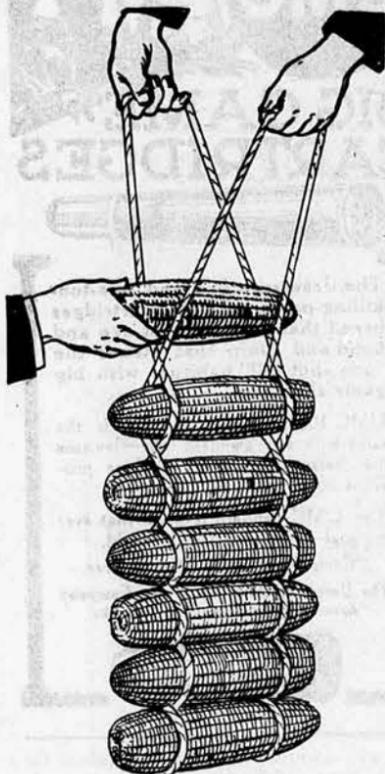
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OLDS GAS POWER CO., F. W. BERKS, Mgr.
1226 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A milder, finer fall than the present one is hard to find and hens ought to be shelling out eggs by wholesale.



Selecting and Storing Seed Corn.

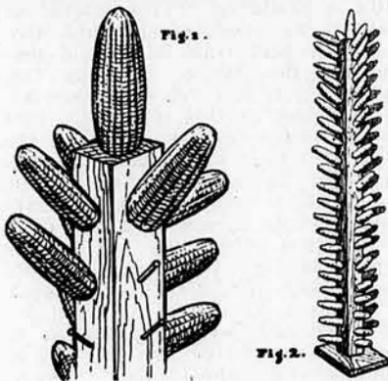
(Continued from page 1.)
fectly formed ear of corn is, and it is hard to describe it in type, Dean Davenport, than whom there is no higher authority, described an ideal ear as being of any color, from 9 to 11 inches in length, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, with a slight taper from the base to a full and rounded tip, the side lines not straight, but slightly curved, giving a seeming slight swell in the middle. It will be seen from this that the largest ear or the longest one does not meet the ideal any more than does the undersized one.



Tying seed corn with binder twine for storage.

One fact that was mentioned before, but which can not be too strongly emphasized, is that full attention should be given to the stalk on which the ear grows as well as to the ear itself. This has much significance. Each ear is a representative of the plant on which it has grown and only ears from strong, thrifty plants should be taken. It is likely that seed taken from strong, thrifty plants will produce such plants and these in turn are more likely to produce good seed than with other kinds.

The whole theory of seed corn selection as developed by the best experts is expressed in the idea of se-



Headless nails in an upright for storing seed corn.

curing the best ears from the best stalks grown under the best conditions and cared for in the best manner. Extra large ears or freak ears of any kind are not desirable for seed, not so much because they might not produce good corn, as because they would not be so sure to produce an even average crop. Evenness of results with high quality are the objects most sought.

Corn is the most important crop grown in the middle west and anything that will cause it to fluctuate one way or the other is a matter of serious import to the people of the whole nation. If by the judicious and careful selection of seed corn at the proper season the general average yield of 26 bushels per acre can be increased by only one bushel we will rejoice in a good corn year. If cooperation could be had throughout the corn region to such an extent that the farmers would all plant good seed and adopt the best methods in cultivation and harvesting, the prosperity of which this country has boasted in the past would be easily overtopped.

Mr. Glad E. Went makes his Fortune in the Santa Fe Southwest

1 SALARY, CHANCES, BED ROOM—ALL MIGHTY SLIM
HE DECIDES TO TAKE A TRIP SOUTHWEST TO INVESTIGATE FOR HIMSELF

2 YES, SIR! SUGAR-BEETS PAID FOR THE FARM LAST YEAR
HE FINDS THE SUGAR-BEET COUNTRY "JUST AS ADVERTISED"

3 WE DON'T HAVE TO USE LADDERS ALL THE TIME.
SOME CORN ALL RIGHT
AND THAT SOUTHWESTERN CORN IS CERTAINLY "KING"

4 WHAT ARE THEY, CAP? ELEPHANTS!
HE ALSO LEARNS THAT THE BEST HAMS GROW ON ALFALFA VINES

5 ORANGES MADE MY DAUGHTER AND ME RICH, SIR, BUT PEACHES THRIVE HERE, ALSO.
PEACHES INTEREST ME
OH, YOU EASTERN MEN!
ALSO, HE DISCOVERS A LARGE VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITIONS

6 I GUESS THIS IS POOR, EH? NO MORE CITY FOR MINE
HE LOCATES IN THE SANTA FE SOUTHWEST AND ADVISES OTHERS TO DO LIKEWISE



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There are opportunities for you, too, in the prosperous Southwest. Here are our folders about different locations. They tell how others have broken away from the treadmill of city life and now are independent landowners:

- "Kansas: A Small Story of a Great State."
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- "Gulf Coastings (Texas)."
- "The Arkansas Valley."
- "The Pecos Valley of New Mexico."
- "New Mexico."
- "Arizona and the Salt River Valley."
- "U. S. Government Free Lands."

You may get these folders, or any one of them, by addressing C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry System, Railway Exchange, Chicago. Say which ones you want. If asked, also will place your name on six months' free mailing-list of *The Earth*, our colonization journal.

For information about Homeseekers' Excursions twice a month to the Santa Fe Southwest, ask

T. L. KING, City Passenger Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.

Southwest Homeseekers' Excursions

Could you give me any information about sheep disease? What is the so-called "big head?" We lost several sheep after a cold spell, their heads being swollen, eyes and nose running, and they died in a day or two. Also lost some from diarrhea. They ran in a field which had some weeds with ripe seeds in it, and also ate some leaves from Osage orange. They have salt at will, besides good hay. Would oat straw do for roughness?—J. B. Reimer, Inman, Kan.

1. Catarrh or nasal gleet is probably what your sheep have. There is also disease of the lips, nose and legs of sheep that kills some of them especially in very cold weather. Sponge off their noses with Zenoleum, 1 part to 50 parts of warm water, and apply one ounce each of turpentine and camphor in one teacup of lard.

2. The weed seeds kill a good many sheep, where they are thick. Oat straw is a good roughness with other feed.

I have a mare which has a blood wart on the front part of her hind leg, about half way between the hock and foot. Have had veterinarian cut it off but it comes back. Is now about the size of a walnut.—Wm. H. Peets, Mankato, Kan.

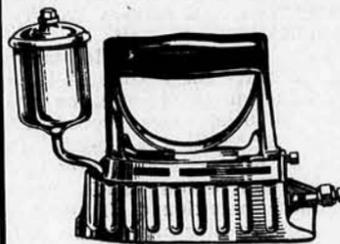
Grease well around the wart and then rub the wart hard until it turns black, with a stick of caustic potash. Repeat every week until you have it out, roots and all.

One way to get ahead is to use the one you have.

A good rule to follow is to feed as many pounds of grain per day as the cow produces pounds of butter-fat per week.

Plan your crop rotation for next year now. Study the results of past seasons and find their weak points so you can correct them in your campaign of 1911.

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THE STRAY LIST

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

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

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POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.

THE FARM



Alfalfa Is King Only When It Rules.

In your issue of October 29 you refer to loss of plant food from the soil with the shipping of alfalfa.

Please warn our farmers against that terrible mistake of raising alfalfa to sell. Sell it only on the hoof; otherwise we are guilty of larceny from our children's children. If you have to sell your grain, let it be what you cannot feed with profit. If renters cannot refrain from selling alfalfa, prohibit them from raising it and let them sow clover for rotation purposes. These over-zealous alfalfa enthusiasts are only a mixed blessing, when they do not warn the farmers against the temptation of robbery by selling. Feeding alfalfa is the only way; then alfalfa is king.—J. Ed. C. Fisher, Gage Co., Neb.

Mr. J. T. Hardy of Greensburg, Kan., has asked me to answer through the columns of your paper his inquiry regarding a weed which is giving considerable trouble in his neighborhood, a sample of which was forwarded for identification and found to be bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). Mr. H. states that in spite of very determined efforts to eradicate this plant it still persisted in spreading and that wherever it grew it seemed to poison the land, at least so far as other plant life was concerned.

The experience herein cited is similar to the experience of practically every farmer who has been unfortunate enough to come in contact with bindweed. It is probably the most difficult of all weeds growing in the state to eradicate. Its deep and elaborate underground root system makes its destruction practically impossible. Various experiments in recent years have been conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station in hopes of finding some means of keeping bindweed in check but up to date nothing has been found that has been absolutely successful. In answering inquiries concerning same we usually recommend that continuous deep plowing and even subsoiling be practiced and that the plant never be allowed to come to light. Deep plowing and subsoiling may be aided by the application of dry salt in the bottom of the plowed furrow. The salt seems to quicken the destruction of the bindweed. Of course, too frequent applications of salt in very considerable quantities would make the land too salty for a time at least for the production of other crops and should not be used unless necessary.

Provided bindweed is taken in time, that is, before it has spread to any considerable extent, such measures as above mentioned, if persistently carried out for a short time, will undoubtedly bring it under control. If the farmer allows bindweed to spread over a considerable area before resorting to such measures he will find its eradication very expensive and difficult under the methods here prescribed. Once the eradication of bindweed is undertaken it should never be allowed to appear above the surface of the soil. If it can be kept from developing leaves and chlorophyll its life will soon be extinguished—in other words, it will be smothered out.—W. M. Jardine, Professor of Agronomy.

I have a field of old land that I want to sow to clover or cow-peas in the spring, to be plowed under for fertilizer. Which one would you recommend that I would get the best results from?—J. R. Cotten, Stark, Kan.

We would prefer cow-peas to clover as a green manuring crop to improve quickly an old worn out piece of land. Cow-peas make a quicker growth and will produce more organic matter in a single season than clover. The most practical method of green manuring the field in question would undoubtedly be to prepare the field and seed to oats next spring. As soon as the oats are harvested if the ground is free from trash and in a mellow condition the field should be double disked, harrowed, and the cow-peas drilled in with a disk drill

at the rate of one bushel to the acre. The sooner after harvest that this can be done the better. If the field is at all trashy, or if the ground is hard it would undoubtedly pay to plow for the cow-peas but the plowing should be shallow, not over three or four inches deep and should be done soon after harvest if possible as the cow-peas should be in not later than the middle of July. After plowing a fairly good seed-bed should be prepared, possibly by a single disking and harrowing, and the cow-peas seeded with a drill at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Usually a drill set to seed wheat at the rate of two bushels per acre will sow cow-peas at the rate of one bushel to the acre. There are some drills that crack the cow-peas as they pass through the force feed. A drill should be examined as regards this before seeding is started. If your drill will not seed the cow-peas it is possible that you can borrow a drill from your neighbor for this purpose that would seed the peas without injury to them.

The peas should be allowed to grow until about the middle of September, or just before the first killing frost, when they will have made a rank growth and produced an abundance of organic matter and should be plowed under at this time. The deeper the ground is plowed at this time the better; in fact we would advise plowing seven inches deep rather than shallower. After plowing the field should be left until the following spring, when it should be worked down and planted to corn. This heavy growth of organic matter turned under the fall before should put the ground in excellent condition for corn. It is always preferable to follow the turning under of cow-peas by a crop that is rank feeding like corn. If followed the next spring by oats there is danger of the oats lodging and it is not practical to seed wheat in the fall after plowing under cow-peas because there is not sufficient time to prepare a firm seed-bed on which to sow the wheat. While the plowing under of a single crop of cow-peas will improve the fertility of the soil you can not expect this improvement to extend over many years. Therefore, if land is to be maintained in a good state of fertility some system of farming must be followed with this end in view. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil some rotation of crops must be followed in which a legume is grown. For your section of the state there is no leguminous crop better for this purpose than red clover. When grown in rotation the red clover should not be grown for the purpose of green manuring, but rather as a hay crop. If a rotation of clover and timothy two years, corn two years and wheat or oats one year seeded to clover is followed the clover crop grown two years out of five should maintain the supply of nitrogen in the soil, especially if the clover and corn was fed upon the farm and the manure which accumulates from the live stock was carefully preserved and returned to the land. We believe for your section of the state that it would be more practical to follow the rotation of crops in which clover was grown than to depend upon cow-peas as a green manuring crop to supply the needed nitrogen. If in a rotation such as I have suggested above there is need of a green manuring crop then cow-peas might be used advantageously either as a green manuring crop after wheat as I have described or as a green manuring crop seeded in corn at the last cultivation.

For further information upon the subject of cow-peas I would refer you to bulletin No. 160 of this Experiment Station.

We are in the sheep feeding business and at present have 3,200 lambs in the corn field; a little later on these lambs will be put on full feed and will require roughness. We have plenty of good corn fodder, millet, Kafir corn and cane, but as alfalfa is scarce and high we are going to try

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and get along without it, using thorough feed we have on hand.

Would you kindly advise us the value of each of the following feeds to rough sheep through the winter and give us any information as to why we should not feed any certain kind mentioned: Corn fodder, Kafir corn, millet, cane?—Enrique & Flick, McPherson, Kan.

All the rough feeds which you have mentioned are suitable for sheep with the exception of millet. This has been used, but there is some prejudice against it by sheep men, principally owing to the fact that unless it is cut at exactly the right stage it is liable to cause scours when fed very extensively. Feeding sheep successfully without using alfalfa is a little more difficult proposition than where alfalfa is available. The combination of alfalfa and corn gives practically the proper proportion of proteid material in the ration, whereas the roughages you have on hand are all very deficient in this material. The nutritive ratio of these materials which you have will range as wide as 1 to 20. To secure the best results this nutritive ratio should be narrowed down as narrow as 1 to 7 or 1 to 8 at least. The only way to accomplish this will be to purchase cottonseed meal, linseed oil cake or meal and use as a portion of the grain ration. With corn as high priced as it is at the present time you will find it profitable to introduce either of these concentrates at the rate of about 20 per cent of the grain ration. That is, 80 pounds of corn to 20 pounds of cottonseed meal. If you are able to get a first class quality of cottonseed meal, you will find that a little more economical as it contains a somewhat larger proportion of protein than the linseed meal. I presume you can secure a good quality of cottonseed meal for about \$30 per ton.

I presume you have had sufficient experience in feeding lambs previously so that you will appreciate the importance of getting them onto their grain feed very gradually. This is even more important where proteid concentrates are fed with corn.

If you purchase the cottonseed meal, it is important that you secure samples so that you may be sure that you are getting a meal which is absolutely free from any molds or other damage. Usually, this is more apt to occur with cottonseed meal than with linseed oil meal. The linseed oil meal is somewhat more palatable to the animals, but at the current prices, the cottonseed meal is the cheaper source of proteid, containing about 32 to 33 per cent of digestible proteid while the linseed oil meal contains 27 to 28.

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DAIRY



Observations on Dairying Resulting from Hearing Lectures on Dairy Special.

Last week the KANSAS FARMER gave, as a matter of news, particulars regarding the operation of the Santa Fe-Kansas State Agricultural College Special Dairy Train in southern and southwestern Kansas over the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, beginning at Newton the morning of October 31 and the trip ending at Marion Saturday afternoon, November 5. At that time a record was made of the number of stops, the number of persons meeting the train and attending the lectures on dairying each day.

The objects of the train and the message carried by the speakers to the Kansas farmers, are the important points connected with the operation of this Farmers' Dairy Institute train. These points are summarized and observations made, as follows:

1. The need of farm dairying for more regular and more certain income to avoid frequent calamitous conditions that have been peculiar through western Kansas.
2. The need of dairying as a means of comfortable income from small farms and the economical need of small farms in Kansas.
3. The breeding of dairy cows for dairy purposes and the necessity for testing and weeding out inferior cows and the introduction of dairy sires into every community.
4. The need of growing better feed for dairy cows, alfalfa, silage, and improving pastures.
5. To call special attention to the danger that has always been present in Kansas, especially western Kansas, of a farmer having "all his eggs in one basket," and incidentally to recommend a more diversified farming necessary with dairying.

Dairying is desirable on every farm as a means of a sure monthly income. In those sections of Kansas where dairying has been followed for eight to ten years, the houses and barns of dairy farmers are the best buildings in the community and the farmer and his family are the most prosperous of those communities. The regular monthly income from the dairy herd has been a guarantee of the grocery bill, the taxes and the running expenses of the farm, leaving the cattle, hogs and grain to be sold and the money so received to be applied toward the erection of new buildings and the purchase of more land, or to swell the bank account. The farmer cannot have a more comfortable feeling than that which follows a regular monthly income. Dairying provides this.

There is not a section in Kansas in which with moderate precaution an ample supply of cow feed cannot be produced even in the driest years. On a farm on which dairying is persistently followed, the dry year when the grain crops fail, has no terror.

The dairy is the economic need of the small farm. In just the proportion that land becomes more scarce and land values advance the dairy becomes a necessity. The dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food. After all the farmer is only engaged in the production of food for the human family. Dairying supplies from the small farm in the most economical manner, a highly concentrated food product which always has a demand and which demand is affected less by the fluctuations of financial conditions and climatic conditions than any other industry in which the farmer can engage. The forage crops and grain crops of the farm cannot be sold at so great a profit as when fed to the dairy cow and that product sold in the form of milk or cream for butter or cheese making.

There are many instances in which the small farmer with eighty acres of land or less, with a herd of ten to fifteen good cows, is realizing a larger cash income per year for a period of ten years than are the farmers with three or four times as much land de-

voted exclusively to the production of grains for sale.

The sources of profit from dairying are not limited to the sale of butter-fat. The skim-milk has a value ranging from 25 to 40 cents per hundred, depending upon the kind of stock to which the skim-milk is fed. Every cow on the dairy farm should produce a sufficient supply of skim-milk, in addition to feeding her own calf until it is two months old, for two litters of pigs. The skim-milk is fed to the young pig with greater profit than to any other farm animal. On the dairy farm the production of pork can be made very economical. The skim-milk adds materially to the young pig's ration until it is old enough to go on pasture, when, with the feeding of a small quantity of corn, a large framed hog can be grown at a very moderate cost, and at this point the hog is in proper condition for the rapid production of fat on full feed. The dairy farmer who produces a sufficient amount of Kafir corn, Indian corn and Milo maize, can produce several tons of pork per year.

The dairy farmer need not forsake the production of beef. He can grow a six or eight months old calf cheaper than any one else. The beef of the future will be produced on the small farm by the sale of ten or twelve calves per year. If the farmer has the feed he can well afford to fatten his own steers. The dairyman cannot afford to start his calf otherwise than well, and by this we mean the feeding of a sufficient quantity of whole milk during the first two or three weeks of the calf's life. At the end of this time it should be eating some grain and roughage when a skim-milk ration will suffice.

Another source of profit from the dairy must not be overlooked and that is the value of the manure in fertilizing the fields on which the cow feed grows. The growth of cow feed will remove from the soil a less amount of fertility than the growing of any kind of grain crop for market. On the dairy farm it is not only possible for the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil but to make his soil richer and richer each succeeding year.

That there is profit in milking such cows as are found on the average Kansas farm at this time, is attested by the larger number of farmers engaged in dairying. This profit, however, is not nearly so large, nor does it even approximate the profit that would be obtained by the breeding up and improvement of the dairy herd. This can be done most economically by the use of a pure bred dairy sire. With a reasonable degree of certainty, heifers resulting from the first cross will produce two times as much butter-fat per year with first calf, as did their mothers, and while the improvement is not so marked in the successive crosses, nevertheless each cross should result in an improvement. Dairy herds, the foundation of which have been very common cows, have been so graded up in this state in a period of ten years, as to produce 300 pounds of butter-fat per cow, which is more than three times the amount of butter-fat produced by the average cow in this state under the present methods.

