

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 25.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 20, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

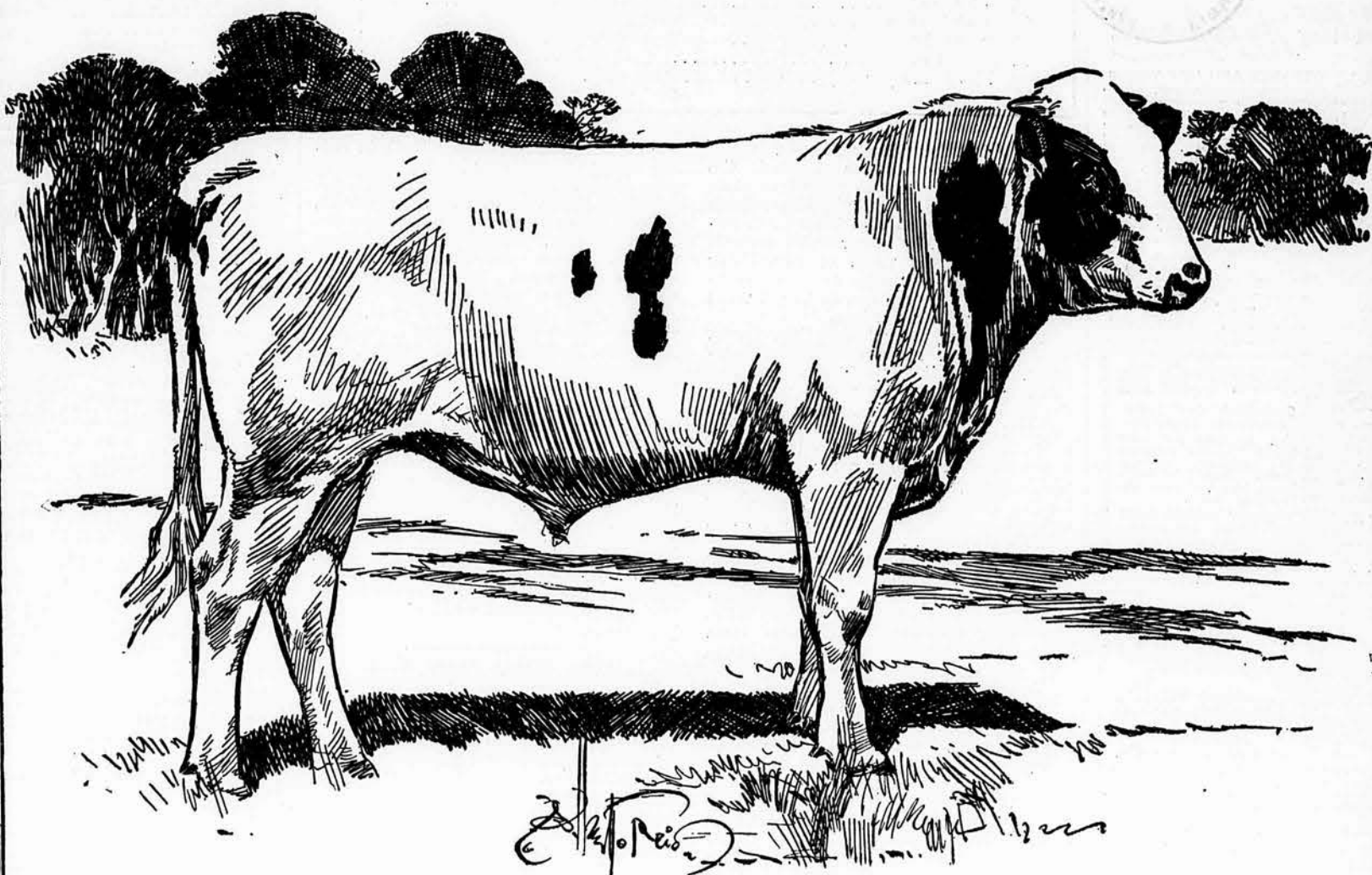
THE most important principle in the production of a good cow is the breeding of the bull that sired her. Paying \$100 to \$200 for cows and then looking for a cheap bull is a "penny wise and pound foolish" practice. It is "putting the cart before the horse."

Possession of a recorded pedigree does not necessarily establish a bull's value. There are registered scrubs, and these are even more dangerous than the ordinary scrub.

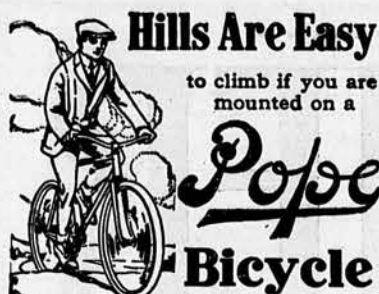
The highest achievement of the breeder of pure bred stock is to breed and develop sires with production records back of them. The bull pictured below is of that class. His dam has a record of 22087 pounds of milk and 924 pounds of butter in one year. His sire's dam has a record as a three year old of 1021 pounds of butter in one year. Her next years record was 1046 pounds of butter and she is producing over 1000 pounds during her third year. This is a world record for long distance production.

This bull recently came to head a Kansas herd. More like him are being purchased by the Kansas dairymen and breeders who have a proper judgement of breeding values.

—G. C. W.



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FARM ITEMS

An effective and satisfactory way to study the silo and its advantages, is for a group of farmers contemplating the purchase of silos to make a tour of their own county and visit the silos constructed. The owner of each will have something to say of its merits or demerits and will also be able to give the touring party his experience in the feeding of silage and which experience will prove far from the least important information obtained as a result of the visit. When groups, large or small, of farmers make visits in this way there is much pleasure obtained as well as value through the exchange of ideas. It requires only one really interested farmer to organize a party of this kind. The organization, in fact, requires only a suggestion. In most counties in Kansas an easy day's trip will permit of the inspection of about every kind of silo built within the state.

Day's Work in Harvest.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has tabulated data which enables the farmer to check the harvesting of his grain and know whether or not the work is being done as rapidly as it should be. Local conditions vary much, but the experts in the department believe that by averaging the results in a large number of instances and then making the necessary allowance for various factors, they have arrived at what may be called a normal day's work in the harvest field. The following table reveals the results of these averages and so near as possible arrives at a normal day's work in harvesting with binder and header:

Implement	Number of Horses	Acres Per Day	Other Teams	Acres For Each Other Horse	
(Binder)					
5 feet	3	9.26	2, 4	1.50	
6 feet	3	10.96	2, 4, 5	1.70	
7 feet	4	15.24	3, 5, 6	1.90	
8 feet	4	18.19	3, 5, 6	2.10	
(Header)					
10 feet	10	6	24.18	4, 5, 6	1.30
12 feet	12	6	28.56	4, 5, 6, 8	1.35
14 feet	14	6	28.46	8	1.40

Net hours per day spent in field was 10.33.

A normal day's work in shocking grain by one man, giving the average daily acreage according to the yield per acre, is shown below:

Yield Per Acre	Shocked Per Day
1 to 20 bushels.	10.09
21 to 40 bushels.	8.73
41 to 60 bushels.	8.46
61 bushels and over.	7.36

Net hours per day in field at shocking, 9.91.

Advertising Pays Farmer.

Farmers have not yet learned the value of advertising their farm or their products, says H. W. Davis, who teaches farm advertising at the Kansas Agricultural College. The larger stock farmers have realized the value of advertising but most small farmers are content to wonder why they are unable to get what is right for their produce.

"Name your farm," says Mr. Davis, "and put your name on all your products. Stencil it on your cream can and the egg case. If it's worth while for the manufacturer of your wagon to put his name on it, why will it not pay you to have your farm name on it? It's a good plan to adopt a seal or stencil which makes use of the name of your farm. Then use this seal on your egg cartons, cream cans, butter cartons, and even on stationery."

"A good business man never could get along without a letterhead and neither should a good farmer. Make the letterhead simple—just the name of the farm, the owner and brief mention of farm specialties."

Sucking Skim Milk Calves.

J. K. H., Ottawa County, asks how he can prevent calves from sucking one another. KANSAS FARMER has so many times printed the plans and specifications for the building of calf stanchions that we dislike to again print them. However, we believe that most KANSAS FARMER folks have a general understanding as to the construction of stanchions and that to reproduce the drawing would be superfluous.

On farms on which a half dozen or more calves are fed skim milk, the investment of a few dollars in calf stanchions will give a big money and satisfaction return. The calves poke their heads into the stanchions without help or solicitation. The stanchions are

closed and each calf is there securely held until it has consumed its milk. There is no trouble from one calf robbing another, the milk pail is not upset and the attendant is not bothered by a calf which thinks he needs more feed. The calves are held in the stanchion until their chops are free from milk and dry and when released there is no disposition to sucking.

There is another, plan of course, and that calls for a rope with a ring in it around the neck of each calf. A post is provided for each calf and to this is attached a short rope with a snap in it. This is a convenient arrangement for fastening each calf while feeding and holding it there long enough for him to forget about his feed and about sucking. While this arrangement answers the purpose, it consumes time and is frequently a bit trying on the patience.

Better Babies Contest.

At the annual exhibition of the Kansas State Fair Association at Topeka this fall will be held a Better Babies Contest which will be as scientific as they make them. This will not be a beauty show—it will be a health contest. The lady in charge says:

"Dresses don't enter into it; in fact, when baby stands before the judges there isn't a dress to be seen. It makes no difference to those kindly, scientific persons whether Angelina Dorothea's hair curls or not; what they are interested in is whether her hair is in good condition, and whether her scalp is clean and healthy. If John's nose is pug and his hair red, it makes not the slightest difference; the important thing is

whether he has spoiled his teeth in eating candy and whether his tonsils are in good shape.