The use of a pure bred dairy sire from a heavy producing cow marks only the beginning in the building up of the dairy herd. It is very necessary to know these cows which are returning a profit on the feed consumed and the labor employed. It may be that every cow in the herd is doing this, but the chances are that not more than half of the cows on the average farm are paying for their feed and labor if these be charged against the dairy products of the cow. It is desirable to know which of the cows are returning the largest profit, for the purpose of weeding out and disposing of those cows which are yielding the smallest profit, which may be very little in excess of the cost of feeding and which cows do not add to the value of the dairy. There is only one known means of determin-

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ing the relative merit of the respective cows, and that is by weighing the milk and testing. This operation has been described in KANSAS FARMER time and again. There is, however, a very simple standard of determining the relative merits and that is by extracting from the cow a certain flow of milk per year, and to arrive at a standard on this basis it is necessary only to weigh and record the milk from each cow at each milking. The farmer as a beginner can set his standard at 3,000 pounds of milk per twelve months, and any cow which does not produce this amount is not profitable for dairy purposes. Her place in the herd can be filled by a cow which will meet the required standard, at a moderate price.

It is necessary for the farmer to raise his own dairy animals. The breeding system is the most feasible, the most economical for the Kansas farmer, and any man who will devote ten minutes per day to weighing the milk from a herd of ten cows can achieve success and command a larger price for his time so employed than for the same amount of time employed in any other line of farm operations.

The sale of good dairy animals from a herd will result in profit to the dairyman. Good cows are always in demand and meet ready sale at high prices.

The character of the cows employed in dairying in this state is not so poor as the methods of feeding, in the writer's judgment. It is our observation that on many farms there are cows which would yield a good

income per year over and above the cost of feed and expense, if such cows were properly fed. Alfalfa hay affords the cheapest and best milk-producing feed in the world. Alfalfa hay and corn meal for winter feeding have solved the problems of the balanced ration. Most Kansas farmers will produce alfalfa and a sufficient supply of Indian corn, Kafir corn or Milo maize for the grain side of the ration.

The silo is the saving grace of the central and western section of the state. In these sections the feed supply has been cut short this year as a result of dry weather, but in spite of the dry season in these sections there is ample feed on every farm for a large producing herd of dairy cows if that feed was preserved in proper form.

On every farm there is Indian corn, Kafir corn or Milo maize, which, if placed in the silo would furnish the required feed for ten or a dozen cows. Indian corn ensilage is the best feed. Kafir corn or Milo maize makes good ensilage. These feeds preserved in the silo in as near as possible their good state will produce a world of milk. The acre of land producing three tons of silage, which is not an unusually large crop, will feed one cow 120 days or ten cows twelve days. A stave silo, built at a cost of \$150 and containing 100 tons, will feed ten cows four months on a ration very near equal that of June grass. The cow on silage ration should be well housed, but not necessarily in an expensive barn.

The silo is the cheapest farm building the farmer can erect. A stave silo accommodating 100 tons of silage can be erected at a less cost per ton than can a hay mow for storing 100 tons of hay.

Silage is a very satisfactory feed for horses, mules, cows and calves.

Silage can be kept two or three years and possibly longer in good condition with the result that in years of plenty the farmer may take care of the short years.

The feeding season can be very materially lessened by early fall and spring pastures and by the sowing of oats and barley for fall pastures and the sowing of rye in the fall or the sowing of winter wheat early in the spring for spring pastures.

In the western sections the necessity of the farmer removing his dependence from the wheat crop alone is very essential. Whether or not the grain crops grow is always more or less of a gamble. The farmer is taking chances on the seasons and unless the sun shines and the rain falls favorably he is confronted with the loss of a whole twelve months' labor. This is not so in dairying. Dairy feed will grow when corn and wheat fail and dairy products bring the money so soon as they are delivered on the market.

Every farmer should milk all the cows his help will permit. He should construct his stable in such manner that the members of his family will find milking a pleasure rather than a disagreeable task. The milking of a herd of cows should be a part of the day's work and not an addition to the day's work.

When it is realized that the cows

are actually producing a profit, and favorable conditions are provided under which to do the milking, dairying will not be looked upon as a matter of drudgery but as a source of pleasure and profit as well.

Testing Cream for Butter Fat.

The following conclusions are given as the results of a series of tests made at Purdue University. The purpose of these tests was to bring out results with the Babcock method and to suggest such modifications of the usual methods as might seem desirable:

1. Twenty-one and four-tenths per cent of the cream test bottles used in Indiana creameries were found to be incorrect; the maximum error was 10 per cent.

2. All Babcock glassware used where milk and cream are bought and paid for on the butter-fat basis should be tested for accuracy. This can most readily be done by the Burette Method of Calibration.

3. The 9 gram 50 per cent 6 inch cream test bottle and the 18 gram 50 per cent 9 inch cream test bottle are the least objectionable styles of cream test bottles.

4. Without the use of representative samples of cream, correct tests cannot be made. Proper care of the cream on the farm and thorough mixing before sampling makes possible the taking of representative samples.

5. Composite sampling and testing are unsatisfactory and the results unreliable. Their practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The samples of each delivery should be tested.

6. Cream samples are best tested upon arrival at the creamery. Storing them under ordinary creamery conditions causes a rise in the per cent of fat, due to evaporation of moisture. If they must be stored, the bottles should be tightly sealed and placed in the refrigerator.

7. Cream samples must be made uniform in body before testing.

8. The cream must be weighed and not measured into the test bottles. The weighing should be done on sensitive scales in good working condition and resting on a level table.

9. Sulphuric acid of a specific gravity of 1.82 to 1.83 should be added to the test bottles until the mixture of acid and cream, immediately after shaking, has the color of coffee with cream in it.

10. The clearest and most accurate tests are obtained by two additions of water.

11. The tester must be run at the proper speed. A 12 inch wheel requires 1,000 revolutions; an 18 inch wheel requires 850 revolutions per minute.

12. The fat column does not consist of pure butter fat, but contains considerable and varying quantities of impurities, consisting largely of acid and water.

13. The per cent of impurities contained in the fat column varies with the speed of the tester and the amount of sulphuric acid used. Low speed and excessive acid increase the impurities.

14. All of the fat in the cream does not appear in the fat column. The fat lost in the test is the residual fat and a portion of the volatile fatty acids.

15. The loss of residual fat is greatest at a low speed and with insufficient or excessive amounts of acid. The loss of volatile fatty acids increases with the increase in the amount of acid used.

16. The losses due to residual fat and escape of volatile fatty acids are practically offset by the gains due to impurities in the fat column, provided that the test is made under normal conditions.

17. For uniform and accurate reading of the test, the meniscus must be eliminated. This can best be done by the use of glymol.

What's the matter with hauling the fodder in during the good weather? Hauling fodder in a blizzard is not very good fun though it may be healthy exercise.

A great deal of trouble has resulted from inadequate stallion laws in the different states and this has suggested the advisability if not the necessity for a national stallion law. We already have a national supervision of animals imported for breeding purposes and a national stallion law would be but one step further in the same direction.



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Francis Lynde

"HOW ABSURD! WHAT POSSIBLE DIFFERENCE COULD IT MAKE?"

VII. HAMMER AND TONGS.

It was raining dismally the evening of the following day when Ford saw from his Pullman window the dull sky-glow of the metropolis of the Middle West. It had been a dispiriting day throughout. When a man has flung himself at his best into a long battle which ends finally in unqualified loss, the heavens are as brass, and the future is apt to reflect only the pale light of the past failure.

It was after the train had entered the suburbs of Chicago that a blue-coated messenger boy came through the Pullman, with the car conductor for his guide. Ford saw himself pointed out, and a moment later was reading a telegram, with a tumult, not of the drumming car wheels, roaring in his ears.

"Had a talk with my sister and made up my mind to see you through—if I don't get tired and quit, as usual. Secure options on that short-road stock quick, and wire me care McV. & M. Funds to your credit in Algonquin National, Chicago. Another directors' meeting to-day, and things look a little less chaotic. Answer."

For some time Ford could only read and re-read the exciting telegram, scarcely trusting the evidence of his senses. That the coldly indifferent members of the P. S-W board, with a man like President Colbrith at their head, could be swung into line in the short space of a single day by a young fellow who seemed to be little more than a spoiled son of fortune, was blankly incredible.

But he was not long in realizing that the cherished scheme for which he had studied and struggled was actually beginning to stagger to its feet; or in reaching the equally stirring conclusion that his part in the suddenly reopened game called instantly for shrewd blows and the swiftest possible action.

The stock-holders in the three local roads which were to be united to bridge the Chicago-Missouri River gap were scattered all over the Middle West. To secure the necessary options on working majorities of the stock would be a task for a financial diplomat, and one who could break the haste-making record by being in a dozen different places at one and the same moment.

Moreover, secrecy became a prime factor in the problem. If the opposition, and particularly the Transcontinental people, should get wind of the move, it would take fifteen millions to do the work of five, as Banger Mangus had intimated.

Notwithstanding the thickly marshaled obstacles, Ford had his plan of campaign pretty well thought out by the time his train was slowing into the Union Station. Before going to New York he had painstakingly "located" the required holdings of the three stocks. Some of them were in Chicago, but the greater number of the men to be bargained with were local capitalists living in the smaller cities along the line of the three short railroads.

In his bag was a carefully compiled list of these stockholders, with their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings. At the worst, he concluded, it should mean nothing more formidable than a deal of quick traveling, some anxious bargaining, perhaps, and a little finesse to keep his object in securing the options safely in the background.

This was how it appeared in the prospect; and the young engineer had yet to learn that the securing of options is a trade by itself—a trade by no means to be caught up in passing, even by the most gifted of tyros.

Hence, it was extremely fortunate for this particular tyro—more fortunate than he could possibly know at the moment—that his telephone message sent from the first telephone he could reach after his train stopped in the Union Station, caught Kenneth at the Green Bag Club. It was a mere chance that he knew Kenneth, the senior member of the firm of attorneys having general oversight of the Pacific Southwestern's legal department, was at the moment in Chicago; a chance hanging upon the fact that he met Kenneth as he was passing through on his way eastward. But it was not by chance that the first familiar face he saw on entering the rotunda of the Grand Pacific Hotel was that of Kenneth. The sight was merely the logical result of Ford's urgent request telephoned to the lawyer's club.

"By Jove, Kenneth; this comes within two inches of being a miracle!—my catching you here before you had started West," Ford ejaculated. And then "When are you going back?"

"I am supposed to be on the way now," was the lawyer's reply. "I had made all my arrangements to start

back to-night on the slow train, but I dined with some friends on the North Side and made a miss. Where have you been?"

"I'm just in from New York. Let me register and get a room; and you put away any lingering notion you may have of heading westward to-night. I've got to have your ear for a few hours to begin with, and the whole of you for the next few days. No; don't probe me here. Wait, and I'll unload on you gradually. You won't be sorry you missed your train."

Fifteen minutes later Ford had his adviser safely behind a closed door, and had put him succinctly in possession of the world-subverting facts, as far as they went. When he concluded, the lawyer was shaking his head dubiously, just as Auditor Evans had done.

"Ford, have you any adequate idea of what a tremendous proposition you are up against?" he asked quietly, helping himself to a cigar out of the engineer's freshly opened box.

"I don't believe I have underrated the difficulties, any of them," said Ford, matching the attorney's gravity. "There are bones all the way along, but I think I have struck the biggest of them just here. I ought to be in a dozen places at once, and not later than tomorrow noon. That's something I can't quite compass."

"Getting these options, you mean? That is very true; but it isn't all of it, by long odds. There are the thousand and one mechanical details to be worked out: the coupling up of these three local lines at their connecting points, the securing of proper trackage or trackage rights at these junctions, the general ordering of things so that a through line may be opened immediately when the stock is secured. If there were ten of you, you couldn't get in on the grain carrying this season."

Ford had relighted his cigar, which had gone out in the explanatory interval, and was blowing smoke-rings toward the ceiling.

"I may be the biggest ass this side of the jack trails, and the most conceited, Kenneth; but you're over on my side of the ring when you talk about the mechanical obstacles. What I'm worrying about now is the fact that I can't do two things at once. The options must be secured before we can make the fifth part of a move in the other field; and the Lord only knows how long that will take. To hurry is to lose out."

The lawyer nodded. "And not to hurry is to lose out, too," he qualified. Then he smoked in thoughtful silence for five full minutes before he said, abruptly: "Give me your list of stockholders and turn the option business over to the legal department, where it properly belongs. That will leave you foot-loose to go after the mechanical matter. How does that suit you?"

Ford sprang to his feet. "By Jove, Kenneth, you're a man and a brother; I'm not forgetting that you are taking this entire fairy tale on my personal say-so; and I shan't forget it, either. It's what I wanted to ask—and was afraid to ask, after I got you safely jailed up here."

The attorney's smile was grim but friendly.

"I'm not forgetting how you took a sick man over into the Pannikin wilderness on a two-months hunting trip last fall and made a well man of him, Ford," he said. "Any man who can shoot as straight as you do wouldn't be sitting here telling me lies about a trifling little matter involving the expenditure of a beggarly thirty-five millions. But to come down to earth again; you haven't shifted any considerable part of the burden, you know. I can do this bit of routine work; but the main thing is up to you, just as it was before I said yes."

Ford rose, stretching himself like a man who has just been relieved of a burden whose true weight was appreciable only in its lifting.

"I know," he said cheerfully. "It has been up to me, all along. In the morning we'll go around to the Algonquin National, and I'll put you into the financial saddle. Then I'll get out on the line, and by the time you have the stock corralled, we'll be practically ready to pull through freight—if not passengers—from Denver to Chicago. Oh, I know what I am talking about," he added, when the general counsel smiled his incredulity. "This is no affair of yesterday with me. I have every mile of these three short roads mapped and cross-sectioned; I have copies of all their terminal and junction-point contracts. I know exactly what we can do, and what we can't do."

The lawyer's comment was frankly praiseful, not to say flattering. "You're a wonder, Ford—and that's no figure of speech. How on earth did you manage to do it all at such long range?"

Ford's smile was reminiscent of the obstacles.

"It would take me all night to tell you in detail, Kenneth. But I did it. It's no mere brag to say that I could walk into the Chicago, Peoria & Davenport general offices here to-morrow morning and organize a through service over the P. S-W. and the three stub lines within twenty-four hours, if I had to."

"Well, that part of it is far enough beyond me," said the attorney. "The stock-chasing is more in my line. I hope we can keep quiet enough about it so that the opposition won't guess what we are trying to do. You're sure it won't be given away from the New York end?"

It was the engineer's turn to shake his head and to look dubious.

"Now you are shouting, Kenneth. I can't tell anything about it. You'll remember that when I left New York the board had turned the plan down, definitely and permanently, as I supposed. I should say that our only safety lies in lightning speed. When you get the options on those controlling stock majorities snugly on deposit in the Algon-

(Continued on page 17.)



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provided you can call at our store for the candy. If you cannot call at the store, you may have one copy of our Story & Clark Folio of Music worth \$1 a copy by paying the postage on the same. FREE for solving this Santa Claus puzzle.



There are ten faces in this picture of Santa Claus. Can you find seven of them? All answers must be sent to our store by November 24, 1910.

Directions—Trace the outlines of the faces on this or a separate sheet of paper. The five nearest correct answers will be given the presents above mentioned. To all others will be given a Box of Candy or Folio of Music and a letter of credit on our Pianos. Unless your name and address is plainly written, your answer will not be counted.

Condition—Only one solution accepted from each family, and only from residents of Kansas. You must state whether you have an upright piano, square, or organ and give the maker's name. Winners will be notified by mail.

E. B. GUILD MUSIC CO., Topeka, Kan.
722 Kansas Ave.,

Mayer's SPECIAL MERIT SCHOOL SHOES



These shoes are built exceedingly strong. The leather is tough and the soles are selected from the best wear-resisting hides. They are the only school shoes made with two layers of leather over the tip.

MAYER SPECIAL MERIT SCHOOL SHOES outlast average school shoes two to one and cost no more. They are good looking shoes, built to fit and comfortable to wear.

The Genuine Special Merit School Shoes have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole.

FREE—Send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Special Merit School Shoes, and we will send you free, postpaid, a handsome picture of George Washington, size 15x20.

We also make *Honorbill* Shoes for men, *Leading Lady* Shoes, *Martha Washington* Comfort Shoes, *Yerma* Cushion Shoes and *Mayer Work* Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin Trade Mark

HOME CIRCLE



With Hallowe'en past we are all looking forward to Thanksgiving and its gaieties. For the girls and boys who are away from home it generally means a visit with the home folks and friends and for the housewives it means planning and preparing a big dinner. The following menu may offer some suggestions:

- Oyster Cocktail
- Corn Soup
- Crackers Olives Celery
- Roast Turkey
- Mashed Potatoes Cranberry Sauce
- Creamed Cauliflower
- Tomato Jelly
- Pumpkin Pie Ice Cream Cake
- Coffee Cheese Wafers
- Nuts Candies

Oyster Cocktail.—Place four or five oysters in each glass or cup and add the following dressing: Allow a tablespoonful of tomato catsup for each glass and add enough lemon juice to give it a tart flavor and then a dash of Worcestershire sauce. After these are thoroughly mixed pour over the oysters.

Corn Soup.—One can corn, 2 cups cold water, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped onion, 2 cups scalded milk, 1½ teaspoons salt, celery salt and cayenne. 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 cup beaten cream; 1 cup popped corn. Cook corn in cold water twenty minutes. Press through a sieve; add scalded milk. Cook onion in butter, add flour and seasonings. Cover mixture, cook five minutes, strain, add beaten cream and serve. Garnish with popped corn.

Tomato Jelly.—Two cups tomato, 4 peppercorns, 2 cloves, 1 slice of onion, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon paprika, 2 teaspoons gelatin, ½ cup cold water. Soak gelatin in cold water. Cook the remaining ingredients fifteen minutes, strain, add gelatin. When dissolved pour into individual molds or into a border mold. When cold turn out and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

The merchant depends on the people for his welfare, the banker depends on the people for his progress, the factories depend on the people. Not so with the farmer, the people depend on him. The farmer makes his living at first hands; and if he does not respond to the public's demand, with an abundance of product from his farm, it is his fault, not the fault of the people.

Each honorable occupation is the forward march of modern civilization, and farming has ever been first on the list.

The successful farmer never lets his occupation act as a barrier to his success in life and an excuse for failing to obtain his desires.

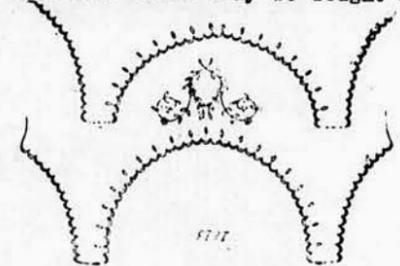
The greatest promoter of farm betterment is the farmer who loves his family, simply because they are his very own. He does not deny them help and assistance to a higher plane, simply because he is a farmer.

The "example" farmer does not live such a hard, disagreeable life that his wife and children are willing at the earliest possible moment to leave the farm and move to town for a little needed rest and recreation and respectable surroundings.

Money expended for labor saving machinery or any permanent improvement on the farm that will prove a comfort to the farmer and his family is money well spent.—F. Lincoln Fields.

No. 1613. Corset Cover Design.

Buttonhole and French embroidery is ever desirable for underwear, whether on linen or lawn. The design here shown may be bought on



Nainsook for 6 cents; on lawn for 50 cents; perforated pattern for 25 cents; transfer pattern for 10 cents.

Habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables.

It is said that geraniums in the house will bloom throughout the winter if all the blossom buds are picked off until the first of December. Also water them thoroughly once a week, giving them only a little water between times if it seems necessary.

Too much cannot be said in favor of fresh air in the school room as well as the home. A number of people breathing the same air causes it to become foul in a short time, and causes headache and other physical ills. Avoid drafts but don't be afraid of fresh air.

It is said that a little salt will improve the kerosene in lamps. Use a teaspoonful in an ordinary sized lamp and a tablespoonful in a large sized one.

It is said that a good way to purify sweet cider for making vinegar is to stir in a handful of cornmeal to a gallon of cider. This will settle to the bottom carrying the impurities with it. When the cider is clear it should be poured off.

Bill had a billboard,
Bill also had a board bill;
The board bill bored Bill so
That Bill sold the bill board
To pay his board bill;
So after Bill sold his billboard
To pay his board bill, the
Board bill no longer bored Bill.
—Exchange.

A nineteen story building in New York City was recently torn down to make room for a thirty-nine story one.

CHRISTMAS AND THE

What would be better, or more appropriate as a gift to Mother, Daughter, Sister, or Friend, than a NEW HOME, the sewing machine of quality. It would be a source of pleasure for a lifetime, and make home life more cheerful.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME. The test is in the real service. Get the testimony of the users of the NEW HOME, it will be convincing proof of superior qualities. The NEW HOME has no complicated parts to get out of order; is Simple, Strong, Silent, Sure, and can be relied upon at all times for perfect sewing. Not sold under any other name.

Write Dept. 10 for our Catalog and 1911 Calendar.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
ORANGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

New Home SEWING MACHINE.

Calf and Pair of Shoes FREE!



Tear our little Buffalo Calf with your fingers in your dealer's presence and we'll give you a pair of our best B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes Free. Ask your dealer for the calf. It's made from same leather as our shoes—from young, inside-raised, well-fed, summer-killed cattle—the very toughest and best wearing leather to be had.

B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes

The leather in these shoes is put through a special tanning process which does away with poisonous chemicals, adds wearing qualities, smoothness of finish and flexibility in the very highest degree.

The soles are made from best grade heavy Texas steer hides. Send us your dealer's name if he doesn't handle our shoes, and we'll send the test tag and also the shoes if you tear the tag in his presence.

\$3 to \$4

Bentley & Olmsted Co., Des Moines, Ia.

MAPLEINE

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

ELBURN H-2

THE MOST POPULAR PIANO IN THE SOUTHWEST



Winning its way by sheer force of merit, the Elburn has become the factor in home life of the Southwest. Hundreds of satisfied owners are spreading its reputation for quality and durability. We have often said, and we repeat it now, that in the world at the price, the Elburn H-2 is the BEST PIANO.

\$225 Buys the ELBURN H-2—the Best Piano in the world at the price, the Elburn H-2 is the BEST PIANO.

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

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

We are also factory distributors for STEINWAY, VOSE, WEBER, KURTZMANN, ETC.

Write for catalogs,
Address Piano Dept. 2,
J. W. JENKINS SONS MUSIC CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sell Guaranteed Hosiery and Make \$20 to \$35 Per Week!

Sam Mullen sold 48 boxes in 3 days. A. C. Moss says everybody buys them—sold first 24 boxes in 3 hours. Guaranteed or new hose free, is what sells them. Six pairs for \$1.50. Agent's sample six pairs ladies', children's or men's Guaranteed Hose for \$1.00. If by mail, add 20 cents for postage. Address Dept 13

CLARENCE HOSE MILLS
6316 Lexington Ave., Chicago

Mount Birds

Learn by mail to mount animals, birds, fishes, heads, tax skins, make rugs, etc. This beautiful, interesting art easily learned by men, women and boys. Sportsmen—be your own taxidermist. Best methods, expert teachers, low cost. Success absolutely guaranteed or no charge. Big profits. You can double your income in your spare time. Free, book on taxidermy and Taxidermy Magazine. Send TODAY.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY
3988 Elwood Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

Christmas Post Cards Free

Send me two 3c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

W. T. MEREDITH, 128 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

SEND FOR OUR 50c Book List

in which you will find popular and standard fiction by the best authors. All cloth bound books, good print and paper.

Kan. Mail Order Service
THE MILLS CO., Topeka, Kan.

The Happiest Woman in the Smart Set.

Do you want to know the happiest woman in the smart set of New York? Well, it is Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

And do you want to know why she is so happy?

Well, it's work; good, hard work. She was saved by something very wonderful and very beautiful—work. And her work is along the lines of beauty. The gods gave her genius. She is a sculptor, working day after day in her studio, in a narrow alley miles away from her beautiful home, among the studios of other artists who haven't the smallest fraction of even one million to their name. She wears a clay-stained apron and a simple straight frock, and is as busy as a bee over her modeling. It is not dilettanteism either, I will have you know, but genuine sculpture that stands the test of the most relentless critic and has won praise from no less a person than the great Rodin himself. It's big, strong work, not delicate and finicky like that of Sarah Bernhardt, but executed in bold masses. Her "Paganism Immortal" has Rodin's bigness about it, and is not a mere "pretty" thing, like those groups of the divine Sarah's.—November Designer.

Rural Thoughts.

At any time you feel inclined to discuss the "case of the farmer," farming, and farm life, this seems to be the very opportune moment to lay aside individuality, open the book of your own life and take an accounting of what you have done, what you are doing now and your plans for future farming and better living, and see if you are contributing your share to the betterment of farm life by example as well as precept.

It must be remembered that each individual must supervise his own farming and determine whether he will succeed or fail. Therefore we see the betterment of farming and farm life is not national, nor sectional, but individual.

POULTRY



But hens cannot lay unless they are provided with the proper materials wherewith to manufacture eggs and a variety of food is the principal requisite.

Chopped raw beets are greatly relished by hens and are excellent for their health. About a quart daily to twenty hens is about the proper proportion to feed.

Green ground bones are very rich in albumen, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, which go to make eggs and shells. It will pay any poultryman to buy a bonemill to grind bones for his fowls.

The value of wheat bran as a poultry food is better understood than formerly. It is good for growing chicks and laying hens. It contains twenty per cent more protein than whole wheat, which makes it of great value, both for building strong frames and in furnishing material for producing eggs. The lime it contains is good for bone making and for shells for eggs. It is cheap and should be kept before the fowls and always used in the mash, either dry or moistened.

Make some provision now for the green food that you will need during the winter. Nature does not provide this during the cold, stormy weather of the winter months, so there must be a supply of cut clover, alfalfa, cabbages, beets and a rack in which to sprout oats. Some of these things you can get now and they will be ready when you want them for feeding. In fact, they can be purchased a little cheaper now than later. If you have these things on your farm they should be stored away before the real cold weather destroys them.

We have praised the properties of charcoal before but too much cannot be said in its favor or in urging its general use in the poultry house. The poultryman who keeps charcoal always before his fowls will save himself a great deal of trouble, provided he follows proper methods in other directions. Charcoal has the power of absorbing large quantities of gases and neutralizing their effects. When fowls are given access to crushed charcoal they will eat large quantities of it and this not only absorbs and neutralizes noxious gases in their

stomachs, but it seems to have beneficial effects in other directions. In most towns crushed charcoal can be bought and most supply houses and dealers keep it on hand, but in the event that these sources of supply are not available, it is quite easy to make a supply of charcoal for home use. Where corn is grown a good charcoal may be made from corncobs. Pile up dry cobs and set them on fire and when they are a glowing mass of coal extinguish the fire with water, or better, cover the pile with earth until the fire is smothered and let the cobs cool down. A very good substitute for charcoal is parched corn, which has been kept over the fire until it is thoroughly charred. The hens may not eat this readily at first but after they have become accustomed to it they will eat it greedily.

We have never known chicken feed to be so high in price as it is this winter and whatever will tend to cheapen the cost of living for the chickens ought to be welcome to the poultryman. If roots and ensilage improve the health of animals and cheapen the cost of the food, they will do the same for fowls. It is too expensive to feed grain exclusively when the winters are long and severe, and as the fowls prefer a variety of food, they should have it. A quart of corn meal, added to half a peck of cooked turnips, will provide a better meal than can be procured from either the corn meal or the turnips if either are fed alone. It is the mixed food, the combination of various elements, that enables the hen to provide the different substances that make up the combination called an egg. Lime, phosphates, nitrogen, magnesia, and water are elements that are absolutely necessary to make an egg, and many foods contain an excess of some elements and a deficiency of others. When a mixed food is given, there is a partial balancing of the needed elements, and the several varieties assist in digesting each other, thereby avoiding waste of undigested food. Finely chopped ensilage, clover or alfalfa, potatoes, beets, carrots or any succulent, bulky food, served with an admixture of a variety of ground grain will provide the hens with a larger supply of egg elements and entail less cost for food than when the hens are compelled to subsist entirely on grain.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Ship us your Poultry and Eggs. Highest market prices paid in cash. No delay in returns. Make us a trial shipment. Write for free shipping tags. E. C. WISE FEED, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO., Topeka, Kansas.

DEMAND IS STRONG

For Pure-Bred Poultry.

Let KANSAS FARMER find buyers for your stock and eggs. Read what these say of their profit in using KANSAS FARMER.

"I had splendid results from my ad in Kansas Farmer last spring, and of course will want another to start very soon."—Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan., Nov. 10, 1910.

"Had good success from my chicken ad in Kansas Farmer."—A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., Aug. 25, 1910.

"I had excellent results from my little poultry ad in Kansas Farmer."—Mrs. H. S. Adams, Route 8, Wichita, Kan., May 10, 1910.

The demand for good poultry, and eggs for hatching, among the immense number of KANSAS FARMER readers is so great, that a large part of it will go unfilled this season, the same as last. You can't miss it, to advertise your surplus stock and eggs in these columns. The cost is very moderate. Send for our Special Poultry Circular and see how many other poultry raisers turn their product into quick money and for good prices. Address plainly,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Ks

Pure Breeds Are Best.

Occasionally one comes across a farmer who believes that common scrub fowls are harder and more profitable than the pure breeds, but the number is getting less every year.

It costs no more, after the first purchase, to keep a flock of improved fowls than it does to harbor dunghills or cross breeds. Either kind, when properly fed, will eat just about as much as the other. Or if there be any saving, it is so trifling as between one or the other kind, that it is not worth noticing. If judiciously provided for and tended from the shell upward, as all fowls should be cared for, either of the larger breeds will make good eating poultry at the proper age, and the hens of any one kind will lay an abundance of eggs, take them as they average, throughout the year.

Among any of the pure breeds there will always be found some exceptionally good ones for breeding purposes, or for exhibition. All these finer specimens will command the highest current prices among fanciers or amateurs, who are about to commence the propagation of prime stock, and who are disposed to pay the better prices for such specimens. At the same time, the imperfect birds, as to form, color and other Standard requisite points, come to good size at maturity, and will pay much better for their keeping, at the right killing age, than will the runts or the smaller barnyard fowls, which cost quite as much to feed and to bring them to the proper state for slaughtering. The improved hens will, in a season, lay one-third more eggs, in number, and of a larger size usually, than will the dunghills. As

TO BE SURE OF A GOOD MANURE SPREADER LOOK FOR THE I H C MARK



THERE is one way to be sure of satisfaction in buying a manure spreader—one way to be sure of highest quality and greatest value. See that the I H C trade mark is on the spreader you buy. The proof is the experience of thousands of careful farmers—and the records of I H C spreaders on their farms.

There are many reasons for the efficiency, strength, simplicity, and durability of I H C spreaders. First, they are made on the right principle—second, of the highest quality materials—third, by master workmen,—and fourth, in the best equipped factory for the manufacture of manure spreaders.

I H C Manure Spreaders

are built up to a standard—not down to a price. They are made as all manure spreaders ought to be made. There is no experimental or "freaky" construction in them. They stand up and work perfectly month after month and year after year.

Call on the local I H C dealer and let him show you the many I H C advantages. Note the easy adjustment of the feed, enabling you to spread just the right amount of manure in just the right places. Note that the beater bars are designed to thoroughly pulverize every particle of manure. Note the wide tires, the roller-bearings, and light-draft features. Note all the other I H C features. Then remember that you are assured of satisfaction by the I H C reputation.

You can have a choice of three spreaders. **Corn King** and **Kemp 20th Century** are of the return apron type, and **Cloverleaf** spreaders are of the endless apron style. All are made in several sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

If not convenient to see the I H C local dealer at once, write direct for catalogues and all other information you desire.

I H C Service Bureau

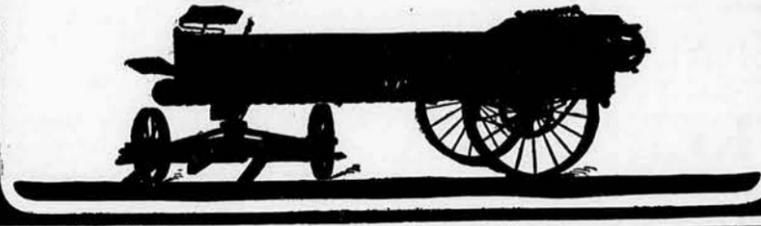
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

Chicago

U S A



White Plymouth Rocks

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

For 13 years I have bred White Rocks, the best of all purpose fowls, and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at a reasonable price. \$2.00 for 15, or \$5.00 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any point in the United States.

STATION B,

THOMAS OWEN,

TOPEKA, KAN.

broilers, the young cockerels of the heavy breeds are fitted for this purpose at a much earlier age, and so are far more valuable in this respect than are the lesser sized or common varieties.

In any view, then, it has come to be well determined that pure bred fowls are the most economical, the most valuable and the most desirable for all purposes, and although any of these better breeds cost a little more at the outset, the product they yield in twelve months in eggs and meat alone, saying nothing of the income that may be had from extra good specimens, will be found far more satisfactory and more profitable than will the same number of the ordinary dunghill breeds.

PURE BRED POULTRY

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

FULL BLOOD HOUDAN COCKERELS while they last \$1. S. P. Green, Mankato, Kan.

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

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

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

You can't go wrong with a Mandy Lee

We measure and regulate everything—heat, ventilation and moisture. You get at nothing. Open front poultry house system of ventilation. Also new outdoor lamp-heated brooder. Send for catalog and Lee's Chicken Book, Free. GEO. H. LEE CO., 1137 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.



R. I. RED COCKERELS.—Mrs. F. A. Fulton, Eldorado, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS for sale; large and red; \$1 each. Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH CLASS birds \$1 and \$2. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. A few at 50c. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS—GUARANTEED to please; prices right. Mrs. M. Rees, Emporia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, red to skin, \$1 to \$3. Mrs. G. C. Talbott, R. 4, Onaga, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—30 CHOICE cockerels \$2 and \$2.50; also good hens and pullets. E. E. Mendenhall, Salem, Neb.

GAMES.

Scotch Grays, Cuban Reds, Black Braasted Reds and White Hackles. Choice cocks \$3; pullets \$2. Eggs in season. Also young grayhounds.

HILYARD BROS., Barbers, Severy, Kansas.

The Best Place on Land For You to Make Money

is the Irrigable Fruit and Alfalfa Land along the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry., Pecos Valley, Texas. A new country being opened. Irrigation system is now complete. Water is ready to turn on and farmers are working the land. For acres there should give you a good income—and the increase in value of your land should make you rich. The time to look into this matter is now—because the Orient has not yet closed the gap between San Angelo and Ft. Stockton. But the rails are growing closer every day and with the whistle of the locomotive in this wonderful valley your land will leap upward in values. You can buy it now for a mere fraction of what it should be worth. And you can buy it on terms so easy you must not refuse this chance of independence and fortune.

Write Me Today For This Wonderful Free Series

Send me your name and address on the coupon below and I will send you by return mail, free, the most complete series on irrigation ever published. Seven Booklets and Bulletins, illustrated profusely with colored plates and fine half-tones. This splendid series cost thousands of dollars to prepare and distribute. Irrigation in the Pecos Valley is covered and the whole subject is treated with thoroughness. Tells you how to make big profits on the land, and gives the actual experience of many settlers who are today making a success in the Pecos Valley. You should claim some of this land before it is too late. I want the chance to show every farmer or business man how he can make money now by getting just ahead of construction of a great trans-continental railroad. I am assisting the owners of Pecos Palisades Irrigated Land in settling this district with desirable citizens before the Orient Railroad reaches there.

Go Where the Arrows Point Before that Gap Closes



Wonderful Fruit Lands!

This Pecos Valley Irrigable Land equals the choicest irrigated lands in the Northwest or in the Grand Valley of Colorado, yet you can buy it on easy payments for considerably less than its real value now. Remember, the Irrigation System is completed and the water ready to turn on. Actual settlers are now growing profitable crops in the Pecos Valley. In developed districts fruit produces up to \$1,000 per acre—Peaches easily yield that sum. Alfalfa up to \$125 per acre—Apple trees are worth \$40 each. Pears, Plums and Grapes grow abundantly. Celery and Asparagus yield \$500 per acre. Cantaloupes \$300 to \$500 per acre. Pecos Valley Products won 22 First Prizes at El Paso Fair in 1909, and beat the entire world at the St. Louis World's Fair. The wonderful possibilities of fruit culture in this favored valley are amazing. Every farmer in the country—every one interested in big money profits—should investigate the facts. Write for them now!

Millions of Dollars Back You In This Challenge To Fortune

Millions of dollars are being expended in the construction of the K. C., Mexico & Orient Ry. that opens up this last frontier. The success of that investment depends upon the success of the people along the route. That is why I am making this wonderful proposition and offering these lands far below their real worth and on terms such that any man can afford to secure at least ten acres. I want you to go there. I will help you make good. I am assisting the owners of these lands and irrigation works.

FREE! Complete Series On Irrigation In Pecos Valley, Seven Superbly Illustrated Booklets

Mail Coupon Now

Sit right down now, fill out and mail the Free Coupon for this great Complete Series on Irrigation. Don't delay! Your chance of getting your set may be lost. Act today.

F. A. HORNBECK, Land Commissioner, Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, 1005 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me the Seven Free Books on Irrigation in the Pecos Valley.

Name.....

Address.....

Getting Cattle on Full Feed

A Right Start is an Important Step Towards Success

By Pres. H. J. WATERS

There is a direct relation between the quality and condition of the feed and the ease with which cattle may be accustomed to it. In other words, it is very much easier to put cattle on full feed with coarse, rather unpalatable material than with highly nutritious, palatable and well-prepared feed. The difficulty in this preliminary feeding period is to prevent animals that are unaccustomed to grain from overeating. It goes without saying that this danger is much minimized by using at this time food that is relatively unpalatable.

The time required to get cattle on full feed will vary anywhere from two to six weeks, depending upon the character of the feed, the age of the animals, and their previous treatment. As a rule, from thirty to forty days are employed. It is a very common practice to begin with shock corn in winter, and in a few days, when the steers can stand rather more corn than can be given in this form without undue waste of stover, a limited amount of snapped ear corn is thrown in the troughs, either whole or broken. A little later, husked ear corn is substituted for snapped corn, and hay in part for the stover. At the end of two or three weeks it is entirely feasible to have the ordinary steer on full feed of ear corn and hay by this method. He will not be eating as much as he can be made to consume later when the grain is changed to six-sevenths shelled corn and one-seventh linseed meal, for example, or when the corn is given shelled and the roughness is bright, clean clover or cow-pea or alfalfa hay instead of stover or timothy hay. But by this time the limit of his appetite for this rather low class of feed may be reached, and the changes subsequently made may be very gradual and all in the direction of improving the quality and palatability of the feed. If clover or alfalfa or cow-pea hay is to be used in connection with corn stover, which, all things considered, will prove to be the most profitable way to feed steers in winter, the change from corn stover and timothy to this hay or to this combination must be very gradual. It is better to take at least sixty days for the complete change of this roughness. In the meantime it is entirely feasible, however, to have had the cattle on full feed of corn for thirty days or more.

In the early fall, when the steers are yet running on good grass, it is a very common practice to begin with the entire green corn plant, changing gradually to the snapped ear, and finally, as the corn becomes hard, to the husked ear, and later in winter, perhaps during the last thirty or sixty days, shelled corn is used.

Another very approved practice is

to run the entire corn plant through a cutter, beginning just as it is passing out of the roasting ear state, and feed this to the cattle, gradually substituting ear corn as the plant matures and becomes hard. This is an especially effective method of getting cattle on feed quickly and making a profitable short feed on aged cattle.

For summer feeding it is quite a common practice to half feed during February, March and April, or at least through March and April, in the lots, and then half feed during the flush of grass, May and June, full feed during July and August, and sell. There is little danger of overfeeding steers with grain when they are first turned to grass in spring, especially if the grass be firm and nutritious. As a rule, under these circumstances, the steers will eat very little grain for a few days, even though they have formerly been on full feed, and this is a most excellent time to put animals on full feed for summer when it is necessary to do it quickly.