"Condition of eyes, ear, nose, mouth, teeth, throat, chest measurements, height, weight, nerves, brain development—these are some of the things that will be considered. The importance of the examination will be the same to the healthy child and the delicate child. The parents of the well child will learn why it is well and has earned a prize, and the parents of the delicate child will learn why its growth has been retarded and how these defects can be remedied by hygienic living and simple care. Many parents learn amazing things about their children at these contests, and find defects which later in life would seriously handicap their children."

The judging will be done under the direction of Dr. J. E. Hunt of the Kansas University school of medicine, and Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the state board of health. All the judges in the Better Babies Contest will be experienced physicians.

Grows Wheat Every Year.

C. P. Hamilton, Finney County, is the champion wheat grower on sandy land, says a Larned newspaper. His system of farming wheat is the dry-land system, and he farms and raises stock in a scientific way. Considering the price at which land can be bought in his section of the state, Mr. Hamilton is proving that the raising of wheat produces a valuable return on the land investment. Mr. Hamilton's wheat does not run so much to the acre as compared with some of the big yields, but considering that his land is across the sand hill south of the river, and that it is cheap land, as a whole, and the fact that no county in Kansas showed much of a wheat crop, his showing is remarkable.

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30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon of the week preceding date of publication.



KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; G. C. WHEELER, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—604 Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, postoffice as second class matter.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

**K. S. A. C. COMMENCEMENT.**

This week the Agricultural College of Kansas completes another year of its splendid work in the training of young men and women of the state. Following the long, dry spell of last season, with the shortage of crops, it was predicted from many sources that the attendance at the Agricultural College would show a falling off in number. In years past a poor crop year might have produced this effect, but at the present time the desire for industrial training such as is given at this great school was so keen that this year brought out the largest attendance in the history of the college. Over 3,000 students have received instruction during the year just closed.

Over 200 received their degrees on Thursday, June 18. These degrees represent work in all the various lines in which the college gives instruction. The commencement address was given by the well known efficiency engineer, Harrington Emerson of New York City, on the subject, "The New Morality of Efficiency." Considering the character of instruction given at the Agricultural College, this address was most timely.

The usual events of commencement week were carried out. It is a joyful occasion to all concerned, although the class leaving cannot help but have a feeling of sadness that they will never again be all together at one time.

Of the graduates in the agricultural course a smaller number are reported as accepting teaching and experiment station positions than in years past. To many this is a most encouraging fact, since it indicates that more of the young men receiving higher training in agriculture are taking up the actual solution of the problems of the soil.

This demand for well trained teachers of agriculture and home economics must be met. The 200 or more young men and women receiving degrees at this time are but a "drop in the bucket" as compared with the boys and girls of our state who should by all means have the opportunity to receive proper training along industrial lines. This is one of the school problems which should be solved in the near future. It is the right of every boy and girl in Kansas to receive such high school training as will enable them to take their places in the community and fill them in the most efficient manner possible.

The annual reception to visiting alumni, the faculty and the friends of the college, which is given by the local alumni association, is one of the events of commencement week which each year seems to increase in interest. This is the last event of the week and the number in attendance this year taxed the capacity of the great assembly room of the Nichols Gymnasium.

FIGHTING ARMY WORMS.

The papers of Kansas have given Professor Dean's recommendation for the control of the army worm, wide publicity, and thousands of farmers throughout the state have on their own initiative prepared and distributed the bran mash and have destroyed the worms in their fields.

Community action, however, in the control of the army worm, has been most noticeable in those counties having agricultural agents and which agents have been able to plan the campaign and bring about concerted action among all the farmers of a community. Every Kansas county that has such agricultural agent has in army worm control witnessed a good object lesson and which has served to give the agricultural agent idea a good practical application. There are counties in the state in which one day of effective work in army worm control has meant more to the farmers of the county than the agent's salary for a five-year period.

With the first appearance of the worm in Montgomery, Allen and Leavenworth counties, word went to all members of the farm bureau to organize their communities for work, and orders were placed for bran and poison. In these counties it is said that as a result of

this activity damage to crops has been slight. In Lyon County the new agricultural agent had scarcely begun his duties when the worm was discovered and the hundred farm bureau members and their neighbors proceeded at once to control it.

In Southeastern Kansas, District Agricultural Agent Bower, located at Parsons, assisted materially in the organization throughout his district. In one day twenty long distance telephone calls and fifty-three local calls came to him for information regarding the army worm campaign. He had the splendid co-operation of the telephone companies, which companies placed on file in each of their local offices the prescription for army worm poison and which prescription was given to thousands of farmers throughout Southeastern Kansas.

The poisoned bran mash has proven more effective in the destruction of army worms than it was first believed it could be. It is extremely palatable to the worms and is ravenously eaten by them. Properly mixed poison is sure death to the worms. It is probable that the greater part of the damage by these worms has been done. Reports are to the effect that the worms have begun to bury themselves in the ground preparatory to the new brood which will come on later in the summer. The more worms destroyed now the fewer worms there will be in the new brood. Ordinarily there is little damage done by the army worm in the fall. It is unusual for the worm to do much damage at any time.

Grain dealers and millers of Southern Oklahoma have interested themselves in an effort to secure better seed wheat for the farmers of that section. We apprehend that there will be a lot of wheat growers who are inclined to believe that they do not need better seed wheat and who will be slow to take hold of a proposition to supply themselves with better seed. Nevertheless, this is the way the farming world moves. The

man who should be most interested in the best of seed is the last to act. Dozens of the good things which the farmers of today enjoy have been forced upon them. Many things not deserving of serious consideration have also been forced upon them and it is this fact which makes them skeptical regarding even the best.

The Yearbook of the Federal Department of Agriculture for 1915 has just come from the presses and is now being distributed to congressmen and to correspondents of the department entitled to receive copies. The new volume differs in several respects from its predecessors. The articles that it contains are in general of a more popular and instructive character, and although the book itself contains a smaller number of pages, it is safe to say that it has as much valuable material in it as ever. The book is illustrated by 54 full-page plates, of which a large number are reproduced in colors, and by 21 tables, maps and line drawings.

Those teachers in attendance at twenty teachers' institutes in Kansas, will receive special instruction in cooking and sewing and which will help fit them to teach these subjects in their schools during the coming year. Instructors in these lines from the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, will visit twenty institutes in Kansas during the summer and at each institute will give five cooking and five sewing lessons. The instruction in this work will enable teachers to organize in their districts home economic clubs which will run through five or six months of the school year.

W. L. Blizzard of the department of animal husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College, will judge draft horses this fall at the Utah State Fair. Mr. Blizzard is a McPherson County, Kansas, boy and was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1910.

SORGHUMS: SURE MONEY CROPS, tells exactly how financial success can be, and is being attained in Kansas by the proper use of kafir, milo, cane, feterita and kindred crops.

The necessity for a more dependable system of farming over much of our state has long been apparent. Many have glibly written and talked of the need of more live live stock, more diversified farming and the growing of the more sure-crops.

This book, just from the press of KANSAS FARMER, written by its editor-in-chief, T. A. Borman, puts the whole matter in practical, readable form. It has been a life study with Mr. Borman. For the past twelve months he has been completely absorbed in the compilation and study of a vast amount of material bearing on these crops in their relation to farming from a money-making standpoint. His enthusiasm and never-failing energy have kept him steadily at this task and the result is a book containing in its 300 pages the very essence of all that is practical concerning the use of these crops as money makers on the Kansas farm.

It is not a dry compilation of facts and statistics. It is throbbing with the life of the farm and it grips the reader and holds his interest page after page like a fascinating novel. Maps and charts have been prepared and used, setting forth information in a form never before presented. These, with the many half-tones from photographs, serve to fix in the mind indelibly the most important lessons of the book.

I have been associated with Mr. Borman during the past twelve months and have watched with admiration the indefatigable energy he has displayed in the preparation of this most valuable contribution to agricultural literature. He himself, does not appreciate its true worth. In his absence from the office I am seizing the opportunity to say these few words on the editorial page to his many friends who are subscribers and readers of KANSAS FARMER.

G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editor.

CATCH FEED CROPS.

Another word is justified on the matter of catch feed crops. We have pretty generally discussed this subject the past few weeks for KANSAS FARMER folks, and we have written a number of letters in response to specific inquiries relative to such crops. There are numerous farmers in Kansas who on account of the favorable conditions for the seeding of ground to wheat last fall, have reduced the acreage of feed crops below the safe limit. Such farmers are interested in catch crops which will increase the feed assurance and perhaps give additional feed which may come in handy for this year's feeding or for next year's feeding.

Catch crops throughout Kansas are by no means certain. This is the reason such crops are known as "catch crops." They may make grain and they may not, but the chance is usually worth the trial. The chance is always worth the trial provided the outlook for the yield of spring crops is not as good as might be at the time of early harvest. In the eastern one-half of Kansas there is a good chance to mature milo or feterita if planted by July 1. These crops for grain. In this section there is also a good chance to produce a fair tonnage of both kafir and cane either for dry roughage or for the silo. In this same half of the state, but more particularly applying to the east fourth of the state, there is a good chance to produce a crop of cowpeas either for grain or for hay.

For the western one-third of the state the planting of feterita the last ten days of June, will give ample time—most years—for the maturity of grain. Kafir or cane, drilled thin in rows, will make a considerable tonnage of forage in this section. It is to be remembered that the average date of first killing frost for the eastern two-thirds of Kansas is, October 2 for the south third, for the middle third October 15, and the north third October 10. For the east one-third of the state the average date of first killing frost in the fall is, October 15 for the south third, October 5 to 10 for the middle third, and October 1 for the north third. These frost dates give reasonable assurance of the maturity of the above named grain sorghums when planted thin in rows and cultivated and when planted about July 1. The use of the catch crop in Kansas is not so general as the growing conditions warrant, or as the need for such crops justifies.

Seed for these crops can still be obtained at reasonable prices.

There are times when quick work pays. This comes, we think, more frequently to the farmer than to men engaged in most other lines of business. A Linn County correspondent writes that he began baling alfalfa hay the morning following the day on which the hay was cut. The third day the baled hay was on the Kansas City market and sold at \$15 per ton. The next few days alfalfa hay declined in price several dollars per ton. His gross return was \$22.50 per acre for the first cutting and this before the first of June. With the probability of three more crops from the same land, this correspondent is jubilant. "Not a bad showing for a Kansas farm, is it?" he writes.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture wants pictures of this year's wheat as it stands in the field before cutting, or in the shock or stack, as well as harvesting views and threshing scenes. The opportunity for securing a collection of photographs of the best wheat in the world is one the Board wants to take advantage of. Every locality has this year probably produced fields of perfect wheat, and pictures the Board desires will be used for reproduction in its reports and otherwise, to show foreigners the wonderful productivity of Kansas' soil and climate. Farmers having wheat of which they are proud should have pictures taken of it, and send the photos to the secretary-elect, J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kansas.

MILK AND BEEF PRODUCERS

The Shorthorn Cow in England and Her Adaptability to Dairying

Observations By C. L. McKAY

DAIRYING in Great Britain has increased very rapidly during the past five or six years. Thomas Clemens, president of the cheese and butter company of Clemens Bros., of Glasgow, said that more cheese was made within a radius of twenty miles of their house in the Chester district in England than in the whole province of Ontario, Canada, and, according to the Dominion census taken in 1911, the total quantity of cheese manufactured in the province of Ontario, in the calendar year of 1910, was 116,160,042 pounds. This gives some idea of the magnitude of English dairying.

A prominent Canadian educator along agricultural lines told the writer that, in his opinion, the British farmer was one hundred years ahead of the Canadian and American farmer in the application of skill and science to practical farming. He said that the Canadian and American farmers talk about these things at institutes, but they don't carry out their ideas in actual practice, to any great extent.

While I would not be willing to agree that the British farmer is that much in advance of the American farmer, I would say that, in the production of milk, he is very far in advance of the American farmer.

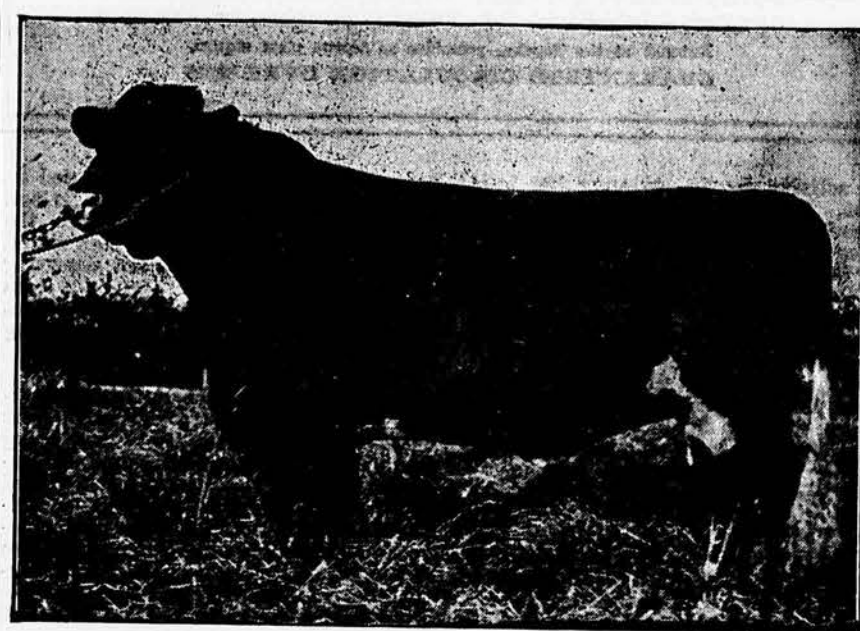
The English farmer pays from \$8 to \$12, or thereabouts, as rent for each acre of land. To make a success of dairying he must study carefully the question of economy of production. He gives more attention to the feeding and the breeding of his animals and to the sanitary care of his products than the American farmer does. There are laws in some districts regulating the ventilation and sanitation of barns. In some places a certain number of cubic feet of space is required for each cow.

I was surprised to find that the cows kept for dairy purposes in England are almost universally Shorthorns or the Shorthorn grades and the results obtained by the English dairymen were exceptionally good. It is not my purpose to open up the discussion that has been carried on between the special dairymen and the advocates of the dual purpose animals, but rather to give the American farmer some idea of dairy conditions in England. The writer has always been an advocate of the special dairy type for exclusive dairy purposes. Right here it might be well to state that I have no personal interest in any breed or kind of cattle. Therefore, I am able to view conditions from a disinterested and unprejudiced standpoint.

When we consider the success of the English farmer with his milking Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades we must agree that there is some merit in this type of cattle. The British farmer is in close proximity to the Channel Islands where the noted breeds of special dairy types are kept exclusively and he is near Holland and Denmark where other famous breeds of dairy cattle have their home. His almost exclusive use of Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades and the wonderful results he has achieved with them lead the writer to believe that in the corn belt of the Central West the milking type of the Shorthorn would be profitable for the average farmer, who does not wish to make a specialty of dairying alone.

The milking Shorthorns and the beef producing Shorthorns are looked upon in England as two distinct types of cattle. The Shorthorn cattle which we have in this country are, I would say, mostly of the beef type. This, I believe, is due to the fact that our importations have been largely of the Cruickshank type. In England, certain breeders have been breeding the milking strain of Shorthorn for many years. A number of cows of this type have been entered in butter contests at the dairy shows held in London and in other parts of the country. These cows have been very successful and have held their own against the leading breeds of dairy cattle. I was informed that this year one entry of milking Shorthorns carried off first prize in a competition with fourteen cows of the dairy type.

R. W. Hobbs of Kelmscott, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England, is recognized as one of the most famous breeders of milking Shorthorns. He has been breeding the milking Shorthorn for thirty-five years and his father before him was engaged in the same line of business. He keeps 500 head of cattle on his farm of



FIRST PRIZE MILKING SHORTHORN BULL, LONDON, ENGLAND DAIRY SHOW, 1909. DAM'S RECORD, 11,605 POUNDS OF MILK SEPT. 25, 1898, TO SEPT. 30, 1899.

2,200 acres. Two hundred of these are in milk the year around. His milk is sold in London by contract at prices which are not abnormally high.

I am informed that in Great Britain all milk destined for city consumption is sold by the imperial gallon which is about 10½ pounds in weight, and contains 277.27 cubic inches. The American gallon contains only 231 cubic inches, which should be borne in mind in comparing the English prices per gallon with ours. The price paid in this district for milk at the present time is 8 pence, that is, 16 American cents, per gallon, during the months of July, August, September and October, 7 pence or 14 cents per gallon for the two months during the flush, May and June, and 9 pence or 18 cents per gallon for the other six months. It costs the producer 1 pence or 2 cents per gallon to deliver; hence, the price is really 7 pence for four months, 6 pence for the two flush months and 8 pence for the other six months of the year.

The whole milk is delivered and nothing is returned to the farm. There is a clause in many leases in England requiring that tenants selling their milk to cheese factories or selling it off the farm should add to the farm its equivalent in fertility, in ground bone dust, and in some cases, concessions are made to tenants who will feed a certain amount of oil cake to their cows.

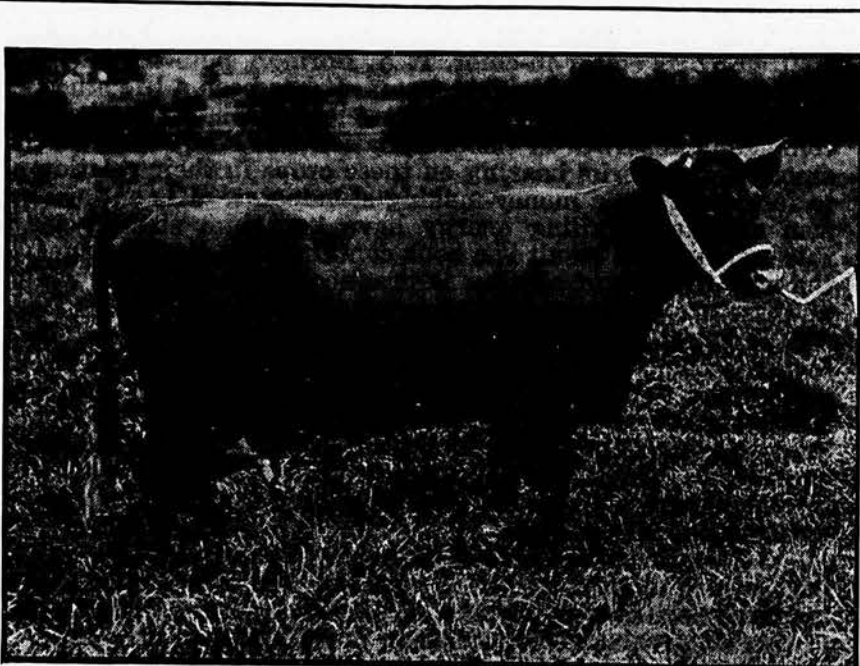
Mr. Hobbs feeds roots very liberally. In the summer, grain is given to the largest producers. A cow that does not

produce more than 20 pounds of milk a day does not get any grain when she is in pasture. Cows producing more than 2 gallons per day get from 2 to 4 pounds of cake. This is a special cake put out by a firm just for dairy cows. Mr. Hobbs, strange to say, did not know the composition of this cake. The amount fed depends on the quantity of milk given by each cow. Mr. Hobbs claimed that the cake increased the milk flow. In the winter, 8 pounds of this cake is fed to the heavy producers and 45 pounds of roots, mangels and oat straw with a few pounds of hay. As a rule, not much hay is fed.