Changes in feed or location or surroundings of cattle that are fat should never be made, except such as are decidedly for the better, and even then should only be made when imperative. After a steer is on feed and is beginning to show fat, whatever changes in the feed are necessary must be made very gradually, and should always be in the direction of improved quality and palatability. This law will admit of no violation, except in very rare cases where the cattle show too great a fondness for the roughage and seem to be eating too little grain on that account. Even then it will be more rational to attempt to bring the grain up to a standard of excellence where it will successfully compete with the roughness rather than to lower the grade of the ration by substituting a poorer roughness. Frequently when feeding at pasture the grass becomes very soft and washy, while it remains very palatable. In this case the remedy would be a hay of good quality to temper the grass.

The main point insisted upon is that the quality should be improved as the animals approach the finishing point. This may in a majority of cases be most effectively done by adding a limited quantity of old-process linseed meal, from one-tenth to one-seventh of their whole ration, during the last sixty or eighty days. This will insure a large consumption of grain and of course rapid gains to the end, and will materially improve the coat and enhance the selling quality of the steer over and above an equally fat one that has not had some such food as linseed meal. It goes without saying that this linseed meal should be added very gradually to the ration.

FARM ACCOUNTS

Numerous systems of farm accounts have been prepared, but few have been adopted by the practical farmer. Whatever merits are claimed for any system of farm records, one must be paramount: Simplicity. The farmer is usually a very busy man. His chief difficulty is neither ignorance nor indolence. He has but little time for fancy bookkeeping, and still less for red tape. What he wants is a plain, simple, straightforward history of his business, so arranged and classified as to require the minimum effort to keep it up. All things considered, the single-book system has met with the greatest favor on small farms. In this system a good, substantial daybook is used for the current history of the business, for the cash book, and for the ledger.

The inventory may be considered the basis of any system of farm records. It should be taken at such a time as will give the most accurate results with the least expenditure of labor. No guesswork should be tolerated. Either the actual market value or the sale value should be assigned, taking due account of the depreciation. Regarding depreciation, it is impossible to lay down invariable rules as to the rates to be charged off annually. For the purpose of general estimates, the following rates or the cost of market value are fairly ac-

curate: Buildings, 5 per cent; horses, above 8 years, milk cows, after 5 years, 8 per cent; machinery and tools, 10 per cent.

In certain respects a farmer must combine the methods of the manufacturer and the merchant. He must learn not only how to increase production but also how to facilitate profitable exchange of his products. He must reduce the cost of production to the minimum by increasing the quality and quantity of his products and by getting full value out of labor. This requires most skillful management in the rotation of crops, in division of labor, in selecting seeds, fertilizers and stock; and, above all, it requires a great prudence in purchasing equipment and supplies and in marketing products.

Good business methods are matters of habit acquired in childhood, not in old age. Satisfactory improvement will be noticeable in the business management of the average farm only when the subject receives the recognition it deserves in the public schools. An adequate business course for the farmer should include the practical phases of political economy, including marketing and transportation, a course in commercial law, at least sufficient to enable the farmer to avoid unnecessary litigation.—J. A. Rexall.

100 Bushels of Corn an Acre



is not uncommon in the Southern States and has even been greatly surpassed in some sections. The South will produce as much corn and as good corn as any section of this country, and the value of last year's corn crop in the South was eight hundred million dollars. Why raise corn on land in the North and West valued at \$200 an acre when equally as good corn-producing land in the South can be purchased at from \$15 to \$20 an acre, and where the temperature in summer is no hotter than in the Middle West? And with the additional advantages of another crop or two from the same land and no long, cold winters.

Let me send you our illustrated booklets and learn what can be done in a country where fertile land can be purchased cheaply and where there are 312 working days a year. Low round-trip fares 1st and 3d Tuesdays each month. (99)

G. A. PARK, Gen'l Ind. and Imm. Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R. Room 212, Louisville, Ky.

"KNODIG" PITLESS SCALES AT LOWEST PRICE EVER NAMED

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



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Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying. KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.



Kansas Land

Want to Buy a Farm?

Write us what you want, as to location, price and terms. We can very likely put you into immediate touch with just the very bargain you want. Write us at any time—a postal card will do. Your inquiries to us puts you under no obligations to any one. Address

JACKSON E. E. CO.
1327 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

I am all sold out and haven't a thing left to offer. I had an excellent sale and want to extend my many thanks to the KANSAS FARMER and your friend-man for your good help.—W. R. Webb, Ridge View Poland China, Bendena, Kan.

FORCED SALE

Best located and one of the best farms in Allen county; 480 acres, 3 miles from Iola, 220 acres under plow, balance in grass. All tillable. Will sell all or divide to suit purchaser. Worth \$85 an acre. Will sell for \$50. Very easy terms. Must sell. Call on or address

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,
Longton, Kansas.

320 ACRES, unimproved, 3 miles Dodge City, about 100 acres rough, all well grassed, near school, \$3,500.
640 acres, 3 miles Dodge, 5 miles station, fenced, cross-fenced, 220 acres in cultivation, school on land, running water, fine stock proposition, \$19 an acre. Other lands. New list free.

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

Wheat, Corn, Alfalfa

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

Clark County Farm

200 acres, small set improvements, \$80 in cultivation, 10 miles E. R. town, \$35 per a. Lands for sale in any size tracts to suit purchaser at low prices.

HALL & CLARK LAND CO.,
Minneola, Kansas.

Miami County Land,

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

PAOLA LAND & LOAN CO.,
Paola, Kansas.

WESTERN LANDS

For sale and trade. List free. See us for homes or investment.

McNINCH & WEST, Ransom, Ness Co., Kan.

KORN AND CLOVER.

Farm bargain in Eastern Kansas. \$20 to \$50 per acre. Don't fail to write, but come and see.

HALLEY-McMULLEN CO.,
Mound City, Kansas.

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

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN.

320 acres 3 miles from Ness City, 180 acres in wheat, 1-3 of wheat goes with place delivered at market. Place is all fenced, living water, about 20 acres of rough land, balance all good wheat land, well located. Price \$25 per acre.

GEORGE F. LOHNE,
Ness City, Kansas.

FORD COUNTY LANDS.

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

WATKINS & STANSBURG,
Dodge City, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY LANDS

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

160 ACRES

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

O. L. HOLLAND,
Goff, Kansas.

4 OR 50 PER CENT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Your bank will pay you 4 per cent interest for the money you have on deposit with them. We have made 50 per cent for hundreds of investors who have purchased real estate through us.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

It is not a question of safety—one is safe as the other. Think it over and when you decide you are not getting as much out of your money as you should, then write us.

F. M. LUTHER & SONS,
Cimarron, Kansas.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell town lots in best little city in Southwestern Kansas. Prices \$12.50 to \$50. Easy monthly payments. Best selling proposition ever placed on the market; good commissions; no experience necessary; full instructions. Can you sell them? Write me today. John W. Baughman, Plains, Kan.

80 Acres Fine Land \$1600

Eighty acres 8 miles from Coffeyville, Kan., just across Kansas line in Oklahoma. 55 a. cult, 20 a. meadow, 5 a. pasture. No improvements but fine black land.

THE BOWMAN REALTY CO.,
Coffeyville, Kansas.

120 Acres

\$1,000.00 Cash.

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

THE FOX-COOK AGENCY,

104 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.
E. C. Fox, S. A. Cook, O. C. Black.

WICHITA COUNTY

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

ALBERT E. KING

McPHERSON, KAN

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM

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

BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, Kansas

COME TO FORD COUNTY AND GET RICH

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

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

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.

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

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

RUSH COUNTY BARGAINS.

Wheat and alfalfa lands in Central Kansas. Improved and unimproved farms at from \$20 to \$50 an acre. Cheap western lands \$6 to \$10 an acre. Write

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

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

ANDERSON COUNTY BARGAINS.

160 acres, good improvements, 4 1/2 miles good town, \$45 acre. Improved 160, 8 miles town, \$6,400. Improved 80, \$2,000. Write for free list.

J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kansas.

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

SIMON LAND CO., Garnett, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

LOPP BROS. & WOLF,
Dodge City, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS.

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

RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO.,
Richmond, Kansas.

YOU'LL LIKE LINN COUNTY, KAN. We have abundant coal, wood, natural gas and good water. The land raises magnificent crops of alfalfa, timothy, clover, bluegrass, oats, corn and wheat. R. F. D. and phone at your door. Price \$20 to \$25 per acre. List free. A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.

COME TO LIBERAL.

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

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

EASTERN KANSAS.

Where clover, timothy, wheat and corn is king of crops. 80 smooth, improved. Price from \$40 to \$60 per acre. 240 improved, a bargain, \$44. Write W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas.

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

FORD, Clark, Meade and Gray county corn and wheat land \$15 to \$50 acre, on good terms. Write for new list, mailed free. H. E. McCUE LAND CO.,
Bucklin, Kansas.

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

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious 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 price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS.

One 80, \$2500; two 80s, \$3000 each. 160 a., most in cultivation, lot creek bottom, fair improvements on all, well located, close to school, church, R. R. station. Come and see these bargains.

BYRD H. CLARK, Erie, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 10 miles from Delphos, 40 a. pasture, 150 in cultivation, 175 can be cultivated, creek, plenty of fruit for family use, Good house, barn and outbuildings. One of the best corn and alfalfa farms; can be bought for \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash, balance 6 per cent.

Box 114, Minneapolis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—192 a., 6 mi. Garnett, 3 mi. Haskell, on Mo. Pac. R. R., 120 a. valley and slope land in cult., balance rough pasture with limestone rock on 1-3 of it, well fenced and cross fenced, new 6 r. house; splendid barn, 32x42; 2 good wells; family orchard. A snap at \$5,500. New list free. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

1120 ACRE COMBINATION RANCH.

25 head horses and colts above average and one registered archer stallion. Write for particulars. 80 acres first-class alfalfa land in famous Artesian Valley at a great bargain. WM. MILLEE, Meade, Kan.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LAND IN ELK COUNTY.

60 acres, improved, close to town.....\$2400
40 acres, improved, close to town..... 1600
80 acres, improved, close to town..... 2800
120 acres 3600
140 acres 6300
160 acres 7000
190 acres 6500

Just a few of our many bargains. Write for list. D. M. Watkins Realty Company, Moline, Kan.

A FORTUNE IN 40 ACRES

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

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

O. U. BARGAIN HUNTER!

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

O. E. LOWER, Herington, Kansas.

LOW-PRICED NORTHEASTERN KANSAS LAND.

Produces corn, clover, bluegrass and all staple crops in big yields. We can sell you improved farms here for \$46 to \$50 per acre. Have some good exchanges. Write for full information. THE OWL LAND AGENCY, Ozawie, Kansas.

NORTHEASTERN KANSAS.

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

E. L. HORTH, Centralia, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES

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

WICKER & MARSHALL,
Madison, Kansas.

TREGO COUNTY LAND.

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

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

FARM SNAPS

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

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

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

P. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kansas.

LIVE AGENT WANTED

in your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write for proposition on our own ranches.

FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas.

MONEY FROM HOME?—160 acres, on creek bottom, all in corn except 20 acres in good grass, smooth and nice, rich soil, good water, splendid neighborhood, 10 miles of Spearville, Kan. For quick sale, \$25 per acre; terms. This is a dandy. No trades. Big list free.

STINSON & SHELDON, Spearville, Kan.

THEY HAVE DONE & FIXED THIS

320 acres, 220 in cultivation, 50 acres pasture, 50 acres in alfalfa, 320 acres all fenced and cross fenced with woven wire hog tight fence and cement posts. Fine seven room two-story house. Barn for 12 horses, hay mow with grain room for 5000 bushels and corn crib for 5000 bushels. Two double granaries, three new hog houses, large and good. Also milk house, tool house, coal house and chicken house. Large cement fish pond. Watered by good spring in pasture, well and windmill water is piped through kitchen, milk house and two cement tanks holding 500 barrels of water. Four acres of orchard with all kinds of fruit. Located two miles from railroad town, R. F. D. and telephone. One mile to school and 45 miles to Wichita, Kan. Price \$80 per acre. Mortgage \$4800, drawing 5 1/2 per cent interest.

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

FOR TRADE.

2 1/2 miles of Dunbar, Neb., 10 miles Nebraska City, Otto Co., well imp. 240 a., all farm land; 75 a. timothy, \$26,000; terms; will take smaller farm. Wm. S. Cooper, Wamego, Kan.

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

Kansas Land

MY 320 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

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

House, Barn and Implements on Each Quarter

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

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

I can tell you how to bring it to the attention of thousands of buyers, which can be done for a very small expense. My information and experience is free to you. If you don't like what I shall propose, there will be no harm done or good will lost. Just give me a chance to put before you what I have in mind. Write me at once.
E. L. GARVER, BOX 142, TOPEKA, KAN.

EASTERN KANSAS LANDS

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

Over State Bank, **BALDWIN & CATE,** Manhattan, Kansas.

CHEAP 160 ACRES.

4 1/2 miles to Waverly, new 3 room house, stable, 80 a. of it in cultivation, balance in pasture and mow land. This is good new land. Can be handled with \$2,000. Price \$35 an acre. Write for new list.

RILEY & GOUDY,
Waverly, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM, on the line of survey; 40 acres in cultivation and sown to wheat; 1/4 goes to buyer. Land all tillable and of dark sandy loam, surface rolling. This farm must sell in the next 30 days and is priced to sell at \$7 per acre. Write for particulars. The Fidelity Land & Trust Co., Meade, Kansas.

LINN, Anderson and Bourbon county farms, \$25 to \$75 per acre. Best bargains in Kansas. Write for full information. R. A. BARNES, Blue Mound, Kan.

EXTRA SPECIAL IN FORD COUNTY LANDS.

Seven sections fine wheat land, in a solid body, close to Spearville, for sale for from \$25 to \$60 per acre. Write quick.

SMITH & BARTZ, Sole Agents,
Spearville, Kansas.

640 ACRES

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

MAIRS & SCHILLING, Kinsley, Kan.

WORTH THE MONEY

264 acres Franklin Co., Kan., 84 a. in cultivation, balance tame grass, land lies gently sloping, all kinds of fruit, grove, 6 room house, arched cave, 2 barns 30x30 each, cattle shed, hog house, implement house, wire and hedge fence, 32 a. hog light, well and windmill, 2 wells and cistern, 6 1/2 mi. to Ottawa, 1/2 mi. to school, 3/4 mi. to church, R. F. D. and telephone. Will exchange for wheat land. Write for new land list of farm bargains.

MANSFIELD CO.,
Ottawa, Kansas.

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

LANDER,
Deerfield, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS.

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

WE HAVE for sale for a few days a beautiful 5 acre tract, one mile from center of this city, with nice improvements, 5 or 6 room house and good outbuildings, fenced in good shape, a dandy home, just the place for chickens, cow and pigs and garden truck. Price \$3500; will take \$1000 in trade. C. W. Hinnen Realty Co., Holton, Kan.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—REAL BARGAIN.

Here is best bargain in Kansas. A quarter sold today \$63 per acre. We offer adjoining 152 acres for \$8400. Will carry \$3000 or more at 6 per cent; is rich, dark loam, corn soil, all tillable, lays well, five room house, orchard and shade, large barn, 3 1/2 miles to town, 1/4 mile to shipping station. This place if put in shape will sell for as much as land adjoining. Write for particulars.

DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD,
Mound Valley, Kansas.

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

EXCEPTIONAL PROPOSITION.

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

Better Rural Schools in Kansas.

(Continued from page 4.)
tional way in this galaxy of states. We would not want to compare Kansas with some of the southern states which were held back for years by the yoke of slavery and still to-day have a double problem in an educational way in that they have whites and blacks to educate in separate schools; but there is no good reason why we should not be compared with a number of the states in this North Central Division.

PERMANENT OR STATE SCHOOL FUNDS.
In round numbers Ohio has 2 millions in her state school fund, Indiana, 11 millions, Illinois 20 millions, Michigan 5 millions, Wisconsin 4 millions, Minnesota 19 millions, Iowa 5 millions, Missouri 13 millions, North Dakota 14 millions, South Dakota 5 millions, Nebraska 6 millions, and Kansas 8 millions. Texas, not located in this division, has the largest in the United States, 61 millions.

Some states in the Union have no permanent school fund and others are creating or have created one by legislative appropriation. Kansas has obtained her school fund principally from the sale of the lands obtained from the United States Government. While South Dakota has at present a small fund, yet the school lands are not all sold and in time will have 32 millions; when matured, Texas will have something like 69 millions. The

one posted in the matter would claim that they are the best in the Union.

The above statistics were taken from the 1909 report of the Commissioner of Education and are compiled from the school reports of 1907 and 1908. In none of these regards does Kansas stand at the top, but in respect to the amount expended per pupil based on average daily attendance we stand lowest; as to the amount expended per capita of population, we are next to the lowest; in wages paid teachers, we run a race with Iowa and North Dakota and come out third; even "old Missouri" leaves us in the shade by over six dollars per month. Look at what California pays teachers. In the length of our school term, we are again third from the bottom. In illiteracy we stand about the middle, but have you compared us with our sister on the north?

Although California does not belong to this group of states, we have added statistics from this progressive western state to show what is being done out on the western border. Some think we are paying good wages to our teachers, but California nearly doubles what we are doing.

One thing that may be said for Kansas which does not appear in these statistics is that Kansas is improving from year to year. While some of the older states may drop back for a year, Kansas is steadily marching on, and it is with the hope that the progress may be continued and the pace quickened that these articles are being written.

While this article might be construed as a criticism on the Kansas schools, it was written for Kansas men and women and not for outsiders. It is written with confidence that when Kansas sees the truth, they will come to the rescue and right the wrongs as they have done in regard to other evils. Every true Kansan believes in the best schools possible and is willing to make the sacrifice to secure them.

Believing what is contained in the above paragraph, the writer will follow this article with pleas for "Better School Houses," "Longer Terms," "A Better Tax System," "Better Supervision," and "Better Teachers for the Rural Schools."



PROF. H. M. CULTER.

Kansas fund has about all matured and will not be much larger, unless appropriations are made by the legislature to increase it.

There was expended per pupil based on the average daily attendance in:

State	Cents per day	State	Cents per day
Ohio	22.4	Iowa	18.2
Indiana	19.6	Missouri	17.3
Illinois	23.9	North Dakota	34.4
Michigan	19	South Dakota	26.1
Minnesota	24.5	Nebraska	18.8
Wisconsin	19.9	Kansas	16.8
California (not in this division)	30.3		

Average monthly salaries paid teachers:
Ohio \$56.95, Missouri \$53.19, Indiana \$58.80, N. Dakota \$46.85, Illinois \$64.60, S. Dakota \$56.77, Michigan \$51.76, Nebraska \$51.55, Wisconsin \$55.62, Kansas \$47.21, Minnesota \$48.20, California \$32.18, Iowa \$46.44

Average number days school has been in session:
Ohio 163.7, Missouri 151.1, Indiana 160, N. Dakota 137.8, Illinois 171.6, S. Dakota 161.3, Michigan 169, Nebraska 173.6, Wisconsin 168, Kansas 150.1, Minnesota 145, California 181, Iowa 140

Per cent of native white illiterates in Ohio 3.2, Indiana 4.4, Illinois 2.8, Michigan 2.4, Wisconsin 1.9, Minnesota 1, Iowa 1.6, Missouri 5.4, North Dakota 1, South Dakota .8, Nebraska 1, Kansas 1.7, California 1.1.

The Kansas editors have been very lenient in their criticism of the schools of our state. As a rule, no editor has been ready to publish anything other than that the schools of his town were as good as any in the state and that the Kansas schools were the best in the Union. This has not been done to mislead, but in a spirit of loyalty to everything that has the Kansas brand. A good many people have come to believe that Kansas stands in the forefront in educational matters among the states of the United States. Kansas has good schools, yet it is doubtful whether any

Improved Stock Breeders

One of the strong features of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and one which has always appealed to its members, lies in the fact that its annual conventions are experience meetings. The programs prepared have always been strong ones and they have been largely rendered by Kansas men who give of their own experience. Kansas is today recognized as one of the strongest live stock breeding states in the Union. Its interests are broad and include every field. Some of the fastest horses known to the turf were bred in Kansas. Some of the greatest draft sires of America have made history here. Many of the most noted prize winners among the beef and dairy breeds of cattle have developed in this state and left their impress upon its bovine population. This is the hog's happy habitat and in no land is the opportunity for success in live stock raising greater than in Kansas. This big association represents all these varied breeds and their interests. Its meetings are full of meat for its members whether they be present or not and that of next January promises to be even richer than any before it. Every member will not only be interested in attending this meeting himself but in having every other breeder present.