Last year the average per cow in Mr. Hobbs' herd was 6,400 pounds of milk. This included heifers and some cows that were drying up. The test was made from September 30, 1911 to September 30, 1912. All milk is weighed at each milking but a fat determination is rarely made. The milk is supposed to contain about 3.7 or 3.8 per cent fat.

Mr. Hobbs' cattle are in great demand and he has a tremendous sale of bull calves. Buyers from Argentina, South America and South Africa, as well as from Canada and the United States come to England to purchase animals from his herds. I understand that Prof. Thomas Shaw was in Kelmscott just before the writer arrived, purchasing cows for the farm of J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate of Minnesota.

Of course, there are a number of other well known breeders in England who



FIRST PRIZE MILKING SHORTHORN COW AT SHROPSHIRE AND WEST MIDLAND, ENGLAND, 1912. PRODUCED 10,332 POUNDS OF MILK MAY 27, 1912, TO APRIL 5, 1913.

breed this same type of cattle. But Mr. Hobbs is a recognized chief. The writer is showing some of Mr. Hobbs' bulls and some of his best cows with their records. It will be noticed that these animals do not appear as beefy as Mr. Duthie's animals which are also shown and which are bred for beef only. It was evident, however, to the writer that Mr. Hobbs wished to call special attention to the beef qualities of his animals, feeling satisfied that the milking qualities were par excellence. Mr. Hobbs said his steers invariably sold at top prices. On the other hand, Mr. Duthie, when the writer visited him, did not mention the fine beef possibilities of his animals, but he did try to point out cows of good milking capacities.

In the writer's opinion, though Mr. Hobbs' cows did not possess the same beef qualities Mr. Duthie's did, they showed good beef conformation in addition to their excellent milking qualities. Mr. Hobbs strongly maintains that the milking Shorthorn is not a myth and he has demonstrated this to his own satisfaction and that of many others in Great Britain.

At this point, it might be well for our readers to recall that the early breeders of this kind of cattle, particularly Booth and Bates, bred for both milk and beef. Thomas Bates, from whom one type of this cattle takes its name, was a firm believer in the dual purpose type and he achieved wonderful success in his efforts to breed for both beef and milk. The milking capacity of the Shorthorns was to some extent lessened in the type bred in Northern Scotland by the famous old Quaker, Amos Cruickshanks. Cruickshanks thought that the English Shorthorn of the Bates type was scarcely hardy enough to withstand the rigors of the Scottish climate, and his aim was to breed a beef animal that should mature at an early age, thus securing the greatest and most profitable gains in beef in the shortest time. In this he was very successful and his name will go down in history as one of the great cattle breeders of the world. Mr. Duthie, who was acquainted with Amos Cruickshanks, has taken up the mantle laid down by Cruickshanks and is now making a world-wide reputation as a breeder of this type of cattle. Mr. Duthie is a banker as well as a farmer, but his first love is for his cattle.

I was particularly impressed with the manner in which Mr. Duthie's farms were managed. The barns were all whitewashed and special attention given to ventilation and light, so as to insure the health of the animals. The soil on the farm was light, covering a rocky surface. Yet by an intelligent system of agriculture, magnificent crops are produced. The principal crops, however, in this section of the country are oats, turnips and potatoes. The latter are grown chiefly for home consumption. Mr. Duthie uses oat straw and a few turnips as the winter feed for cows just before calving. Cows that are not in calf and are to be bred in the spring are not fed anything during the winter but oat straw. After calving, they are fed liberally three times a day with some oil cake and a little hay. Calves are fed some hay during the winter months and a few turnips also. Of course, turnips, hay and oats are fed very liberally to all animals they are fattening.

The European farmer depends almost entirely on roots for the succulent portion of the feed for his cows and his large yield is undoubtedly due to the liberal feeding of roots. The United States is probably not as well adapted to the growth of roots as some of the European countries are, but corn silage can be raised in any of our dairy states and is just as nutritive and furnishes a succulent food that is as good as that produced in any part of the world. Mr. Clemens, the noted breeder of Ayrshire cattle, said he considered that the American farmer has a better feed in his silage and alfalfa hay than any that is found in England or Scotland, and he thought that with this feed he ought to be able to produce milk more cheaply than the English or Scottish farmer can.

After a study in the production side of dairying in various parts of the world, I would say that the American farmers, as a whole, do not feed enough succulent food and they do not give their cows sufficient protection from the severe storms of winter. Cows should

[Continued on Page Nine.]

MORE MONEY FOR KANSAS

Smith-Lever Bill Provides \$1,000 to Each of Four Kansas Counties

By J. H. MILLER

FOR three years Congressman Lever of South Carolina and Senator Smith of Georgia have carried on a great campaign and they have won. On May 18, 1914, President Wilson signed what is known as the Smith-Lever bill. In 1863 Congress passed the Morrill bill to establish an agricultural college in each state. In 1887 the experiment station work was provided for by what is known as the Hatch act. Then for twenty-five years the federal government and the states were spending millions of dollars in teaching agriculture and mechanic arts and in conducting experiments in agriculture and very little, if any thing, for teaching those who cannot attend college. This then became the third great step in the progress of agriculture, teaching in 1863, research in 1887 and extension or public service in 1914. As this has now become a law and is to be a part of a great system of agricultural promotion it may be well for us to consider briefly the provisions of the law.

HODGES GIVES ASSENT.

It was provided in the bill that there should be co-operation by the states and where the legislature is not in session to assent to the provisions of the bill that, pending the meeting of the legislature, such assent should be made by the governor of the state. Governor Hodges lost no time in giving his formal assent to the provisions of the bill and yet his assent does not commit the state nor the next legislature in the slightest degree. The appropriation for the year beginning July, 1914 will be \$10,000 to each and every state regardless of population or size, and this amount will be continued from year to year and does not have to be duplicated by the state and its acceptance does not obligate the state in any way. A state may accept this sum of \$10,000 annually and it need not, as I understand the law, add anything to it. In that case it will get no share of the additional appropriations.

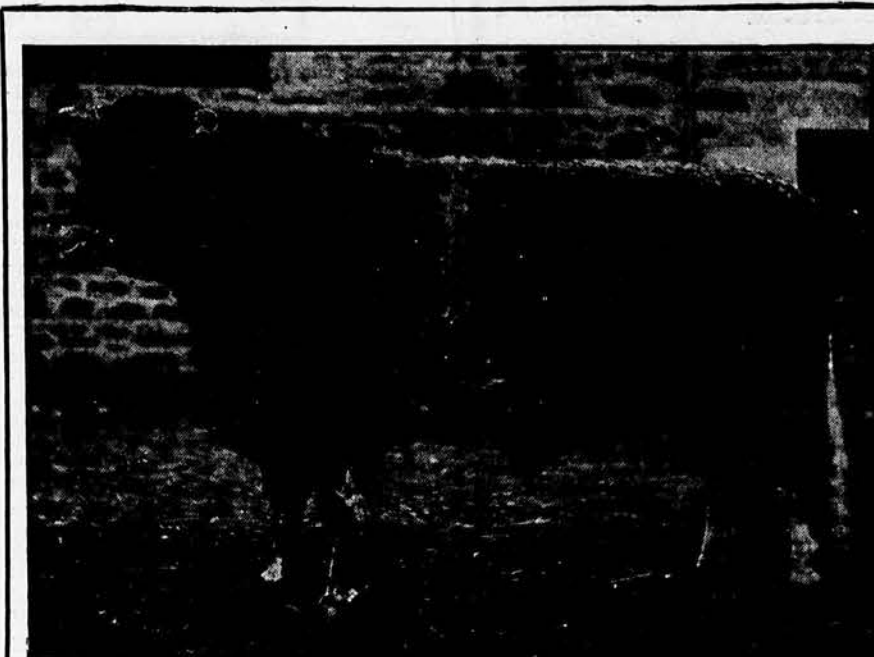
The appropriations for the subsequent years is based on the percentage of agricultural population in the state to the total agricultural population of the nation. Then for the year beginning July 1, 1915, there is to be an additional appropriation of \$650,000 and for the next year a further additional appropriation of \$500,000 and the same additional appropriation for seven years. Every dollar of this additional appropriation due to the state must be duplicated by the state, although the state does not need to accept a dollar. There is nothing compulsory about it.

KANSAS GETS \$10,000 IN JULY.

Kansas will receive, as will every state, the sum of \$10,000 for the year beginning July 1, 1914, payable direct from the federal treasury to the state treasury in two payments—July, 1914 and January, 1915. For the next year Kansas will have for its share of the additional appropriation the sum of \$14,556 in addition, of course, to the regular fixed sum of \$10,000 or \$24,556. Then for each succeeding year, add our share of \$500,000, or \$12,130. The federal fund then will be as follows: \$10,000, \$24,556, \$36,686, \$48,816, \$60,946, \$73,076, \$85,206, \$97,336, \$109,466. To get the amount to be duplicated each year subtract \$10,000 from the total sum from the federal fund, as that appropriation does not need to be duplicated. Thus, Kansas must, if it wants the first additional appropriation of \$14,556 from the federal government, make an equal appropriation. The state appropriation for college extension for the year beginning July 1, 1914, will be \$50,000, and so we will be meeting the conditions for four years even if the next legislature should not be disposed to increase this amount.

MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

The bill provides that the appropriation must be used for instruction and demonstration in agriculture and home economics for persons not residents of the agricultural college. The bill provides that the work shall be in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and it practically means that no work shall be undertaken that does not meet the approval of the department. Conferences have been held with the officers of the department and with the Secretary of Agriculture, and, for the first year, at least, the Smith-Lever fund must be used for county and district agricultural agents and for



SHORTHORN BULL OF BEEF TYPE. THOUGHT BY MANY TO BE THE BEST SHORTHORN BULL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

movable schools in agriculture and home economics.

Each state is required to have a department or division of extension, and the director of the extension work of the agricultural college is the official representative of the college for the handling of the Smith-Lever fund in that state. The Kansas Agricultural College is able to meet all requirements as to organization, and our plans or projects for the use of the \$10,000 have been informally approved by the department. The recommended division of the fund is as follows: Agricultural demonstration work, \$7,200; home economics, \$2,800. When the formal approval is made a more complete announcement will be made. I may say, however, that \$4,000 of the \$7,200 has been allotted to four counties for agricultural agents—\$1,000 to each of the counties of Lyon, Jewell, Miami and Linn. These counties have been organized and agents have been employed and all are at work except the man for Miami County who will begin service there on June 15. I wish also to state that Mrs. Elizabeth Mull has been employed under this law to devote her whole time to conducting movable schools in cooking and sewing, mainly in rural and village communities. Her employment will date from September 1, 1914. She will also assist in general movable schools, as probably ten of such schools will be held in as many towns next year. Miss Brown will also do movable school work, direct the girls' home economic clubs and conduct special demonstrations and give much time to

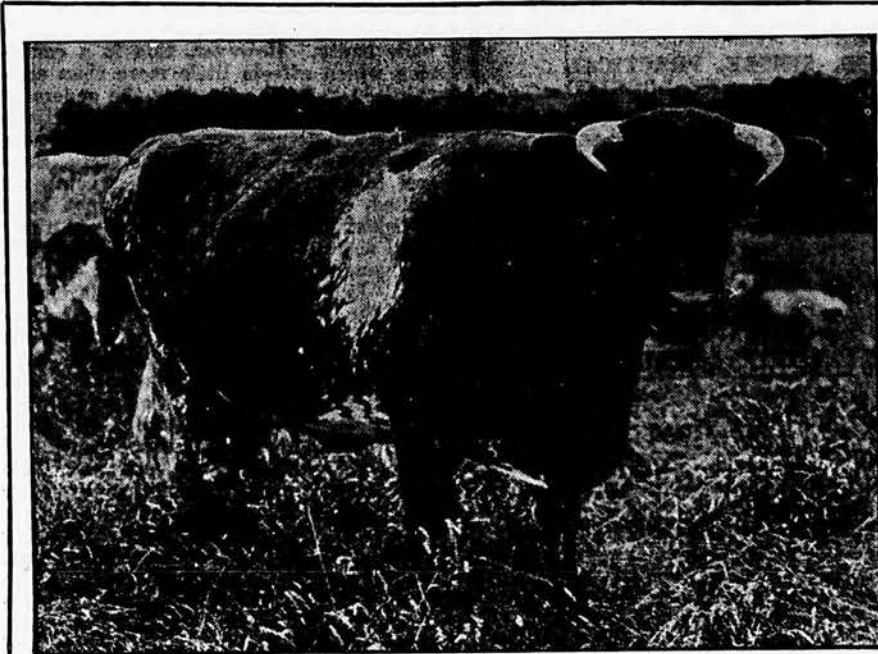
problems of instruction in home economics in the public schools, including rural schools.

THREE-FOURTHS FOR AGRICULTURE.

The additional appropriation of \$14,556 for the year beginning July 1, 1915, will probably be divided about as it was this year—70 to 75 per cent for agriculture and the remainder for home economics. Personally, I think the proportion for agricultural demonstrations is too large and I should like to use a share of this Smith-Lever fund for correspondence studies in agriculture and home economics and another share for social center work. The department officers insist that the sentiment in Congress is that approximately 75 per cent of the entire fund should be used for agricultural demonstration work, a provision of the bill as it was introduced two years ago.

Briefly, the Smith-Lever bill is a law and it is not likely to be repealed. Through it Kansas will receive a small or large sum, as she desires, for extension work. Four counties will have county agents this year through this fund.

There are five counties that have been organized for from seven months to twenty months. Probably seven other counties can be taken on by July 1, 1915. The first counties that organize and support their farm bureaus for a few months on their own funds will be given preference on July 1, 1915, with an annual contribution of from \$500 to \$1,000 from this Smith-Lever fund. It is up to the farmers of Kansas now to get



SHORTHORN COW OF BEEF TYPE—DAM OF BULL WHICH SOLD TO ARGENTINA BREEDER AT \$10,000.

ready for this work. It is on now and is not any longer a debatable question.

Hot Weather Horse Care.

Load lightly and drive slowly. Stop in the shade if possible. Water as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in moderate quantities will not hurt him. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.

After work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.

Saturday night, give a bran mash, cold; and add a tablespoonful saltpeter.

Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give four ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of warm coffee. Cool his head at once, using cold water.

If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

If the horse stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Pigs May Have Cholera.

Our subscriber, B. O., of Thomas County, Kansas, wrote us recently that he had some very fine pigs about two and one-half months old that began all of a sudden to get weak in the back and legs and then died in six or 12 hours. He reported that the pigs were eating and drinking well up to the time the attack began. They were being fed sweet separated milk three times a day with some barley for grain.

This correspondent states that he lost two bunches in a similar manner about four years ago. In order to have the best possible information as to the probably difficulty with these pigs the inquiry was submitted to the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan and Dr. R. R. Dykstra replies as follows:

"Paralysis of the hind quarters is a very common ailment in pigs, due to various conditions, such as an exclusive corn diet, tumors of the spinal cord, ricketts, etc. Animals do not, however, die suddenly from these conditions. In view of the fact that several of your pigs have died and that you have had deaths at previous times, I am inclined to believe that it is possibly some contagious disease, and the most plausible guess to make is that it is hog cholera.

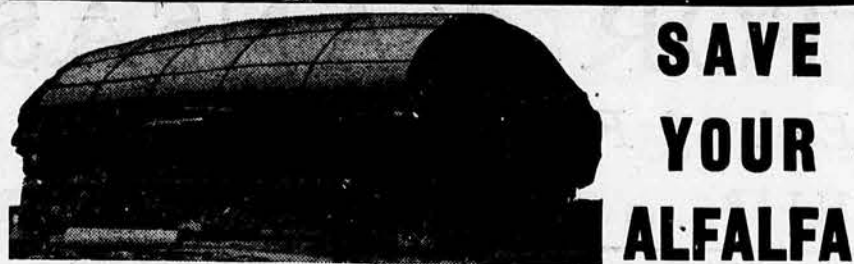
In order to be on the safe side I would suggest that you have these little pigs vaccinated with serum alone which will protect them for about six weeks and then when they attain a weight of fifty or sixty pounds then you can have them vaccinated with serum and virulent blood which would render them perfectly immune."

Alfalfa Crop Big.

Our correspondents of the eastern third of Kansas report the heaviest first cutting of alfalfa ever harvested in that section. From the remaining parts of the state reports indicate a heavier than normal first cutting. L. M. Crawford exhibited at KANSAS FARMER office alfalfa 48 inches high. Much alfalfa has been baled from the windrow and shipped to fill the demand for hay at good prices.

Limited Liability Removed.

Live stock shippers will be interested in the passing by the United States Senate of the Cummins bill which removes the limited liability of railroads on shipments of live stock injured or destroyed enroute. In order to avoid paying much higher rates shippers have been compelled to under-value in the bills of lading, live stock shipments.



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Use Equity Metal Stack Covers

They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top—you don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble.