In addition to the excellent programme there will be a number of legislative questions brought up for discussion and action. The present stallion law; the law concerning contagious diseases among domestic animals; the taxation of pedigrees; the anti-hog cholera serum regulations, and others equally important.

Every member should send to Secretary I. D. Graham, Topeka, Kan., such subjects as should be discussed and acted upon at this meeting. This should be accompanied by the names of breeders who are not now members in order that invitations may be sent them. Act now.

I am very much pleased with the excellent notice which you have given regarding the Percheron Society of America. The state of Kansas is one of the strongest breeding districts for Percheron horses in America, and a large number of your breeders are members of this society. — Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary Percheron Society of America, Chicago.

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the thumb, through the leather tongue and first ring to second ring and back over and through the first ring a second time from the outer side, the draw strap comes under and makes the cinch draw half hitch, locking the strap in pressure—now use the third ring and buckle.

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If you will renew your subscription for a period of either one, two or three years we will send you the husker postpaid. Or, send us \$3.00 for three NEW yearly subscribers and we will send you as well as each new subscriber a husker and date your subscription ahead one year as your reward.

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EMPIRE BUILDERS

quin National, we can draw our first long breath. Isn't that about the way it strikes you?"

"It is, precisely," agreed the general counsel, rising and finding his hat. "And because it does strike me that way, I think I'll go down and do a little telegraphing tonight."

"Hold on a minute," said Ford, "and I'll give you a message to take down, if you don't mind. I must answer Adair, and it won't do any harm to prod him a little—on the secrecy side."

Kenneth waited, with his hand on the door-knob, as it chanced. Hence the opening of the door a minute or two later was quite without any preliminary stir of warning in the room of conference. That was possibly the reason why the lawyer almost fell over a man crouching in the corridor.

"Hello, there!" said Kenneth; "I beg your pardon."

The man got upon his feet, exhibiting all the signs of intoxication.

"Beg your pardon, I'm sure," he mumbled, and was lurching crookedly away when the lawyer suddenly came to his senses and grabbed at him. The clutching hand fell short, and there was an agile foot-race down the corridor, fruitless for Kenneth, since the fugitive suddenly developed sobriety enough to run like a deer. Beaten in the foot-race, Kenneth went back for a word with Ford.

"The battle is on," was the form the word took. "There was a man here, listening at the key-hole, when I opened the door. How much he overheard we'll be likely to find out to-morrow when we pull the strings. Thought I'd give you the pointer. Good night, again."

VIII.

THE AUTOMATIC AIR.

Set out in cold type, Ford's itinerary for the four days following his conference with Kenneth would read like the abbreviated diary of a man dodging the sheriff. His "ticker" memorandum for that period is still in existence, but the notes are the hurried strokes of the pen of haste, intelligible, we may say, only to the man who made them. To quote:

"Thursday, nine a. m., Peoria—see Sedgwick; ten—make trackage contract with T. P. & W.; eleven a. m., Davenport—inventory motive power—see chief despatcher—get profiles and maps—get copies of yard contracts—get crossing rights—get total tonnage of grain cars. Three p. m., Hannibal—see Berdan and whip him into line—inspect shops—get contracts—get—"

But the string of "gets" fills the page, and is vital now to no living soul of man, least of all to us who are interested only in finding out if our young captain of industry actually did make good his boast of flogging the three short roads into some semblance of a through line in the brief interval at his disposal; and this without advertising to the railroad world at large, who he represented and what he was doing.

He did it, and without a slip for which he could be held responsible. It was a wire from the chief office of the Transcontinental in New York, a telegram inspired by sundry leakages from Pacific Southwestern sources, that gave him a silent and observant follower in all of his doings. Of this, however, he was in blissful ignorance. Twice, indeed, he sat in the same Pullman section with his "shadow," quite without suspecting it; and once he was saved from disaster—also without suspecting it.

It was at a way station in Missouri, and the section-sharing traveling companion, who had paid only for an hour's ride in the Pullman, was leaving the train. His hand-bag chanced to be the exact counterpart of Ford's; what more natural than that he should make the mistake of taking the wrong one? Ford caught him in the vestibule, and there was a re-exchange, accompanied by grateful acknowledgments and profuse apologies from the debarking one. Ford, immersed fathoms deep in his problems, thought nothing of it; but a moment lost would have been a cause lost, if he had guessed it. For the mistake was no mistake, and the hand-bag rescued contained documents for which the Transcontinental Company would have paid a month's salary of its board of vice-presidents, charging the amount, not to profit and loss, but rather to salvage.

It was on the fourth day of the campaign, while Ford was working his way on an inspection trip over the third link in the short-line chain, that two telegrams overtook him.

One was from Adair, announcing the tardy, but now certain triumph of the expansionist faction in the board of P. S. W. directors, and begging pathetically for news of the option-getting. The other was signed "K" and Ford had a sharp attack of joy when he read it. The attorney had been successful at all points. The necessary stock majorities were secured and the certificates were safely on deposit in the Algonquin National Bank, in Chicago. What remained was only a matter of routine, provided the P. S. W. bidders would furnish the capital for the purchases.

Ford swamped the local operator at the next way station with a thick sheaf of "rush" telegrams, left the west-bound train at the first cross-road junction, and caught a night express on a fast line for Chicago. Kenneth was waiting for him at the hotel; and after breakfast there was another telegram from Adair. Matters were still progressing favorably, and President Colbrith, traveling in his private car, "Nadia," via the Lake Shore, would be in Chicago the following morning to take final action in the stock purchases.

Ford gave the message to Kenneth, and the attorney drummed softly on the table with his finger-tips when he read the announcement.

"We are in for it now," he said with a grimace of dismay. "If Mr. Colbrith doesn't manage to queer the whole

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deal, it will be because he has suffered a complete change of heart."

Ford answered the grimace with a scowl, and the masterful side of him came uppermost.

"What in the name of common sense were they thinking of to send him out here?" he gritted.

The general counsel laughed. "You don't know Mr. Colbrith as well as I do, I fancy," he suggested. "He is rather hard to suppress. He'll be president until his successor is elected—or he'll know all the reasons why."

"Well, I hope you've got everything straight in the option business," said Ford. "If there is so much as a hair displaced, he will be sure to find it."

"It is all straight enough," was the confident rejoinder. "Only I had to bid five points over the market on odd lots of the stock. I'm not sure, but I think the Transcontinental people got wind of us during the last day or two and bid against us."

"But you have safe majorities?"

"Oh, yes; we are all in."

"Good," said Ford. "That puts it up to Mr. Colbrith, at all events. And now, while we have a clear day before us, I want to go over these C. P. & D. terminal contracts with you. Right here in Chicago is where the Transcontinental will try hardest to balk us. The C. P. & D. has trackage rights to the elevators; but I want to be sure that the contracts will hold water under a transfer of ownership."

Subjected to legal scrutiny, the contracts promised to be defensible, and Ford came through the day with his apprehensive burdens considerably lightened. After dinner he took his papers to Kenneth's room, and together they went carefully over all the legal points involved in the welding of the three local lines into the Pacific Southwestern system, Ford furnishing the data gathered by him during the four days.

Kenneth was shrewdly inquisitive, as his responsibilities constrained him to be, and it was deep in the small hours when Ford made his escape and went to bed. By consequence, he was scarcely more than half awake the next morning, when he dressed hurriedly and hastened over to the Van Buren Street station to see if the president's car had arrived.

The Nadia was in and side-tracked, with a sleepy porter on guard. Ford climbed to the platform and asked for the president.

"Yes, suh; dis is Mr. Colbrith's cyar; but he don't see no newspaper men—no, suh. Besides, dey's just gettin' up," was the rebuff; but Ford ignored it.

"They?" Then Mr. Colbrith isn't alone?"

"No, suh; got a party 'long with him—a young gentleman and two ladies; yes, suh. Mr. Colbrith nebber goes nowhah's 'dout he teks a party in de cyar."

"Heavens!" groaned Ford, under his breath; "as if the thing wasn't complicated enough without making a picnic of it!" Then aloud, "I wish to go in. My name is Ford, and Mr. Colbrith is expecting me."

"Sho' you isn't a newspaper man?"

"Of course not," said Ford shortly.

"All right, suh," said the negro; and he made way and opened the door.

The Nadia was a commodious hotel on wheels, with a kitchen and buffet forward, four state-rooms opening upon a narrow side vestibule, and a large dining and lounging room looking out through full-length windows upon a deep, "umbrella-roofed" platform at the rear.

There was no one in the large compartment when Ford reached it; but a moment later a door opened and closed in the vestibule, and Adair made his appearance. Ford drew a breath of relief and shook hands with his backer. "I'm glad it's you, Mr. Adair. I've been scenting all sorts of hindrances since the porter told me there was a party aboard."

The young man without an avocation dropped into the easiest of the wicker chairs and felt in his pockets for his cigarette case.

"Your prophetic soul didn't deceive you any," he laughed. "The hindrances are here in full force. It is one of Uncle Sidney's notions never to travel without a tall like a Highland chieftain's. I had a foreboding that he'd ask somebody, so I took it upon myself to fill up his passenger list with Aunt Hetty, my sister, and my uncle's nephew."

"I understand," said Ford, and would have plunged forthwith into the business pool; but Adair stopped him with a gesture of dismay.

"Not before breakfast, if you love me, my dear fellow!" he protested, with a little grimace that instantly set the reminiscent part of Ford's brain at work. "After I've had something to eat—"

The interruption was the noiseless entrance of a motherly little lady in gray, with kindly eyes and a touch of silver in the fair hair drawn smoothly back from her forehead.

"This is Mr. Stuart Ford, I am sure," she said, giving her hand to the young engineer before Adair could introduce him. "You look enough like your father to make me recognize you at once."

Ford was a little embarrassed by the gratefully informal greeting.

"Ought I to remember you, Mrs. Adair?" he asked ingenuously.

"Oh, no, indeed. I knew your father as a young man before he married and went to the farther West. The Fords and the Colbriths and the Stanbrooks are all from the same little town in central Illinois, you know."

"I didn't know it," said Ford, "though now I recall it. I used often to hear my father speak of Miss Hester Stanbrook." Then he was going on to say that trite thing about the smallness of the world when Adair broke in.

"I'd like to know what is keeping Uncle Sidney and Alicia. I haven't had breakfast yet."

As if his protest had evoked her, a young woman drew the portiere of the vestibule—a young woman with bright brown hair, eyes like dewy wood violets, and an adorable chin. Ford stared helplessly, and Adair laughed.

"Shocked, aren't you?" he jested.

"But you needn't be alarmed. I have persuaded my sister not to prosecute in the case of the snatched purse. Alicia, this is Mr. Stuart Ford, and he desires me to say that he is not often reduced to the necessity of robbing unprotected young women for the sake of scraping an acquaintance."

Ford lost sight of the Pacific Southwestern exigencies for the moment, and surely the lapse was pardonable. If the truth must be told, this young woman, who had been discovered and lost in the same unforgettable evening, had stirred the neglected pool of sentiment in him to its profoundest depths, and thoughts of her had been dividing time pretty evenly with some parts of the strenuous business affair. Indeed, the hopelessness of any effort toward rediscovering her had been one of his reasons for hurrying away from New York. He knew himself—a little—and

that quality of unreasoning persistence which other people called his strong point. The search he had been half-minded to make once begun—

"I hope you haven't forgotten me so soon, Mr. Ford," she was saying; and he recovered himself with a start.

"Forgotten you? No, indeed!"—this with almost lover-like emphasis. "I—I think I am just a trifle aghast at my good luck in finding you again. It seemed so utterly hopeless, you know. Don't you think—"

But now the president had stalked in, and his high querulous voice was marshaling the party breakfastward. Ford manoeuvred skilfully in the pairing off, and so succeeded in securing Miss Adair for a companion on the short walk across to the Grand Pacific. "You were about to ask me something when Uncle Sidney interrupted you," she prompted, when they were clear of the throng in the station vestibule.

"Yes; I was going to ask if you don't think it was unnecessarily cruel to send me that note of thanks unsigned." "Cruel?" she echoed, and her laugh was so exactly a replica of her brother's, that Ford wondered why the reminiscent arrow had not gone at once to its mark. How absurd! What possible difference could it make?

"It made a lot of difference to me," said Ford, refusing to be brushed aside. "How did you expect I was ever going to be able to find you again, without even your name as a clue?"

She glanced up at him with unfeigned interest. The men of her world were not altogether unappreciative; neither were they so primitively straightforward as this young industry captain out of the West.

"It is not impossible that I never thought of your finding me again," she said, and only the tone saved it from being a small slap in the face.

Ford took the rebuff as a part of the day's work.

"Perhaps you didn't," he admitted. "But I mean to go on hoping that you did."

"The idea!" she scoffed; but this time she blunted the keen edge of the rebuke by adding: "I thought, perhaps, we might meet again, sometime. You see, we are all stockholders in the Pacific Southwestern; my brother, Aunt Hetty and I; and Uncle Sidney had shown us a letter—it was from Mr. North, I think—saying that you were likely to come to New York with some kind of a plan of reorganization. So when you gave me your card, I knew at once who you were."

Ford made an immediate mental note of the bit of information implicating Mr. North, but did not allow himself to be diverted by the business affair.

"Yes, I know; but that didn't help me a little bit," he protested, wishing that the distance to the hotel were twice as far.

"That was just because it happened so; you ran away before my brother had a chance to offer you any hospitality," she explained. Then, before he could say any more straightforward things: "Tell me, Mr. Ford; are you really going to find something to interest brother?—something that will keep him actually and enthusiastically busy for more than a few days at a time?"

Ford laughed. "I fancy he hasn't been bored for the lack of work since I left New York, has he?"

"No; and it has made such a difference! Won't you please try and keep him going?"

"You may rest assured that I shall

(Continued on page 20.)

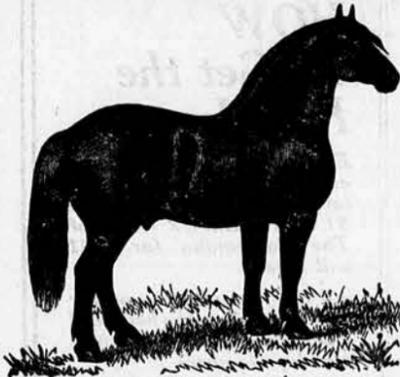
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160-- PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS --160



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FIELD NOTES.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—Land Commissioner Hornbeck of the Orient railroad announces the great Imperial Irrigation Project begun under his management eighteen months ago, has been finished and water from the Pecos river turned on to 25,000 acres of rich land. Two years ago this land was a portion of a 300,000 acre pasture. Commissioner Hornbeck persuaded capitalists allied with the Orient Railroad to buy 25,000 acres of the choicest land, and install a gravity flow irrigation system from the Pecos river. A natural reservoir site was enlarged into a basin two miles square and seventeen feet deep, a great dam thrown up, and sixty miles of canals for distribution of water built. This great work cost \$300,000, but the land coming under the irrigation system, formerly worth about \$5 for acre as grazing lands, now sells readily at \$85 an acre and will be worth \$150 an acre this time next year, when under irrigation and cultivation. Irrigated land in this vicinity produces seven tons of alfalfa per season and peaches and pears yielding \$500 an acre upward per annum. The land wealth of northern Pecos county, where the Imperial Irrigation Project is located, has increased over \$5,000,000 since the Orient Land Department began its activity and development there.



Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Also Shetland Ponies

Will have a good importation of stallions of the breeds mentioned Jan. 1. Now offering special bargains in mares to make room. Call on or write Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan., 40 miles south of K. C. Please mention the Kansas Farmer.

*Model Berkshires -
Farm raised. Breeding equal
to any. Prices that will
please you.*

HARRY BILSON Eureka, Kan.



HOGGETTE CURES AND PREVENTS SWINE PLAGUE

Guaranteed to knock worms, cure and prevent hog cholera. Money back proposition. Sold direct. Write for terms and particulars. UNGLE'S HOGGETTE CO., 130 No. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.



75 - IMPORTED STALLIONS AND MARES - 75

STALLIONS



MARES

We claim that we have the goods as we advertise.

The above cut shows you a view of our importing establishment together with 69 head of horses. If you are thinking of buying an IMPORTED STALLION or some IMPORTED MARES of either the PERCHERON or ENGLISH SHIRE breeds, we feel assured that we can fit you out to your entire satisfaction. Never before have we been in a position to show to a prospective purchaser such a grand lot of stallions and mares. They range in age from 2 to 5 years, the heavy boned, drafty type so much in demand at the present time. We do not have a lot of left-over stuff, but all our animals were imported early this fall.

If you are intending to purchase a stallion or some mares, call and inspect our horses. We invite inspection, as we know they cannot help but please the most critical buyer. Our prices are low considering the quality and breeding of our offering. Our guarantee is a straight 60 per cent breeding warranty without any clauses attached to same. We have importations arriving every 60 days from now until next June, which always insures a prospective buyer a good string of horses from which to make his selection. GET OUR CATALOG. It is free for the asking.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY COMPANY, Lincoln, Nebraska.

C. W. LAMER'S

Second Importation of 1910

Percheron Stallions and Mares

My second importation this year of Percheron Stallions and Mares will arrive in New York about December 10th.

I now have thirty Percheron and Belgian Stallions in my stables, from two to four years old and weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds. In order to make room for my coming importation I am now selling, at reduced prices, some of the best horses that were ever offered for the money.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1910, I WILL SELL AT AUCTION 50 Imported PERCHERON MARES (2 to 5 years old) and 10 Imported (yearling) STALLIONS.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

Public Sale

Three Percheron mares will be sold at public auction Tuesday, November 22, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., 1 1/4 miles west of Jasper, Meade Co., Kan. Jasper is located on the Rock Island R. R. Terms made known on application. Description of mares as follows: Flossie (gray) 42558, 4 years old, in foal. Matilda (gray) 43960, foaled April 25, 1908, in foal. Ruth (black) 43961, foaled May 10, 1908. These mares are perfectly sound and well made.

E. ZIMMERMAN JASPER, KAN.

Alfalfa Hay Knife.

Makes hard work easy and cuts three feet at a single stroke, is superior to all other makes. Stop and reason a moment! You can buy a pocket knife for 10 cents or \$1.50. An inexperienced boy may prefer the 10-cent knife on account of its appearance, while you would look at the metal, binding, etc., and buy a better knife. The Alfalfa Adjustable Hay Knife is made of the very best knife steel obtainable and so constructed that its appearance is neat, and yet durable. Can you split a bale of hay its entire length in two minutes with the knife you have? You could do it with the Alfalfa Adjustable. Try them and you will buy no other. See ad in this issue. Manufactured by the Reschke Machine Works, Wichita, Kan. Sold everywhere, \$1.50.