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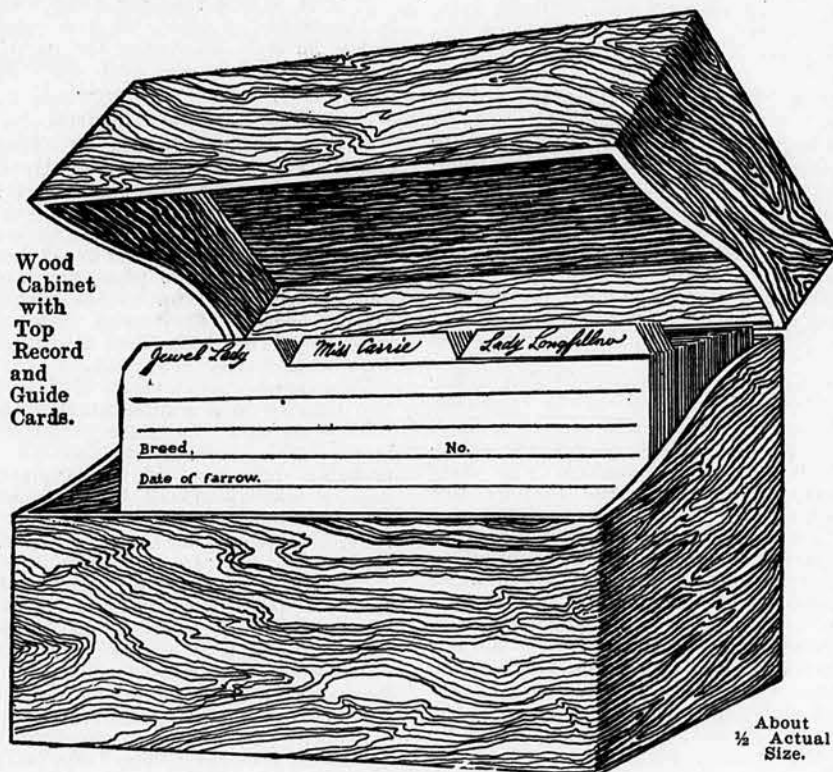
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START A CARD SYSTEM OF PRIVATE HERD RECORDS THIS MONTH

Don't rely too much on your memory for you can't keep it all in your head. The use of a card system in keeping track of the herd records is one of the simplest and most effective methods that can be followed. With a properly worked out system of records of this kind the owner has in his filing case in compact form and easily accessible the complete records as to every individual and litter on the farm.



Wood Cabinet with Top Record and Guide Cards.

About 1/2 Actual Size.

THIS IS SET NUMBER ONE.—THIS CASE MOST EFFICIENTLY CARES FOR PRIVATE HERD RECORDS OF HOG BREEDERS.—COMPLETE RECORDS IN A SMALL SPACE.

EVERY BREEDER NEEDS A GOOD, SIMPLE, PRACTICAL CARD SYSTEM. THIS IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR—IT WILL END YOUR HERD RECORD TROUBLES.

KANSAS FARMER will supply this set (NUMBER ONE) Wood Cabinet with top—24 Record Cards—Form 404 and 12 Guide Cards complete, postpaid to your address for..... **\$1.95**

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Guide Cards, Form 500 per dozen.....\$.35
Guide Cards, Form 500, per hundred.....2.75
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Send Your Order Today or Write for Further Information.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT,

KANSAS FARMER

ADVERTISING NOT AN EXPENSE

ALTHOUGH it costs considerable money to buy space in good farm papers, advertising really is not an expense.

Whether goods are sold by salesmen or catalogs or newspaper advertising, there must be a sales cost. Without some sales cost, there would be no sales.

Advertising in publications is the cheapest form of reaching people, and consequently the selling cost, where such advertising is employed, is usually less than where it is not employed.

Therefore, good advertising may be said to be an economy instead of an expense, and the advertiser can give as good value, or even better value, for the same price, as the man who does not advertise.

THE FARM



During the first days of last week the editor made a trip into a section of Eastern Kansas in which farmers have been complaining of serious dry weather. This section is a limited area. In a half day's drive we completely crossed it. It was indeed dry. The small pastures and meadows were as brown as ordinarily in August. Gardens were pretty well dried up. Corn was small but had good color and fields were generally clean. Most of the corn was listed and had been harrowed once. Further efforts at cultivation had not been made although the corn was large enough to have been cultivated at least once and advantageously twice, but work in the corn fields was at a standstill. Inquiry as to why corn was not cultivated developed the fact that it was too dry to cultivate and furthermore that the corn was clean and did not need it. However, we met three farmers on the trip whose corn was farther advanced than that generally in the neighborhood and which had been cultivated. Each of these men said that the drier the weather the more they cultivated, and the corn on their farms indicated the wisdom of the opinion. It is certain that in the cultivated fields there was more moisture than in those fields not cultivated and that the greater amount of moisture in the soil was accountable for the greater growth of the corn. It should be remembered by every farmer that cultivation is the one practical means he has for conserving moisture over any considerable area of land. Cultivation checks the loss of water by direct evaporation and it is certain that evaporation generally throughout Kansas was unusually great for this season of the year during the latter part of the week ending June 6 and the fore part of the week ending June 13. This on account of the unusual temperature and unusual winds—conditions favorable to high evaporation and the literal sucking of moisture from the soil.

Those who cultivate the soil in Kansas should at once accept the soundness of the doctrine that the stirring of the surface soil hastens the process of drying the surface layer and decreases the point of contact between the soil particles so that the water from below cannot so readily reach the surface by capillary attraction. In other words, surface cultivation during dry periods or during a wet period, even, sacrifices the moisture in the cultivated layer in order to conserve that in the deeper levels. The more scarce moisture is and the more active the moisture-dissipating forces are, the more need there is for cultivation with the view to conserving moisture in the soil depths. Too much cultivation in Kansas, as elsewhere, is done on the theory that it is needed only to destroy weeds and that in clean fields cultivation is less necessary than in weedy fields. To be sure, there are sections of the state in which surface cultivation can be done only at the risk of so pulverizing the soil as to cause it to blow badly. However, this is a condition which affects little more than one-third of the state, leaving the generally accepted principles of surface cultivation for moisture conservation applicable to at least two-thirds of the state. Several of the farmers with whom we talked, advised that they did not have sufficient horse power to cultivate their total acreage of corn in accordance with the generally accepted ideas of cultivation. In each instance it was developed that the corn grower was using a one-row walking cultivator. The use of such implement is primitive. In these days the one-row walking cultivator on a real corn farm is as much out of date as the drop reaper in the wheat field. The two-row cultivator with an extra horse will double the capacity of each man who works in the corn field. There are other implements which will surface cultivate two or three rows, which are deserving of a place on every corn-growing farm. These are conditions which should be considered by the corn grower. Crop assurance is depending more and more upon the proper preparation of the land in advance of planting with the idea of having the soil take up all the moisture which falls upon it and in preparing a good seed bed. Also upon the proper cultivation of the crop after it is plant-

ed. The planting of large acres leaving Providence to take care of the crop, it seems, is not so successful as in the years past. There are reasons why this is so, but that is a story not to be discussed here.

Farmers of the section to which we refer above do not grow wheat. Theirs, they said, is not a wheat country. According to their idea it is a corn country. Nine of every ten cultivated acres in this section is planted to corn and while there might be some disagreement between the farmers of this section and those who might travel across it, making hurried observations, it is certain that the farmers of the section believe it a corn country and are doing their best to make it so. The section is extremely rolling and land has a considerable tendency to wash. Outside of the small creek bottoms the land is thin and in our judgment it is a better wheat country than corn country. An occasional piece of wheat in this section is grown. Each field we saw gave promise of good yields, but such fields were small, indicating that wheat is grown only as an after thought. For this section we think wheat a much more profitable crop than corn. Wheat is a better thin land crop than corn. It is a more economical user of the soil's moisture, but the farmers of this section need some fall-planted crop—something that will reduce the acres to be planted to spring crops and so give them fewer acres of spring crops to work. With a reduction in corn acreage the crops will be planted in better season and can be better cultivated. In other words, in this section farmers need a plan by which the season's work can be distributed throughout the year and they need a diversity of crops giving them a better chance to hit it right on one crop in case of the failure of others.

We have never seen a better example of one-sided farming than was evidenced by this particular section. We are confident that throughout this section the number of cattle kept would not average five to the square mile. There were just enough cows to produce the milk and butter for the table. There was no evidence of other kinds of live stock except that necessary to do the farm work. The general appearance of the farms, buildings and surroundings told the story one-crop growing and the marketing of that crop. There is not much fault to be found with the man who grows corn principally and who feeds the greater part of that corn to stock on his farm. The growing of feeds and the keeping of live stock is an evidence and a guarantee of more than average prosperity wherever such plan is pursued with a reasonable degree of good management and intelligence, but on lands other than the best of corn lands when corn is grown and marketed, those who follow such plan cannot show more than their ability to keep body and soul together and that is about all the farmers of this particular section appeared able to accomplish. The experiences of the 35 or 40 years or longer in which this section has been settled, should be the proof of the failure of the plan there being followed. It should be remembered in this connection that this is a section located within the area of thirty-five to forty inches of rainfall. That is the average of this area for a period of more than forty years. This is some evidence that more than rainfall is required to build prosperous homes and permanent homesteads.

The farmers of this section are justified in a serious consideration of some plan other than that which they are now pursuing. In general, a successful future for this territory is dependent upon more stock and the growth of feed for that stock. This section must get some of its bottom land into alfalfa. There were only occasional alfalfa fields observed in the course of our travels. Some of the hillsides should be gotten into sweet clover. Red clover will grow in this area and it should be used as a pasture and for green manuring. A considerable portion of the acreage should be planted to grain sorghums—both as an assurance for grain and as an assurance for the forage to be fed either dry or as

silage in the maintenance of this stock. This particular section comes near being an ideal stock country. It is well watered with small streams and springs and the wells have an abundance of water. In this particular section we observed only one windmill and one pasture approximating a hundred acres. The windmill was in this pasture. Also in the pasture was a good barn in which cattle were fed and in which alfalfa and other roughage had been stored. This was the only farm we observed on which there was any apparent showing of live stock keeping. This farm was well improved. It may have been that the man who owned it had inherited a pot of money which permitted him to play with cattle and erect good buildings, but we are more inclined to believe that he made a success through his way of doing things. It is our guess that good management and the growing of feed for cattle erected these buildings and furnished the wherewithal to provide the air of general prosperity which surrounded this farm.

It is certain that the farmers of this section are not making money. It is certain that they have cause for complaint. It is reasonably sure that almost to a man they are disappointed in their accomplishments and probably are disappointed in the country, but just as sure as the world moves it is impossible to succeed with the plan of farming they are pursuing. In the early days in this section, as in other sections, when the virgin soil was full of fertility and full of humus, crops grew with less moisture and less cultivation and with greater certainty than they now grow and consequently were produced cheaper and with less labor. In the early day there may have been money in the growing of corn for market in this section but that day has past. This transition has been brought about to a greater or lesser extent in every section of Kansas. The present condition requires a change in the methods of farm management and that change must be brought about. Those farmers who are so fortunate as to have a good crop of wheat this year and who will have the means to establish a plan of more permanent and prosperous farming, should give the matter serious consideration before they have expended that money in other directions. The man who has farmed without live stock for the years past should carefully inquire into the live stock business. It will pay him to make a tour of his county or of adjoining counties and visit with those who have made money by methods other than those he has pursued. He should inquire into the particulars of their successes and draw from these the best conclusions he can. The chances are that the man who will make a careful inquiry into those causes which have led to the success of others, will be able to see how he can apply the same principles to his own operations. With the money from a big wheat crop, many farmers will be able to increase their herds of live stock, to build better stabling, and to construct a silo. These are the essentials to more prosperous and more permanent farming throughout Kansas. There are other localities in the state which in general are identical with the locality above described, and KANSAS FARMER folks located in such localities will be able to recognize the weaknesses in the methods of the locality which supplied the basis for these remarks.

J. A. Borman

Red Clover Silage.

J. E. H., Douglas County, asks what we know of the siloing of red clover. The writer has had no experience with silage made from red clover. We do not recall that we have even seen silage made from this crop. Not long since, however, we were talking with a Kansan who had visited Wisconsin for the purchase of a carload of dairy cows. He advised that farmers there were feeding silage made from clover. He, living in the clover-growing section of Kansas, made inquiry into the time of cutting, method of putting up, etc. He says it is customary in Wisconsin to allow the clover to wilt before placing it in the silo and that it is the generally prevailing opinion there that such method produces better silage. He says the silage should be extra well tramped and that otherwise the filling of the silo with clover is the same as in the case of kafir or corn. He states further that Wisconsin dairymen think well of the silage of clover because of its higher protein content that corn or other common silage crops do not have. Any KANSAS FARMER folks who have

had experience in the siloing of clover and the feeding of clover silage will do their neighbors a favor by reporting their experiences.

Twenty-one Kansas Wheat Crops.

This table will prove interesting and instructive. The figures are taken from the reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture:

Year—	Acres Harvested	Bushel Yield
1913	6,000,129	72,139,699
1912	6,195,319	85,384,920
1911	4,771,708	60,704,873
1910	4,770,551	60,282,681
1909	6,384,875	80,226,704
1908	6,831,811	76,408,560
1907	7,051,882	73,233,907
1906	6,239,041	91,157,414
1905	5,835,237	75,842,659
1904	5,816,495	64,793,399
1903	5,911,906	93,313,912
1902	6,254,747	54,323,839
1901	5,248,547	90,045,514
1900	4,268,704	76,595,443
1899	4,796,129	42,816,471
1898	4,505,459	59,674,105
1897	3,193,635	50,040,374
1896	3,193,635	27,153,365
1895	4,056,514	15,512,241
1894	4,675,704	28,175,656
1893	4,909,972	24,634,414

Handling Dynamite.

A few days ago we met a man who said he might consider using dynamite in stump blasting except because it was so dangerous to handle. Many readers no doubt entertain the same idea and this statement by Henry Doeener of Colorado Agricultural College, will prove interesting and instructive:

As a matter of fact, the hazard in handling dynamite is no greater than in work not commonly regarded as dangerous. Nitroglycerine is very sensitive to shocks and explodes when heated to 180 degrees centigrade. Dynamite is nitroglycerine absorbed in some porous earthy material, commonly infusorial earth. If properly made, a very severe concussion is necessary to explode it. It is not uncommon for a miner to pack earth over a charge of dynamite with a bar and sledge.

When dynamite has been stored for many months, the nitroglycerine may settle and concentrate upon the lower surfaces and it is then very dangerous. All accidents in the use of dynamite are due to the poor quality or to extreme carelessness in handling. To guard against the former, buy a standard brand, insist upon a stamp showing recent date of manufacture and do not store it for many months.

Lightning Rods Again.

The fellow who ventures to talk at a farmers' institute must subject himself to all sorts of questions. Recently, after making a talk on dairying, the editor of KANSAS FARMER was asked what he thought of the utility of lightning rods. The same question has been asked and answered through these columns several times within the last few months, but the matter is again brought to our attention through as observation and an experience we recently had in the country.

Driving past a farm home we noted lightning rods being placed on all the buildings, including the silo. We drove in to get a lesson on rodding for lightning. The farm owner had been convinced that rods were good because he had seen a record of lightning loss on rodded buildings compared with unrodded and which was strongly in favor of rods. We had seen the same record and while we do not now recall its source we do have to believe that it was reliable. But the man doing the rodding gave us a lecture on rod quality and this is taken from his literature:

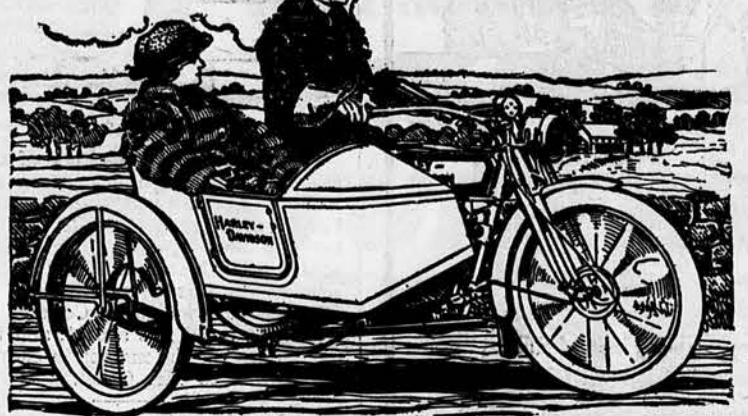
"The best electrical conductor is silver which of course is too expensive. The next best is copper and it is of this material that the high grade lightning rods are made.

"A standard lightning rod should have a copper cable of sufficient size to carry all currents and having a high degree of conductivity. The tops should be well braced so as to hold them upright under all conditions and it would be well if the copper points were treated with silver to make them even more conductive of electrical energy.

"The difference between iron and copper as electrical conductors is shown by the fact that for electric light wires, fire alarms, long distance telephones and other apparatus requiring unquestionable service, copper wire and not iron wire is used."

Rods must be properly installed or they are worthless. If you do not understand lightning rod installation, and few property owners do, it is best to get your rod from a dealer who understands the work and will do it for you. Then you will know it is done right. There are dealers who are specially instructed by the manufacturer and they are in a position to do the work right.

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DAIRY



Omar I. Oshel, a member of the Kansas judging team and a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College last year, has been awarded the Jersey scholarship for the best student judge of Jerseys at the 1912 National Dairy Show. The scholarship was awarded L. J. Reed of Michigan Agricultural College, but for reason he could not accept, and the committee having the matter in charge made the award to Mr. Oshel.

Lucky Farce, a Jersey owned by the International Correspondence School demonstration farm, recently completed a year's authenticated test in which she exceeded the world's Jersey record for her age. In her twelve months' test she gave 14,26 pounds of milk, which contained 634.5 pounds of butter fat. At the beginning of the test on March 1, 1913, she was twenty-three months old, and completed the test one month before she had attained the age of three years.

In this issue is printed the monthly report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association and in which report is given the record of all cows of the association producing 35 pounds or more of butter fat each during the month of May. The cow testing association in Dickinson County is doing more to establish permanent and prosperous dairying in that county than any other one thing of which its farmers have been able to avail themselves. The testing association is a mighty instrument to accomplish improved methods of dairy production when farm dairymen are wise enough to accept and heed its teachings.

Last week we had something to say relative to the manufacture of a refrigerator milk or cream can and the use of which can, we thought, offered great possibilities to the shipper who desired to have his cream or milk reach the market in a sweet condition. In the article we said that we had not seen this can but that the reputation of the manufacturer had long been known to us and that we were confident he would not put a can on the market which failed to meet the claims he made for it. Our remarks have inspired the manufacturer to forward to us one of these cans for a tryout. We will place this can in shipping service and arrange to have observations made on temperatures, durability, etc., which may be of interest to KANSAS FARMER readers.

It will not be long until the picnic season for rural communities is on. We do not believe much in any kind of oratory at country picnics, or for that matter, city picnics, but it seems that every picnic must have some "speaking" and since this is so, we urge upon every committee on arrangements to carefully select the program. It goes without saying that it should select competent speakers, but the important point is that of arranging a program of subjects which will prove not only interesting and instructive to those who attend the picnic, but subjects which are timely and have a direct bearing upon those things in which the community is interested. Nearly every community is engaged in dairying to a greater or lesser extent and some phase of farm dairying is a good subject for discussion at the picnic.