P. L. Ware & Son Have Good Polands. In this issue of Kansas Farmer P. L. Ware & Son are advertising a few choice boars and fall gilts. The most of the lot offered for sale are sired by Charmer 31732, he by Thickset, dam Maud Perfection, she by Chief Perfection 2d; and by Triple Effect 54959, he by Upper Crust and out of Lady Belle, she by Big Chief. The dams of pigs are by Perfection's Chip, Finisher, Charmer, The Picket, Cute Special, Chief Thompson and other good boars of fashionable breeding. Mr. Ware always has good hogs with all the quality anyone would want. They are well grown out and kept in fine growing condition. Please look up his ad and write for prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

C. S. Nevius' Sale a Good One. Thirty-four sows and gilts averaged \$50; 17 spring boars averaged \$29.41. The Poland China sale on Nov. 11 was another round toward the top of the ladder for Mr. C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan. Breeders were either present or represented by mail bids from several states, and the offering was about equally divided among Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. While the crowd was small, the sale was a quick, snappy one. The Nevius or "signer" kind are becoming more popular each year, as the prices received in this sale would indicate. Following is a report of the representative sales:

- 1. Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo. \$66.00
- 2. U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo. 66.00
- 3. W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo. 100.00
- 4. Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan. 75.00
- 5. W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo. 56.00
- 6. H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan. 55.00
- 6 1/2. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo. 100.00
- 7. H. Hohenstein, Chelsea, Okla. 57.00
- 8. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. 54.00
- 9. H. Hohenstein 50.00
- 10. John Dawson, Wagstaff, Kan. 60.00
- 11. Homer Grover, Spring Hill, Kan. 40.00
- 12. A. J. Nelson, Ottawa, Kan. 40.00

- 13. Bert Harriman 60.00
- 14. H. F. Pelphrey 65.00
- 15. A. E. Dorthy, Stillwell, Kan. 33.00
- 16. E. W. Taylor, Benton, Kan. 35.00
- 17. E. Vohts, Merriam, Kan. 34.00
- 18. E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kan. 43.00
- 19. E. W. Taylor 39.00
- 22. R. S. Wood, Chiles, Kan. 21.00
- 25. Frank Michaels 29.00
- 26. Roy Johnston 33.00
- 26 1/2. Roy Johnston 27.00
- 27. G. A. Goudy, Beagle, Kan. 25.00
- 28. I. B. Gird, Peabody, Kan. 30.00
- 29. Ed. Pratt, Chiles, Kan. 21.00
- 31. Frank Brammett, Jasper, Mo. 39.00
- 33. A. P. Vohts, Bucyrus, Kan. 24.00
- 36. Kansas Agricultural College 35.00
- 37. U. S. Ison 47.00
- 38. J. H. Sech, Bucyrus, Kan. 23.00
- 39. R. H. Dale, Smithville, Mo. 31.00
- 40. D. A. Matz, Polo, Mo. 26.00
- 41. G. A. Goudy 40.00
- 42. I. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan. 38.00
- 43. I. W. Tallman, Paola, Kan. 45.00
- 43 1/2. George Wedd & Son 38.00
- 45. W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo. 55.00
- 45 1/2. W. H. Taylor 33.00
- 48. H. Wales, Peculiar, Mo. 29.00
- 52. P. J. Jones, Winfield, Kan. 23.00
- 53. Mr. Hall, Chiles, Kan. 23.00
- 54. H. Hohenstein 34.00
- 55. Frank Michaels 35.00
- 56. U. S. Ison 41.00
- 57. U. S. Ison 41.00
- 58. Kansas Agricultural College 56.00
- 59. Bert Harriman 43.00
- 60. Bert Harriman 43.00

The "Tonic Idea" in Feeding.

If feeders realized at full value the benefit of "tonic feeding" to stall-fed steers or milch cows, the high prices of grain feeds would be little thought of. "Tonic feeding" is the greatest economy ever introduced for the bettering of farm conditions. It goes far towards a total elimination of the one most perplexing problem which the feeder has to contend with—periods of "soft feed" or lost appetite in fattening cattle. Dr. Hess, a veterinary surgeon of large experience, took up the study of this subject a few years ago, and, as a result, formulated a Stock Food, composed exclusively of simple, harmless elements which have a most remarkable tonic effect on the digestive organs of animals subject to heavy feeding. It has a positive and beneficial effect on stomach and intestines. It increases appetite. Instead of growing languid and nosing over a mess of grain without eating, a fattening steer, or milking cow, getting a small portion of Dr. Hess Stock Food twice a day, eats with relish and is always ready for the next feed. Dr. Hess Stock Food doesn't increase appetite only to make its loss more complete later. Right up to the finish—two months or six—the farmer or feeder using Dr. Hess Stock Food gets good results from it. These are facts, proven conclusively by the experiences of prosperous farmers from Maine to California. Grain feeds are high! Labor is high! Freight rates are far from moderate! It costs at every turn to run a farm; and the man who clears a profit on a year's business is a business man with a clear head on his shoulders. But taking all these circumstances at their face value, it still remains true that the farmer or feeder of live stock can clear a satisfactory profit by making Dr. Hess Stock Food a regular part of his daily feeding ration. A railway trip through the great Middle West, whence thousands upon thousands of fat cattle go to market yearly, will show prosperous farmsteads by the hundreds, and luxurious houses of cattle kings, where men have grown rich by practicing the "tonic idea."

J. R. Sparks' Poland Chinas.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer J. R. Sparks of Hunter, Okla., is advertising a valuable book on how to feed, breed and raise swine. Mr. Sparks has a valuable herd of Poland Chinas and has made quite a success of the hog business. Better write him for a copy of his valuable book. Mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Kramer's Choice Gilts.

D. A. Kramer of Washington, Kan., is offering for quick sale a dozen very choice gilts at bargain counter prices. They are large and smooth and sired by Mr. Kramer's boar, L. S. Hadley, and out of Expansion Grand Look sows. Mr. Kramer also has 10 good boars of early farrow, same breeding. Write quick about them. (Continued on page 20.)

FIELD NOTES.

South Mound Herd.

Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., has a few spring boars he can spare. If you failed to buy one in his last sale, it might pay you to write him for prices. He has them both with size and quality. Please mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Notice Pagett's Duroc Ad.

Please look up the Duroc ad of P. H. Pagett of Deloit, Kan., in this issue. He is offering some exceptional bargains in spring boars and if you haven't yet purchased one you will do well to look up the ad and write Mr. Pagett. Boars are going to be scarce in a short time, so better get busy and climb in the band wagon.

Meall Bros.' Shorthorns.

Messrs. Meall Bros. of Cawker City, Kan., start a card in this issue. This firm have some very choice cattle and attention is especially called to the champion yearling bull they are offering. This fellow is an extra good individual and well bred, he being related to all of their females is the reason he is offered for sale. He was grand champion bull at the last Mitchell Co. State-Wide Fair and won over bulls that had been championship winners at some of the large shows. Write about this fellow at once. Address as above.

Leon Carter's Duroc Sale.

The postponed sale of Leon Carter will be held at Asherville, Kan., on Nov. 21. This is one of the good Duroc offerings of this season, consisting of 25 boars and 20 gilts, and some of these good gilts will be bred to Mr. Carter's new herd boar by Waveline Col. Here will be a chance to get a new line of breeding. Mr. Carter has over 100 head of spring boars and gilts and the

writer has not seen an evener bunch this season. They are fine, and if you are from Missouri just come to the sale. Catalogs are ready and if you haven't received one yet send in your request and any information you may wish concerning the offering will be cheerfully furnished. Send all bids to R. G. Sollenbarger of this paper.

Joseph M. Nolan's Horses.

With this issue Joseph M. Nolan of Paola, Kan., starts an ad for his Percheron and Belgian horses. Mr. Nolan formerly lived at Lane, Kan., where he has a large breeding farm. He is now located at Paola, Kan., where he is building a large stud barn. This new location will be a great saving to Mr. Nolan, as Paola has four main lines of railroad and all trains stop at that point. Mr. Nolan has on hand now a number of good horses and will import two car loads and have them in his new barn at Paola by January 1, 1911. See ad on another page and write your wants. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Percheron Stallions.

Dr. W. H. Richards of Emporia, Kan., arrived Aug. 17 with an importation from France of 2 and 3 year old stallions. Dr. Richards is an experienced veterinarian and is a good judge of horses. He bought the very best he could find for sale in France and bought them at a price whereby he can sell them reasonably. His horses are carefully picked right out of the pastures. They are not fat, but just in good growing condition, with bone enough and size enough to develop into ton and 2,200 pound horses. Any one who expects to buy a stallion should call and inspect the barns of Dr. W. H. Richards at Emporia, Kan. Don't wait, but go see this nice bunch of imported stallions. They are all good ones.

READERS MARKET PLACE

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED—MEN WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS: Ideas have made fortunes. If your invention has merit, lose no time in turning it into money. Our free booklets tell how: From the first step in patenting it to the actual sale of the patent. Write TODAY, Desk 553, Patent Developing Corporation, Washington, D. C.

GET A BETTER PLACE—UNCLE SAM is best employer; pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no lay-offs; no pull needed, common education sufficient. Ask for free Booklet 809, giving full particulars and explaining my offer of position or money back. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED— Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 478 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FOR RENT OR SALE—IMPROVED 40 N. Burns, Carbondale, Kan.

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

IMPROVED FARMS IN SHAWNEE AND Jefferson counties. J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Ind. 2043 black.

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

FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—160 A. WELL IMPROVED. 135 a. under cultivation, fine water, orchards; must sell account of wife's health; will sacrifice. Full particulars of Owner, W. H. Morse, Lebo, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR GENERAL merchandise; quarter section, \$3,500; 70 acres in cult., 90 acres timber pasture; good improvements; a good cotton farm; no commission. Owner, Route 1, Box 29A, Goodnight, Okla.

FARMS WANTED—DON'T PAY COMMISSIONS. We find you direct buyer. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, 13 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

HOMESTEADS AND RELINQUISHMENTS near Weldona, Colo. Raises corn, wheat, potatoes, broomcorn and cane. Also deeded lands under reliable ditches. For information write the Weldona Valley Land & Investment Co., Weldona, Colo.

EMPIRE BUILDERS

do what I can. But you see he has quit already."

"By coming to Chicago with us? Oh, no, indeed; you are quite mistaken. He is here to help you to—to 'minimize' Uncle Sidney; I think that is the word he used. He was afraid you had been finding Uncle Sidney rather difficult. Have you?"

"I have, for a fact," said Ford, out of the depths of sincerity. And again out of a full heart: "Your brother is a brick, Miss Adair."

"Isn't he?" and she laughed in sheer good comradeship. "If you can only manage to make him rise to his capabilities—"

"He'll never be able to live the simple life for a single waking hour," said the engineer, finishing the sentence for her.

"Oh, but that is a mistake!" she objected. "The very first requirement is work; plenty of work of the kind one can do best."

The short walk to the hotel, where Kenneth was waiting to go to breakfast with the president's party, came to an end, and the social amenities died of inanition. For one thing, President Colbrith insisted upon learning the minutest ins and outs of the business matter, making the table-talk his vehicle; and for another, Miss Adair's place was on the opposite side of the table, and two removes from Ford's. Time and again the young engineer tried to sidetrack business in the interests of something a little less banal to the two women, but the president was implacable and refused to be pulled out of the narrow rut of details; was still running monotonously and raspingly in it when Kenneth glanced at his watch and suggested that the time for action was come.

After breakfast the party separated. Mrs. Adair and Miss Alicia were to spend the day with friends in South Chicago, and Mr. Colbrith carried the attorney off to his room to dig still deeper into the possible legal complications which might arise out of the

Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

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

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

OKLAHOMA FARM FOR SALE—160 acres 3 1/2 miles east of Cooperston, Kiowa county. Well fenced, 25 acres in cultivation; 5 acres alfalfa; 3 acres in orchard; house and stables. Balance of land fine grass. \$2500. One-half mile to school. Twenty-seven head of cattle and horses and colts and some feed on place. Prefer to sell all to same party. Immediate possession. A. G. Russell, Owner, Pine Bluff, Ark.

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

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

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

EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE FOR FARMS. Large list of clean, well kept up-to-date general stocks, also good hardware stocks; doing good business. Can match any good farm, any size. For particulars write Shawgo Merchandise Exchange, Emporia, Kan.

CATTLE.

1090 POUND HOLSTEIN BULL, FULL blood, unregistered, 3 years old. Price \$50. Young calves, either sex, \$12. John Bull, Cimarron, Kan.

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN stock—Three cows, one 2-year-old heifer, one 3-year-old bull and two spring calves for private sale by administrator of G. J. Regier estate. This stock was bought on the 20th day of December, 1909, on the sale by Mr. Ira Romig, Topeka, Kan. Gerhard Regier, Adm., Whitewater, Kan.

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

proposed transfer of the three short roads. Ford and Adair sat in the lobby and smoked while they were waiting for the president and the general counsel to conclude their conference, and the young millionaire gave his companion the story of the fight in the directory.

"We have Brewster to thank for the lift which finally pulled our wheel out of the mud," said the young man, modestly effacing himself in the summing up. "Or rather I should say that we have the enemy to thank for stirring Brewster into action. Brewster's got some copper mines out in Utah that he nurses like a sick child. Just at the critical moment some of the people who control the Transcontinental began to worry his copper stock. In the hot part of it he came to me and said, 'Adair, will that western extension of yours be able to fry any fat out of Transcontinental?' I told him it would, most assuredly; that next to making money for ourselves, and, incidentally, saving the Pacific Southwestern from going to smash, our chief object was to give the Transcontinental a wholesale drubbing."

"You are progressing rapidly," said Ford, with a grin of appreciation. "Did that fetch him?"

"It did, for a fact. He looked like one of those old bushy-bearded vikings when he said, 'By thunder, I'm with you, young man! And I'll answer for Scott and Magnus and Harding. Get your board together, and we'll settle it to-day.'"

Ford looked up quickly. "If Mr. Colbrith wasn't the chief of your family clan, Adair, I could wish that we had this Mr. Brewster at the head of things."

The rejoinder was heartily prompt. "You don't wish it any more fervently because you and Kenneth and I are here to-day. The board, in spite of all that our handful of revolutionaries could do, has armed Uncle Sidney with almost dictatorial powers in this stock-purchasing deal; and if he doesn't contrive to strangle things by the slow process, it will be simply and solely

POULTRY.

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

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels \$1 each; 6 for \$5. Mrs. Anna Lamoroux, Wakeeney, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOLDEN WYANDOTES—FULL BLOOD- ed cockerels and pullets for sale; won the blue ribbons at the county fair. Della B. Bilson, Eureka, Kan., Box 247.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE BLACK registered Percheron stallion, weight 2,000 pounds; is 6 years old. Ed Schmidt, Gene-seo, Kan.

FOR SHETLAND PONIES, POULTRY, pigeons, pheasants, ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, dogs, incubators, brooders; 2-cent stamps for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 BLACK PERCHERON stallion coming 3 years old; 2 black mammoth jacks 6 years old. For further particulars and description, write J. E. Davis, McCune, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 2,000 SHADE trees of different varieties and Bois De Arc hedge. Quote prices. Henry Schafer, El Reno, Okla.

because you and Kenneth and I am here to see that he does not. Do you know what the men call him out on the main line? When they see the Nadia trundling in, they say, 'Here comes old Automatic Air-Brakes.' And it fits him."

"But I don't quite understand why he should want to put the brakes on here and now," Ford interposed. "I know he is against the scheme personally; but he is here as the representative of a majority which has committed itself to the expansion measure, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes; and he has no thought of playing the traitor—you mustn't think that of him. But it isn't in his nature to facilitate things. In the present crisis he will feel that he is personally responsible for the expenditure of five million dollars. He will examine and investigate, and probe and pry, and will want to worry through every pen-scratch which has been made up to date."

"Well, there is one comfort; he can't take much time for his worrying," said Ford. "Some of the options expire tomorrow noon."

Adair sat up as one who suddenly takes notice.

"What?—to-morrow? Land of glory; but you two fellows took short chances! Why, any little hitch—"

"I know," said the engineer evenly. "But we took what we could get—and were thankful. Somebody was bidding against us, and prices began to jump. Incidentally, I may say that Kenneth deserves to be made a vice-president of the new company, at the very least. He has done ten men's work in the last three or four days."

"I don't doubt it. Neither do I suspect you of loafing. For that matter, I've been hustling a few lines, myself, since I sent you that first telegram."

"Do you find it exciting enough to keep you interested, as far as you've gone?" inquired Ford, mindful of Miss Alicia's longings.

"It's the best yet," declared the idler. "Only, you mustn't lean too heavily on me, you know. I'm the most uncertain

DOGS.

GRAYHOUNDS—EXTRA GOOD; FIVE months old; males \$3.50; females, \$2.50. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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

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

HOGS.

MAKE OFFER ON GOOD YEARLING Berkshire boar. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA GOOD PURE bred Berkshire boar 2 years old now, heavy bone, low down, fancy head and ear and sire's "show" pigs. We are breeding his gilts and have to change boars. Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan.

HIDES AND FURS.

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

PATENTS.

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

TYPEWRITERS.

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

'SLSOJ EDOEH

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

TO CLOSE OUT 1909 TOBACCO CROP I will ship C. O. D. Free sample for stamp. W. L. Parke, Adams, Tenn.

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

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

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

ACETYLENE LIGHT.

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

quantity you ever experienced. But here comes Uncle Sidney, with a cowed and brow-beaten Kenneth in tow—say your prayers, and get ready for the battle royal."

(Continued Next Week.)

FIELD NOTES.

Amcoats Makes His First Sale. S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, Kan., breeder of Poland Chinas and Shorthorns, held his first sale of Poles at the farm near town on Nov. 11. A nice crowd of farmers and breeders were in attendance. The offering was good, but lacked age and fitting, a big percent of them being of very late farrow, but showing lots of bone and good individuality. Every pig sold was a bargain, and will make friends for the kind Mr. Amcoats breeds. Buyers and seller were alike pleased, and at the close of the sale Mr. Amcoats announced a Shorthorn sale to be held on the farm Feb. 21. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan., topped the sale on boar No. 11, buying him for \$41. Fifty-three head, including some May pigs, averaged a trifle under \$25 per head. Following are names of principal buyers and lots purchased:

1. G. R. Morris, Winkler.....\$40.00
2. E. L. Runquist, Lasita.....\$1.00
3. Ralph Smith, Clay Center.....\$1.00
4. J. C. Weaver, Wakefield.....\$2.00
5. E. L. Runquist.....\$5.00
6. Joe Elder, Green.....\$4.00
7. C. B. Weaver, Wakefield.....\$3.00
8. Ralph Smith.....\$2.00
9. W. F. Fulton, Waterville.....\$4.00
10. Frank Harner, Green.....\$2.00
11. Walter Hildweln, Fairview.....\$4.00
12. Vic. Rogers, Green.....\$2.00
13. Andrew Wickland, Morganville.....\$2.00
14. Carl Brunz, Clay Center.....\$2.00
15. J. H. Harter, Westmoreland.....\$2.00
16. L. E. Kilne, Zeandale.....\$4.00
17. Paul Borland, Clay Center.....\$3.00
18. M. Runquist, Lasita.....\$4.00
19. W. C. Milligan, Clay Center.....\$2.00
20. Ralph Smith.....\$4.00
21. George Coltharp, Leonardville.....\$3.00

T. P. Teagarden of Wayne, Kan., writes: "I have used Ungie's Hoggette for several years with best results as a preventive and conditioner. I am satisfied it will do all that is claimed for it." Sold under a positive guarantee for cholera and swine plague. See ad on hog page.

(Continued on page 23.)

HORSES AND MULES

Percheron Stallions

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

Yours for home grown Percherons, J. W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kansas.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000 each. Home-bred, registered draft stallions, \$50 to \$60 at my stable doors. Address L. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS \$250 to \$500; imported stallions, your choice \$1,000. L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

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



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.

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

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

To close out breeding stock, will offer 2 registered Percheron stallions, 1 registered saddle stallion and 5 black mammoth Jacks of Mo. and Kentucky blood, from 2 to 6 years old; from 15 to 16.3; standard; registered. J. E. PARK, Cameron, Mo.

ANGUS CATTLE

PARKER PARRISH & CO.

HUDSON, KANSAS.

Pure blood Angus Cattle

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

80 Angus Bulls

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

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence Kan. 500 HEAD IN HERD.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 50365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, hick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

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

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Perseydale Stock Farm

Imported and American Bred Jerseys. Carthage, Mo. PHIL HANNUM, JR., Owner.

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

Grade Jerseys bought on commission.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR WINTER I WILL SELL

20 HEAD REGISTERED COWS

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

J. B. SMITH, Beatrice, Nebraska.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

Headed by Omer's Eminent 35865. For sale—Bull calf 6 months old, sired by Beatrice Stockwell and out of dam by Silverline's Lad. Recorded and tuberculin tested. Splendid individual.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

EIGHT YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS for sale. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Good individuals. Will sell few cows and heifers. Poland China sale Nov. 11. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

SHORTHORNS

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

GOLDEN KNIGHT, by Golden Prince by Gallant Knight at head of herd; a few choice heifers for sale, excellent breeding; also Percheron stallion colts. Prices reasonable. JNO. W. TREADWAY, Kincaid, Kan.

JACKS AND STALLIONS. To close out breeding stock, will offer 2 registered Percheron stallions, 1 registered saddle stallion and 5 black Mammoth Jacks of Mo. and Kentucky blood, from 2 to 6 years old; from 15 to 16.3; standard; registered. J. E. PARK, Cameron, Mo.

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

R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS. Best of breeding and individuality representing such families as Imp. Bessie 51st, Brawith Buds, Daybreaks and Floras for sale now. The champion bull at the last Mitchell Co. State-Wide Fair; a grand food bull; 1 year old; is related to all our cows or he would not be for sale. Write for description and price. MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.

Humboldt National Stock Farm

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

H. F. PELPHREY & SON, Humboldt, Kansas.

Tomson Shorthorns

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

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Kan. R. R. Station Willard, on R. I., 16 miles west of Topeka.

10-SCOTCH BULLS-10

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

COL. ED. GREEN, Florence, Kan.

SHORTHORN SALE.

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

ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS, Kirksville, Missouri.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

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

H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—Richland Grove Farm, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Lavender Goods No. 300096 and Victor Orange lead this herd. Lavender Goods sired by White Goods; Victor Orange sired by old Victorious. Address H. R. Coffey, Savannah, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by Hesoid 101st No. 125585 and Horace No. 300428, he by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Mail orders given prompt attention.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

SPRING CREEK HERD HEREFORDS.

Headed by Christy 234417, Prairie Donald by Beau Donald 7th, and Sir Morgan by Onward 13th. Cows of Anxiety 4th, Hesoid, etc., breeding, including Imp. animals. Over 100 head in herd. Few choice young bulls and some good females for sale.

TOM WALLACE, Barnes, Kansas.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE—A few young animals of choice breeding for sale. Springdale Stock Farm, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America. F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec., 114 Brattleboro, Vt.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

ROCK BROOK FARMS—HOLSTEINS.

Special offer on 10 bulls 4 to 10 months old. Ten cows to freshen in the winter and spring, all bred to select bulls. These are a high class lot and will be sold worth the money. Mention this paper and get a dollar free.

HENRY G. GLISSMANN, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Ten young bulls of the famous Shadybrook Holstein-Friesian herd for sale. This herd is headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne No. 42146. Address M. E. MOORE & CO., Cameron, Mo.

B. L. BEAN, Cameron, Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle. A few young cows and heifers for sale; also a few young Korndyke and Johanna bulls; all choice individuals. Address B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE. A few choice young bulls for sale; also a few cows and heifers.

C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kansas.

COBURN HERD of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses. Young stallions, bulls and heifers for sale.

Geo. Groemiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS

Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites. Grand Champion Sow Kansas State Fair. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, Garnett, Kansas.

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C's.

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

R. W. GAGE, R. D. 5, Garnett, Kansas.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Get prices of the "Black and White" Stock Farm's spring boars and gilts of these two popular breeds. ORIE J. SMITH, Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

BERKSHIRES

POLAND CHINAS

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

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

SUNNY SLOPE STOCK FARM.

Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. 50 growthy spring boars and gilts. Yearling and spring rams for sale. Visit my herd and make your selections or write me and mention the Kansas Farmer.

W. T. HAMMOND, Portis, Kansas.

WALBRIDGE POLANDS

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

L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kansas.

Sunshine Herd Poland Chinas

An exceptionally fine litter of March pigs by Bandmaster out of a Chief On and On sow.

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Pomona, Kansas.

EXPANSIVE.

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

H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

BLUEGRASS VALLEY STOCK FARM.

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

80—FEBRUARY POLAND CHINA PIGS—80 Large, smooth and good individually. Sired by my herd boars; Wilkes Again and Grand Success, out of as fine a lot of big type sows as there is in the West. Inspection invited.

J. B. WHIPPLE, Falls City, Neb.

AUCTIONEERS

H. R. LITTLE

Live Stock Auctioneer Abilene, Kan.

A close student of men and methods, with 20 years' experience as a breeder of Shorthorns. Entire time devoted to auction work. Reasonable charges for first-class service. Write or telephone.

COL. CARL G. ANDERSON.

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Years of experience enables me to get the value of your property. Sales cried and business solicited anywhere. Write me.

ATHOL, SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS.

LET ME BOOK YOUR WINTER SALE DATE.

Can make right terms and give satisfaction. On block or in the ring. Write, wire or phone.

COL. RAY PAGE, Friend, Neb.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

for sale by H. U. McCURDY & CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH Makes a specialty of crying sales of pure bred stock. Has conducted some of the best sales ever held in Kansas. For terms and dates address him at Clay Center, Kansas.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Independence, Mo.

Am selling for the best cattle and hog breeders in the West. Terms very reasonable. Write or wire for dates.

"Get Zaun; He Knows How."

Jas. W. Sparks AUCTIONEER.

Pedigreed Live Stock Marshall, Mo.

FRANK REGAN, ESBON, KAN

Years of continuous selling has proved my ability and my employers are my best advertisers. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JOHN D. SNYDER AUCTIONEER.

WINFIELD, KANSAS. I sell for many of the most successful breeders.

LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Write or wire me for date. WELLINGTON, KAN.

W. C. CURPHEY LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Write, phone or wire me for dates. ABILENE, KANSAS.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

POLAND CHINAS

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

HARRY W. HOAK, Attica, Barber County, Kansas.

MEDDLER SUNSHINE

by Meddler 2d, Grand champion Kansas State Fair, 1910, and On the Spot by On and On, head my herd of richly bred POLAND CHINA SOWS. Boars, gilts and sows bred to the herd boars for sale.

E. J. MANDERSCHIED, St. John, Kan.

MEISNER'S BIG POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Metal Choice. Sows are daughters of such sires as Nebraska Jumbo, Pawnee Chief, Big Hadley, etc. Fifty fine spring pigs to date and more sows to farrow. Inspection invited.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kansas.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Morgan's Monarch 45858 and Capt. Hutch 39068. Over 100 choice pigs to select from. Visitors made welcome. Also Barred Rocks.

J. H. HARTE, Westmoreland, Kansas.

STRYKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS.

The greatest show and breeding herd in the West. Write your wants and they will please you. Buy the best and make the most. They breed the kind that win; the kind you want. Address STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

O. P. Hendershot's Percherons. The Valley Springs Breeding Farm has now on hand more than 100 head of stallions and mares, which are fully up to the Hendershot standard for quality, size and blood lines. Mr. Hendershot placed at the head of his stud the two splendid imported sires Galbanum (69938) 76168, a fine dapple gray weighing 2,150 pounds, and Gatenu (69996) 62362, a splendid satin black weighing close to 2,300 pounds. We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Hendershot as follows: "Realizing the value of good sires to serve my 60 Percheron mares, I selected the very best individuals to be found and bought them regardless of the price. I don't think there are many such in America. If a visit to my breeding farm don't convince you that my horses and my prices are right I will pay your fare here. I sell for spot-cash and defy competition, quality considered." Write for prices, giving description of your wants. Always mention this paper when you write to Mr. Hendershot for his prices. Read his ad on page 18 of this paper.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

DESIGNER. SEARCHLIGHT



Kansas Live Stock History Does Not Give the Names of Two More Consistently Successful Animals Than These, Our Chief Herd Bull and Boar. They and their assistant are the factor in the everyday "make good" business practice which has given us a mighty satisfactory business in

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS.

Stock for sale at all times, and prices reasonable. Look for our sale dates and send for catalogue; each year better than the year before.
C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami County, Kansas.



BIG-BONED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars for sale, sired by my herd boars: ORPHAN CHIEF by Orphan, JOHN LONG by Long John. The best lot I ever raised. Get your order in early and get your pick of my herd.
ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas.

THE MORTONS

QUALITY AND SIZE POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by Equipment \$1530 by Impudence. For quick sale, 20 summer and fall gilts sired by a son of Meddler 2d, bred for August farrow. Also 3 fall boars. All representations guaranteed.
THE MORTONS, Tampa, Kansas, Marion County.

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

EUREKA herd of pure bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, 115 head to select from, with quality, size and good litters. Order early and get the best. Ready to ship after August 1 at farmers' prices. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

SULLIVAN COUNTY HERD
Poland Chinas, 200 head in herd; best blood known to the breed. For sale, eight choice fall gilts; also eight Collier pups.
FULLER BROS.,
Humphries, Missouri.

LAREDO HERD
Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 122278 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler, for sale, 15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow and 9 other gilts.
G. W. MCKAY, Laredo, Mo.

200 LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by Big Hadley, Long John 2nd and John Ex. Young stock for sale at all times. A few choice Hadley boars.
CHARLES Z. BAKER, Butler, Missouri.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR
for sale. O. K. Chief, a great breeder. Can't use him longer to advantage in herd. Will price reasonable.
Public sale at farm Nov. 2. Write for catalog.
R. J. PECKHAM,
Pawnee City, Nebraska.

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

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

40-BOARS AND GILTS-40
Herd boar, Forest Supreme by King Forest, dam by Lord Lee. For sale, 20 spring boars and 20 spring gilts, good ones. Price \$20 for choice. Write at once.
MANWARING BROS.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

SUCCESSFUL SWINE RAISING
J. R. Sparks, breeder of fancy Poland Chinas, has compiled a valuable book on "How to grow, breed, feed, judge and exhibit in strong competition." This is one of the best of its kind. Write at once and mention Kansas Farmer. Address
J. R. SPARKS,
Hunter, Oklahoma.

THE HAWTHORNE POLAND CHINAS.
Ten Strike, grand champion at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1908, heads the herd. Special prices on 10 strictly tonny boars, sired by Ten Strike and out of richly bred sows. These boars are of December and January farrow, good enough to head any herd. 50 choice gilts at very low prices. All pedigrees furnished when boars are delivered.
T. M. CHAMBERS,
Oswego, Kansas.

GEO. SMITH'S BIG POLANDS—Headed by Mammoth Hadley, the best son of Big Hadley. Sows, daughters of King De De, Johnson's Chief, Gold Metal, First Quality, Chief Gold Dust, Five litters by Grand Mode, by Grand Chief. 100 choice pigs dollar well.
George W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.

PEERLESS PERFECTION 2D.
Grand Champion at American Royal, 1906, heads my herd of

RIGHTLY BRED POLAND CHINA SOWS.
"Peerless Figs" are always good sellers. I have few choice boars and gilts by him, also sows bred to him for sale.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kan.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice sows and gilts, open or bred, and several select boars at bargain prices.
P. L. WARE & SON,
Paola, Kansas.

DEER PARK STOCK FARM.
Richly bred Poland Chinas headed by the great Impudence E. L. and Noble Chief by Noblemen. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale by Impudence E. L. and Dawley's S. P. Perfection.
D. A. WOLFFERSPERGER,
Council Grove, Kansas.

ALL KINDS OF POLAND CHINAS.
Ten fall gilts by On and On 2d 48551 will sell open or bred to Philbuster 159665. Forty choice spring gilts at prices to move them. Twenty-five spring boars, tops.
J. D. WILFONG,
Zeandale, Riley County, Kansas.

MILLIGAN'S POLANDS.
Some extra good spring boars by Voter and Perfect Mischief priced low for short time. Gilts all reserved for Feb. 22 sale.
W. C. MILLIGAN,
Clay Center, Kansas.

BANNER BOY. Big Hadley's Likeness, Warewell, and son of Defender head our herd. The best is none too good for the Banner Herd. Fall pigs for sale, \$25 per pair; not related. Herman Groninger & Sons, Propea, Bendena, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS WITH SIZE.
Headed by Pawnee Look, I have bred pure bred Poland for 26 years and have learned many valuable lessons, and in the future shall breed nothing but the big, smooth kind. More hogs and less hot air.
F. F. OERLY,
Oregon, Missouri.

SPRING MALES AND GILTS.
Now is the time to buy your breeding stock while the best is yet unsold. My pigs are strong and thrifty; are well bred and have been fed with an eye to future usefulness. Write me now. Address
C. H. TILLQUIST, Osborne, Kansas.

LOBAUGH'S BIG SMOOTH ONES.
For sale, 15 strictly top boars and 40 extra good gilts; early farrow; all but two litters sired by Kansas Ex., the best breeding Expansion bred boar in Kansas; out of sows by Chief, the 1,000-pound Mouw bred boar.
A. O. LOBAUGH,
Washington, Kansas.

175 BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS.
Both sexes, March and April farrow, sired by Bell Metal M. 54349 and Success 52651. Heavy boned and strong. Strictly big type. Reasonable prices.
J. E. BOWSER,
Ablene, Kansas.

GRAND PERFECTION 77899.
Spring pigs by him for sale, price \$20; out of nicely bred sows. Shorthorn bull and heifer calves; price \$50.
JEWELL BROS.,
Humboldt, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.
Gold Standard by Chief Gold Dust in service. Sows represent the most noted big type strains. Choice lot of spring pigs.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.
Toulon Prince \$0559 heads herd. Mated to 700-lb. sows. Choice pigs, either sex, for sale.
L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kansas.

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

NINETY HEAD FALL PIGS FOR SALE.
Sired by the famous Hadley Boy No. 48009. Remember our bred sow sale Feb. 10, 1911.
GEORGE M. HULL,
Route 1, Garnett, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

CEDAR LAWN HERD.
Twenty boars for sale by Long Wonder 21887 and Lincoln Chief 21913, a son of Chief Tatarrax. Will also offer some spring gilts at reasonable prices by such dams as Josie Surprise, Bessie Advance, Proud Queen by Ohio Chief.
F. M. BUCHHEIM,
Leecompton, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS.
Best of breeding and top quality. Some early spring boars—good, strong, growthy fellows—will be priced right. By such boars as Agra Top Notcher, Paul Jumbo, Bonney K. and I Am a Bonney K.; also gilts of equal breeding, quality and size, priced right. Address
W. O. WHITNEY,
Agra, Kansas.

SPRINGBANK DUROC JERSEYS.
Headed by W. H.'s Col., first prize junior yearling boar Hutchinson State Fair, 1905, assisted by Chief Orion, third prize aged boar.
Sow Sale—Ten tried sows by Chief Orion bred to W. H.'s Col. Come and see them.
W. H. WILLIAMSON,
Raymond, Kansas.

SAMUELSON BROS.' DUROCS.
Fifty spring boars for sale, the pick of 300 head of spring pigs, sired by 16 different sires; good, growthy fellows; heavy bone; the best of color; good quality. We can suit you in blood lines and quality. Our price right. Come and see or write us. Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

R. & S. FARM 150 Spring Pigs, sired by King of Kant Be Beat No. 28882, and Golden Ruler No. 30555. Write your wants. Bred sow sale Feb. 3, 1911.
RINEHART & SON,
Smith Center, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

PAGETT'S BIG SMOOTH DUROC JERSEYS

The A1 big boned, smooth easy feeding kind. Old enough and big enough for immediate service.
FOR SALE AT \$35.00
and guaranteed worth the money. Younger hogs of the same quality for less money. Write your wants and send in your orders. I guarantee to please you. Plenty of hogs.
P. M. PAGETT, The Hog Man, Belett, Kansas

RIVER BEND HERD DUROCS.
Headed by Fitch's Kant by Kant Be Beat and out of a son by Ohio Chief, one of the best individuals and breeders in the state. Let me know your wants.
W. L. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kansas.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS FOR SALE.
Good individual descendants of Orion, Valley Chief, Farmer Burns, etc. Reasonable prices.
O. A. TILLER,
Pawnee City, Neb.

ANDERSON'S HIGH CLASS DUROCS.
Choice lot of fall pigs of the best of breeding for sale at very reasonable prices. For low prices on good stock, address
C. O. ANDERSON,
Manhattan, Kansas.

DUROC SOWS and GILTS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS.
20 choice fall yearling gilts for quick sale. 10 tried sows, at prices to move them. Will breed and hold them safe. Fall sale Nov. 4.
CHAPIN & NORDSTROM,
Green, 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 my farm. Come and see my herd at any time.
W. H. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

20 BIG, GROWTHY DUROC BOARS.
Sired by King Dandelion and Kansas Model, Price \$20 and \$25. Also a few choice gilts for sale.
L. T. SPEELMAN,
Route 2, Paola, Kansas.

BRED SOWS, AUGUST FARROW.
Duroc sows and gilts sired by Bell's Chief 4th and bred to richly bred boars. Will sell and ship when safe.
FRANK VRTISKA, Pawnee City, Neb.

JEWELL COUNTY HERD.
Headed by Bonney K. 74075, all prominent blood lines represented. Fall sale Oct. 27. Sow Sale Feb. 1, 1911.
W. E. MONASMITH,
Formosa, Kansas.

25 Duroc Boars 25 for Sale

Big, strong, smooth fellows of Neb. Wonder and Col. breeding. Excellent individuals out of matured sows.
CHESTER THOMAS,
Waterville, Kansas.

25-SPRING DUROC BOARS-25
Only the tops of the 1910 crop. All sired by Helen's Wonder (a son of Red Wonder and Helen Blazes 21st) and S. D.'s Inventor (a son of Inventor). Many of these boars are out of May Boy sows. All of this is rich breeding and is combined with excellent individuality, and they are priced to sell. Also have for sale Shorthorn bulls by Captain Archer.
J. F. STODDER,
Burden, Cowley County, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
HILLWOOD STOCK FARM.
Breeders of Hampshire hogs. Twenty bro gilts for sale. Service boars, pairs and trios, no kin. The celebrated boar Brilage No. 1939 heads this herd. Address
J. Q. EDWARDS,
Platte City, Mo., Route 2.



W. F. DAVIS, Breeder of HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Herd headed by the champion boar PAT MALOY 1415. Breeding stock for sale, either sex. Address,
W. F. DAVIS, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PILCHER'S BLUE RIBBON OFFERING

Wednesday, Nov. 23

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

C. H. Pilcher
Glasco, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—Col. McCollough and Van Landingham.
R. G. Sollenbarger, Fieldman.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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



PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Horses.

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

Dec. 15-O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb. Sale at Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 10, 11, 12, 13, 1911-Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill.
Jan. 18-Chas. D. Knight, Oketo, Kan. Feb. 28 and March 1, 2, 3, 1911-Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Jacks.

March 1, 2-W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Shorthorns.

Dec. 8-Chris Wilson, Glasco, Kan.
Feb. 8-T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 21-S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
June 6-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

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

Holstein Cattle.

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

O. I. C. Swine.

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

Duroc-Jerseys.

Jan. 23-E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Jan. 30-A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Jan. 31-Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Feb. 1-W. E. Monasmit, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 2-G. P. Phillip, Eshon, Kan.
Feb. 2-Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 3-Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 4-W. C. Whitney, Bellair, Kan.
Feb. 6-J. L. Williams, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 8-C. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 9-Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 10-Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.
Feb. 13-T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 14-Chapin & Nordstrom, Green, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 15-White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.
Feb. 15-Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 16-W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 17-L. E. Boyle, Lindsay, Kan.
Feb. 22-Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

March 1-Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
March 15-E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 23-W. D. McFarland, Chase, Kan.
Nov. 23-C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.
Jan. 9-J. M. Collins, Garnett, Kan.
Jan. 26-W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 3-Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 7-J. M. Ross and W. E. Long, Valley Falls, Kan.
Feb. 8-H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 8-T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 8-W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 9-Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9-H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 9-A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
Feb. 10-J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 10-J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.

Feb. 10-George M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
Feb. 11-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14-A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan. Bred sow sale.

Feb. 16-J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 16-J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Feb. 17-W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan. Bred sow sale.

Feb. 18-George W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 18-Miller & Manderschied, St. John, Kan.

Feb. 20-H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan.
Feb. 21-J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan.
Feb. 23-Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan.

Jan. 27-A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 22-W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kan. Bred sows.

Feb. 23-W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.
March 4-C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.

Non-guesswork incubators.

It will likely never be known how many "cheap" and disappointing incubators and brooders have been made and sold during the past 12 or 15 years. It is gratifying, however, to know that there are manufacturers who put quality and serviceability ahead of profit in making incubators and brooders. The value of such machines is altogether in what they will give to their users in the way of results. Among the satisfactory result producers, the Mandy Lee machines rank high. They are so made as to eliminate every possible chance of failure, which means that success with them comes easier than with the hap-hazard-built kinds. Every poultry raiser who is thinking about incubators, brooders or any kind of poultry supplies should by all means make it a special point to get the Mandy Lee 1910 free books. They are sent for the asking, if you mention Kansas Farmer in writing to the George H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

O. P. Hendershot Visited.

Last week we visited O. P. Hendershot at Hebron, Neb., and looked over the Percheron stallions and mares he will offer for sale during the season just opening up. One of the prettiest sights we ever saw was when Mr. Hendershot showed us 60 Percheron mares out in a 40-acre pasture. Some of these mares were imported, but most of them are American bred, but so uniform were they in size and quality that it was impossible to pick out the imported mares without looking for the government markings. There was a pair of dapple grays that are beauties, the big wide-as-a-wagon kind, sound as a dollar, and their weight 4,000 pounds. Another pair that took our eye was two black imported mares weighing about 3,700, a 3 and 4-year-old. Another pair of black Percheron mares, 5 years old, and weighing 4,000 pounds, and a pair of 2-year-old blacks weighing 3,100, would make a lasting ornament to most any farm in Kansas. We can say without fear of contradiction that Mr. Hendershot has the largest and best lot of Percheron mares ever gotten together by one breeder in the West, if not in America. Anyone wanting mares should go to Hebron. All mares of breeding age have been bred to two of the best imported stallions Mr. Hendershot could find by visiting the big importers after they had arrived from abroad this fall. They are of the best blood lines and best individuality he could find. Two better imported sires never stood at the head of an American stud than Galbanum (69938) 76168, a

magnificent dapple gray weighing 2,150, and Gateau, a splendid satin black weighing close to 2,300. The stallion show at Mr. Hendershot's barns this year is one of high class. You can't take your choice here for \$1,000. The choice stallions are not to be bought so cheap. For like everything else that's full of quality, they come high. And yet because Mr. Hendershot buys for cash and sells for cash he is in position to quote rock bottom prices on stallions and mares. And beginning with 20 head of yearling Percheron stallions he has them of all ages up to 6 years, and a fine lot they are. Mr. Hendershot is president of the State Board of Agriculture and in this capacity has lent his wide experience as a breeder, stockman and farmer to the whole state. His breeding farm is a model. The next sale will be held at Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 15. We will publish the sale ad and write up of the sale stock later. Forty mares and 10 stallions will be sold.

New Importing Firm.

This week Kansas Farmer starts the ad of Skoog, Reed & DeCov, a new firm of draft horse importers with barns at Holdrege, Neb. Holdrege is one of the best little cities in the South Platte country, where improved land sells at \$16,000 to \$20,000 a quarter. It is quite a railroad center and division point and is easily reached from Kansas by taking any line of railroad that crosses the Burlington, Missouri Pacific, Grand Island or Rock Island roads. C. A. Skoog, the senior member of the firm, is a farmer and stockman. He owns six quarters of land near Holdrege and the horse barns are on the home place. Mr. H. D. Reed is a fine gentleman to meet and has been allied with the fine stock interests for many years. Mr. J. A. DeCov came to the country a few years ago from Canada. He is a veterinarian by profession, and like all Englishmen, is an expert horse judge. Parties going to Holdrege will be met in the city by Mr. Reed or Mr. DeCov and carried to the farm by automobile on as fine roads and through as fine a country as you ever saw. We visited the barns and Mr. Skoog and Mr. Reed showed us one of the best bunches of imported stallions and mares we have seen that were imported this season. Their first importation arrived Oct. 22, and is about evenly divided between Percherons and Belgians. They handle both stallions and mares of both breeds. Many of the stallions weigh a ton each and are all blacks and grays. There are also several ton mares, among them the first prize and sweepstakes mare at Denver, 1909. Two grand stallions head the stud. One is a beautiful dapple gray 5 years old, which the firm bought after seeing his colts in the old country. He is a show horse and will be in the show herd next fall. The other is Clarion De Appel, a 9-year-old Belgian weighing 2,350. He is one of the best Belgians we have seen this year. The Percheron and Belgian mares handled by this firm is a uniformly high class lot. They are away above the average and anyone wanting class mares can get them here. Besides the imported horses this firm will handle a large number of American bred Percherons—both stallions and mares—and they invite the inspection of prospective horse buyers. Their motto is "Quick sales and small profits." They don't keep any high priced salesmen. Each member of the firm has a good business outside of the horse business, and for these and other reasons they are in position to make prices at figures that cannot fail to interest intending purchasers. They invite inspection. When writing mention this paper.—Tom D.

The Indian Creek Farmers' Institute.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week the farmers in the vicinity of Indian Creek Grange held a two days' farmers' institute in the new grange hall. This hall is a commodious structure of two stories, which has been erected at a cost of about \$4,000. It is located some four miles north of Topeka, in the center of a rich and beautiful farming region. The upper floor of the new hall is devoted entirely to public entertainment, while the lower story includes the dining room and kitchen. The hall is one of the most satisfactory buildings for its purpose in the state, and that the farmers appreciate and value it is shown by the fact that about 100 of them were present at the noon lunch, while a much larger number were gathered for the evening dinner and exercises.

Features of the meeting were a paper by W. H. Coult of Burlington on "How We Can Make Our Farms Yield a Profit to Ourselves and Still Leave the Land to Our Children Better Than We Found It." "Intensive Farming," by H. W. McAfee of Topeka; "The Sheep as a Weed Killer and Money Maker," Joshua Browning; "Raising Grapes for Home and for Market," E. Buckman; "Birds and Bugs," Prof. B. B. Smythe; an original story, "Old Cosen," Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter; "Co-operation," O. J. Evans, and an illustrated lecture on "Liquid Air" by Prof. H. P. Cady of the State University. The program was interspersed by delightful musical numbers provided by the Misses Browning, and even the men were interested in the demonstration of the fireless cooker, which was made by Miss Pasho of Crosby Brothers, Topeka.

This Institute is the annual gathering of farmers who are associated together in the Indian Creek Grange, and it is doubtful if there is a neighborhood in rural Kansas where the members are better posted and more able to express their views, and where they succeed in making more interesting meetings than here. One great feature of their meetings, whether of the grange or the institute, is the wonderful spreads they have in the dining room of their new hall.

Such meetings as this go a long way toward the cementing of that neighborhood feeling which makes for contentment and the enjoyment of life on the farm, and which serves in no small degree to prevent a recurrence of the vexed question of why the boys leave the farm.

National association meetings to be held during the week of International Live Stock Exposition, 1910:

Monday, November 28. Percheron Society of America—Exposition Hall, 8 p. m. American Tamworth Swine Record Association, Live Stock Record Bldg., 8 p. m.

Tuesday, November 29. International Live Stock Exposition Association—Assembly Hall, 8 p. m. Continental Dorset Club—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2 p. m. American Nish Club Record Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2 p. m. Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7 p. m. American Shetland Pony Club—Assembly Hall, 7:30 p. m. American Hampshire Swine Record Association, Exposition Hall, 8 p. m. American Oxford-Down Record—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8 p. m. American Cheviot Sheep Society—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8 p. m.

Wednesday, November 30. Red Polled Cattle Club of America—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2 p. m. American Shire Horse Association—Exposition Hall, 7 p. m. American Duroc-Jersey Swine Association—Windsor Clinton Hotel, 7 p. m.

American Association of Belgian Draft Horses—Grand Pacific Hotel, 7:30 p. m. National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7:30 p. m. American Hampshire Sheep Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8 p. m. American Yorkshire Club—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8 p. m. American Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Grand Pacific Hotel, 8 p. m. American Southdown Breeders' Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 9 a. m. American Poland China Record—Exposition Hall, 10 a. m.

Thursday, December 1. Polled Durham Breeders' Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2 p. m. American Cotswold Registry Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7 p. m. American Aberdeen-Angus Association—Grand Pacific Hotel, 7:30 p. m. American Galloway Breeders' Association—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7:30 p. m. Percheron Registry Co.—Assembly Hall, 8 p. m.

Friday, December 2. National Association of Stallion Registry Boards—Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8 p. m.



W. A. Baker's Poland Chinas.

Among the many herds of Poland Chinas we have the pleasure of visiting, we know of no better breeding hog than King Ex. 3d, now at the head of W. A. Baker's herd at Butler, Mo. In the recent sale held by the Baker Bros. the get of King Ex. 3d was far above the average of most herds. They were very uniform and showed good heads and ears with all the quality anyone would want. If you need a herd boar and want a good one, write W. A. Baker at Butler, Mo. Mention the Kansas Farmer.

Foster's Red Polls.

To have made a success in any business is surely worthy of ambition. To have made a continuous success in a chosen vocation surely ought to bring satisfaction. C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan., has attained to his ambition as a successful breeder of Red Polled cattle and is entitled to that satisfaction which comes of a continuous success through many years of effort. Perhaps there is no better known herd of this popular breed in the West. This herd was established many years ago by Mr. Foster and his father and he has had an almost life long experience in their breeding and care. To such a man one naturally turns when wanting good animals, as the purchase money will then include not only the animal bought but the experience, ability and integrity of the breeder. Drop Mr. Foster a card mentioning his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer and be sure he can please you either in blood lines or individuality.

Melsner's Good Sale.

One of the very best Poland China sales of the season, everything considered, was that of T. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan. The offering, composed largely of April and May pigs, sold at good prices. Many of the best breeders of northern Kansas were at the ringside and spoke approvingly of the quality and development of the offering. The sale was highly entertained. Dave Haxon of Sabetha, Kan., topped the boar sale, paying \$75 for No. 1, a March boar by Lengthy Bob. H. B. Walter bought the highest priced gilt, \$70 for No. 8. The entire 42 head sold averaged \$32.05. Following is a list of leading sales:

- 1. Dave Haxon, Sabetha, Kan. \$75.00
2. Albert Krainbill, Bern, Kan. 37.00
3. Walter Hale, Centralia, Mo. 45.00
4. H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. 41.00
5. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. 38.00
6. George Graham, Onelda, Kan. 32.00
7. George Graham, Onelda, Kan. 70.00
8. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Mo. 37.50
9. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo. 69.00
10. H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. 36.00
11. Herman Groninger, Bendona, Kan. 36.00
12. Krainbill Bros., Bern, Kan. 25.00
13. Sam Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan. 26.00
14. W. J. Garber, Sabetha, Kan. 28.00
15. C. H. Bell, Onelda, Kan. 36.00
16. Jacob Melsner, Bern, Kan. 40.00
17. Herman Groninger, Bendona, Kan. 26.00
18. Ruebison Bros., Sabetha, Kan. 39.00
19. W. M. Turley, Bancroft, Kan. 38.00
20. J. C. Aeschelman, Sabetha, Kan. 26.00
21. Jacob Melsner, Bern, Kan. 50.00
22. Roy Kistner, Sabetha, Kan. 24.00
23. George Graham, Onelda, Kan. 22.00
24. John Moser, Sabetha, Kan. 46.00
25. Roy Kistner, Sabetha, Kan. 24.00
26. Harry Danlicker, Sabetha, Kan. 33.00
27. A. D. Hook, Sabetha, Kan. 21.00
28. Dave Haxon, Onelda, Kan. 32.00
29. John Strohm, Sabetha, Kan. 20.00

Walter Beats Them All.

H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kan., claims the credit of having made the best sale of Poland Chinas of the year. His big type hogs were in demand and he sold 57 head at an average of \$58.50, which is going some even in this season of good sales. Mr. Walter simply got what his hogs deserved. They were the right kind. His 26 head of boars averaged \$59.43, and the gilts, most of which were of March and April farrow, averaged \$57.69. Does it pay to raise the land Chinas? Well! It pays to raise the Walter kind. The sales were as follows:

- 1. T. E. Drubin, King City, Mo. \$185.00
2. W. R. Webb, Bendona, Kan. 90.00
3. Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan. 65.00
4. Henry Graner, Lancaster, Kan. 101.00
5. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo. 63.00
6. E. L. Henning, Effingham, Kan. 52.00
7. Herman Nolting, Nortonville, Kan. 47.00
8. L. A. Vandervort, Effingham, Kan. 46.00
9. H. C. Belchmann, Effingham, Kan. 40.00
10. Joseph Lab, Holton, Kan. 58.00
11. E. A. Bailey, Muscatine, Kan. 66.00
12. Edward Ernest, Effingham, Kan. 51.00
13. Joe Felton, Effingham, Kan. 52.50
14. Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan. 49.00
15. Sparks & Gilpin, Marshall, Mo. 80.00
16. S. W. Tilley, Frankfort, Kan. 45.00

- 17. C. C. Pardee, Effingham, Kan. 38.00
18. C. C. Pardee, Effingham, Kan. 37.00
19. H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. 105.00
20. A. G. Valentine, Effingham, Kan. 61.00
21. D. R. Anthony, Huron, Kan. 48.00
22. R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan. 44.00
23. C. C. Pardee, Effingham, Kan. 37.00
24. M. J. Hines, Lancaster, Kan. 47.00
25. C. J. Keithline, Lancaster, Kan. 42.50
26. D. R. Anthony, Huron, Kan. 52.00
27. Van Newman, Purcell, Kan. 56.00
28. J. J. Ryan, Park, Kan. 54.00
29. John Schwartz, Everest, Kan. 55.00
30. C. C. Pardee, Effingham, Kan. 46.00
31. J. D. Mahan, Whiting, Kan. 71.00
32. O. P. Monroe, Whiting, Kan. 50.00
33. Sparks & Gilpin, Effingham, Kan. 47.00
34. Henry Dorr, Remsen, Ia. 47.50
35. Henry Dorr, Remsen, Ia. 47.50
36. M. L. Griffin, Effingham, Kan. 56.00
37. C. S. Moyer, Nortonville, Kan. 51.00
38. M. L. Griffin, Effingham, Kan. 51.00
39. C. N. Hettig, Effingham, Kan. 52.00
40. W. R. Webb, Bendona, Kan. 58.00
41. M. J. Hines, Lancaster, Kan. 50.00
42. Wm. Bennett, Effingham, Kan. 47.50
43. S. W. Tilley, Irving, Kan. 55.00
44. W. W. Scott, Effingham, Kan. 47.50
45. J. A. Waitman, Lancaster, Kan. 50.00
46. W. W. Scott, Effingham, Kan. 51.00
47. R. L. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb. 50.00
48. C. C. Pardee, Effingham, Kan. 46.00
49. Fred Sutter, Effingham, Kan. 52.00
50. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo. 52.50
51. Chas. J. Keithline, Lancaster, Kan. 72.50
52. M. W. Sprong, Effingham, Kan. 42.00
53. C. C. Pardee, Effingham, Kan. 46.00
54. H. L. Chapalere, Effingham, Kan. 43.00
55. S. Q. Paige, Effingham, Kan. 46.00
56. J. E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kan. 70.00
57. T. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan. 160.00

Corsa Broke Records.

W. S. Corsa of Whitehall, Ill., sold 47 Percherons Nov. 2 for \$34,155, breaking all previous sale average records for Percherons. Stallions averaged \$908, mares \$689. The average over all was \$726.50. C. W. Lamer of Salina, Kan., bought one of the choice stallions of the sale, paying \$1,200 for Gallon 70075 (72293). Lee Bros. of Harveyville, Kan., paid \$525 for the 5-year-old stallion Remington. Barnes & Cain of Muskogee, Okla., were the heaviest buyers of the sale. The list of sales follows: Lot 1—Intuition, mare, 2; Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., \$575. Lot 2—Idotee, mare, 2; S. B. Smith, Springfield, Ill., \$555. Lot 3—Hausee Queue, mare, 3; Barnes & Cain, Muskogee, Okla., \$1,000. Lot 4—Idole, mare, 2; J. S. Hopkins, Reedhouse, Ill., \$545. Lot 5—Impatiente, mare, 2; Barnes & Cain, \$825. Lot 6—Huchette, mare, 3; Barnes & Cain, \$1,010. Lot 7—Helene, mare, 3; J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta, Canada, \$700. Lot 8—Fulvie, mare, 5; Geo. S. Winger, Rockfield, Ind., \$1,025. Lot 9—Boutonne, mare, 6; Guy Heckel, Decatur, Ill., \$680. Lot 10—Cantine, mare, 6; J. C. Ewing, Farmington, Ill., \$705. Lot 11—Pink Rose, mare, 4; C. A. Sanders, Manilla, Iowa, \$875. Lot 12—Thelma, mare, 9; Still & Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo., \$610. Lot 13—Briller, mare, 3; Still & Laughlin, \$610. Lot 14—Matilda, mare, 3; Harry Hartwick, Galena, Ill., \$660. Lot 15—Hortense, mare, 5; J. C. Drewry, \$880. Lot 16—Lotta III, mare, 10; F. M. Shaw, Onelda, Ill., \$710. Lot 17—Mollie May, mare, 4; Barnes & Cain, \$1,160. Lot 18—Mary Black, mare, 4; J. C. Drewry, \$770. Lot 19—Brown Queen, mare, 6; Frank Strange, Greenfield, Ill., \$430. Lot 20—Minerva, mare, 3; Barnes & Cain, \$850. Lot 21—Alvaretta, mare, 4; J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Ind., \$700. Lot 22—Meredith, mare, 3; F. C. Moore, Onelda, Ill., \$870. Lot 23—Magdalene, mare, 4; J. W. Bebe, Dayton, O., \$505. Lot 24—Rhinette, mare, 2; J. W. Bebe, \$505. Lot 25—Czarina, mare, 3; E. R. Shaw, Onelda, Ia., \$665. Lot 26—Merdit, mare, 5; J. C. Drewry, \$810. Lot 27—Ruby, mare, 2; T. J. Herseman, Heiseman, Ill., \$600. Lot 28—Geneveve, mare, 2; T. J. Herseman, \$600. Lot 29—Cola Fashion, mare, 4; J. C. Drewry, \$705. Lot 30—Bruce's Pride, mare, 5; J. C. Ewing, Farmington, Ill., \$705. Lot 31—Peggy, mare, 2; Barnes & Cain, \$625. Lot 32—Fronia, mare, 2; George Diller, Daum, Ill., \$550. Lot 33—Queen Lill, American bred, mare, 8; W. T. Wilkerson, Eureka, Mo., \$400. Lot 34—Camille, mare, 1; E. W. Painter, Carrollton, Ill., \$470. Lot 35—Amanda, mare, 6; J. C. Drewry, \$680. Lot 36—Sarah, mare, 6; Dan Dulan, Kinmundy, Ill., \$510. Lot 37—Countess Clara, mare, 2; J. W. Barnes, \$700. Lot 38—Victoria, mare, 1; E. W. Painter, \$470. Lot 39—Radmore, stallion, 2; J. Crouch & Sons, \$805. Lot 40—Victor, stallion, 2; Joe Hasting, Inghram, Ill., \$650. Lot 41—Radelaine, stallion, 2; Dr. Somers, Vincennes, Ind., \$580. Lot 42—Gallon, stallion, 4; C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan., \$1,200. Lot 43—Galvin, stallion, 4; Stetson Bros., Neponsett, Ill., \$1,600. Lot 44—Huchole, stallion, 3; Barnes & Cain, \$1,500. Lot 45—Remington, stallion, 5; Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., \$525. Lot 47—Flossy, mare, 6; J. C. Drewry, \$810. Lot 48—Flanche II, stallion, 1; Dr. Somers, \$410.

T. M. Chambers of Owego, Kan., is offering some choice young boars and bred gilts sired by the noted hog Ten Strike. This boar was first in class at Kansas State Fair in 1908 and grand champion at Oklahoma State Fair the same year. He is a great hog and a great sire of high class pigs. They have the style, dash and finish to make them attractive. Look up ad on another page and write your wants. Mention the Kansas Farmer. In the Poland China sale of the Baker Brothers at Butler, Mo., Charles Z. Baker has made a record for growing pigs large and smooth. In the sale on Nov. 4 there were March pigs that would weigh 350 pounds and just as much quality as any one could ask. Mr. Baker has a good breed of hogs and he knows how to raise them. If you need a good boar to head your herd, you can find him at one of the Baker's herds. Please look up the card ad and write your wants. Please mention the Kansas Farmer.