It is interesting to note that during the year ending March 10, 1914, the dairy farmers of Wisconsin bought one thousand pure-bred Jerseys, 500 Brown Swiss, 2,560 Guernseys, and 7,716 Holsteins. The dairy farmers of Wisconsin are breeders as well as dairymen. They recognize the superiority of the pure-bred cow as an economical producer, and furthermore realize the profit through the growing of pure-bred males and females to supply the ever-increasing demand for such animals in other states. The farmers of the West are annually paying to the farmers of Wisconsin thousands upon thousands of dollars for pure-bred stock. Wisconsin farmers realize two profits—one from the sale of milk and cream, and the other from the sale of superior milk-producing animals.

One hundred seventy-two boys and girls in Southern Iowa are keeping com-

plete records of the cows of the home dairy herd and are sending monthly reports to the office of the Iowa State Dairy Association. This work is the outgrowth of an effort made during the operation of a dairy train over the Burlington railroad. The work is in the nature of a contest and all boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty years are eligible. The points on which the contest will be decided, are: Accuracy in figuring reports; number of cows on which records are kept; neatness with which reports are made, completeness based upon details of recording feeds, condition of cows. The three highest contestants will receive their choice of a pure-bred Guernsey, Holstein or Jersey calf. Numerous other prizes are offered, ranging from cream separators to cash.

Many a farmer's wife is making butter during the warm months and in so doing is receiving small pay for her labor. During the months of June, July and August farm butter is made only with difficulty and with the expenditure of a tremendous amount of the most painstaking labor. Not one farm in a dozen in Kansas offers the necessary conveniences for satisfactory butter-making during this time. Such farms could have such conveniences if the head of the farm felt disposed to provide them. In many instances he would feel so disposed if his good wife would jog his mind as to their necessity. The fact remains, however, that suitable conveniences for making butter on the farm are rarely found. Farm women who do not have these conveniences should discontinue the butter business during the hot weather. The man around the place will miss the income and may fix up the place so that butter can be made conveniently. If he doesn't, let him provide a horse and buggy with which to take the cream to town three or four times a week. The chances are that most butter makers will find that it pays better to sell cream during the hot months than to make butter. There are a good many people who have never given cream selling a trial. They continue to make butter for no good reason other than that their mothers before them made it and that Mrs. Somebody in town has been getting the butter of the family for years. There is a lot of mistaken pride in the making of county butter and which pride is responsible for perpetuating butter-making on the farm. If we were in the place of nine of every ten women in Kansas who are at this time making butter, we would try selling cream long enough to find out if it were not more profitable than butter-making during the hot weather.

The article in this issue which is made up of excerpts from the observations of G. L. McKay, formerly professor of dairying at Ames College, Iowa, and which have to do with the Shorthorn as she appears as a dairy cow in England, will prove interesting and instructive to KANSAS FARMER folks. It is well to compare the conformation of the two Shorthorns of milking strains with the conformation of the two Shorthorns of beef strains. The latter type is that which prevails in Kansas and which type hundreds of farm dairymen are expecting to produce a profit in dairy herds. We wish that Professor McKay might have pursued his investigation to the point of ascertaining the quality of feeders produced by the milking Shorthorn strain and could have stated whether or not the offspring from the milking Shorthorns were regarded as economical and satisfactory beef producers as the offspring from Shorthorns bred exclusively for beef. It is our guess that there is more difference in the market prices and in the feeding qualities of the two classes of animals than is generally supposed. In this connection it is interesting to note that owners of herds of milking Shorthorns take cognizance only of the pounds of milk produced during the year or milking period, and that relative milking quality is not determined upon the basis of butter fat. It would seem from his article that a test of 3.6 to 3.8 per cent butter fat is generally accepted as an

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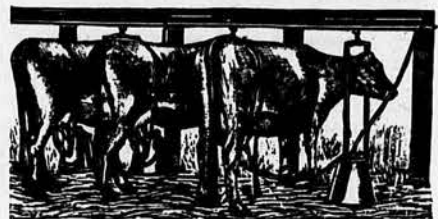
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Missouri Farmer ... Columbia, Mo.	50,000	.25	.25
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average test for Shorthorns. This test will prove a disappointment to Kansans milking Shorthorns. A 3.6 to 3.8 test in this country is looked upon as a low test and in fact a Holstein only is regarded as being capable of producing such "thin" milk. The methods of handling and particularly of feeding, as described in the article, will attract the attention of the Kansas farmer. It is worthy of note that the English dairyman places much greater value upon succulent feeds than does the western dairyman.

Last week we had something to say about the possibilities of KANSAS FARMER folks developing a market for the sale of sweet cream. Since writing the article we have been looking around a bit. We find that ice cream factories in all of the cities of the state have for years been short on sweet cream during the months of July and August. Most of the factories in the towns the size of Manhattan, Abilene, Junction City, Emporia, Great Bend, etc., are also short during the same season. The shortage of sweet cream has caused the ice cream factories to resort to several methods which are more or less troublesome and expensive in order that they may have the necessary raw material. One of these methods is that of making cream from a fine quality of sweet butter and which product is known as homogenized cream. This sweet butter is so thoroughly and perfectly mixed with milk that it produces cream which answers every purpose in ice cream. However, the pure-food laws require that ice cream made with this product must be labeled "homogenized ice cream" and while it is a pure dairy product, the name, nevertheless, inspires skepticism. Another measure to which factories resort is that of buying a surplus of sweet cream before the ice cream demand is big, and storing this cream at near freezing temperature in cold storage warehouses. This involves expense in refrigeration, handling and risk, and involves the tying up of considerable capital. Factories which have been compelled to resort to these measures much prefer being able to contract for a sweet cream supply if the cream could be had. They admit being able to make plenty of contracts but their experience in the past has not been such as to warrant them in placing the necessary confidence in hand separator cream arriving at their plants sweet. There is no question but that hundreds of farm dairymen can find a market for sweet separated cream at a premium if they will determine to give it such care as well insure delivery sweet so that those who have bought the cream may depend upon receiving it in satisfactory condition.

Milk Records for May.

Here is a list of members of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association having cows which in May produced more than 35 pounds of butter fat.

Owner	Lbs. Milk	Pct. Fat	Lbs. B. Fat
John Leshner, S.....	885	4.6	59.3
John Leshner, S.....	1014	3.3	33.5
John Leshner, S.....	930	4.0	31.2
John Leshner, S.....	957	4.2	40.2
E. S. Engle & Son, H.....	1693	3.7	62.8
E. S. Engle & Son, H.....	1499	4.0	58.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H.....	1305	3.6	47.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H.....	1104	4.0	44.2
E. S. Engle & Son, H.....	1002	3.8	38.1
R. E. Hershey, H.....	1236	3.8	47.0
R. E. Hershey, H.....	1071	4.1	43.9
S. Goldsmith, J.....	705	6.6	46.5
S. Goldsmith, J.....	711	5.0	35.5
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	1287	4.5	57.9
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1371	3.8	75.6
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	2112	3.2	67.6
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1758	3.5	61.5
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1461	3.6	52.6
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1329	3.0	39.9
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	957	4.5	43.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	789	4.8	37.9
Sterling & E., J.....	786	5.5	43.2
Sterling & E., J.....	840	5.2	43.7
Sterling & E., J.....	735	5.5	40.3
Sterling & E., J.....	708	5.4	38.2
Sterling & E., J.....	632	6.2	39.4
Sterling & E., J.....	762	5.5	41.9
S. H. Reed, J. P. A.....	1164	3.6	41.9
Dave Sheets, H.....	1161	3.4	39.4
Dave Sheets, J.....	759	5.0	37.9
Dave Sheets, H.....	1236	3.0	37.1
Dave Sheets, S.....	1254	3.0	37.6
Dave Sheets, S.....	1029	4.2	43.2
Dave Sheets, S.....	1140	3.3	37.6
Geo. Lenhart, H.....	1377	3.0	41.3
Geo. Lenhart, H.....	1440	2.9	41.8
Geo. Lenhart, H.....	1287	3.0	44.0
Geo. Lenhart, H.....	1284	3.1	39.8
Geo. Lenhart, H.....	1221	3.2	39.1
Geo. Thiesler, G.....	1245	5.0	62.2
O. L. Thiesler, G.....	1227	3.4	41.7
O. L. Thiesler, S.....	888	4.0	35.5
Dave Engle, PA.....	999	3.7	35.5
Dave Engle, H.....	1326	3.6	47.7
Dave Engle, H.....	1368	3.2	43.8
Dave Engle, H.....	1020	3.6	36.7
Dave Engle, S.....	1176	3.0	35.3
Avara Engle, S.....	1128	3.2	36.1
Avara Engle, S.....	1164	2.5	40.7
L. L. Engle, H.....	1005	3.6	36.2
L. L. Engle, H.....	1068	3.3	35.2

S stands for Shorthorn, H for Holstein, J for Jersey, PA for Poll-Angus, G for Guernsey.

Genuine Butter.

Once in a great long while we find a farmer housewife who can keep sweet milk in a clean, cool cellar, skim it and churn from the cream solid butter, rich and good, that proves a real luxury. But she neglects to teach her daughter

and the hired girl, and they never learn. Now that domestic science is being taught in our schools, we wonder if the art of making butter will receive due attention. Certainly no art in culinary tactics is more important. One who makes good butter can always find sales with premiums above the market price.

A few good farmer women make butter that is superior to that we buy from the creamery. The art ought not to be kept by them a secret, but it seems to be, for so few are successful. Senator Ingalls of Kansas, once stated that he had never to his knowledge tasted oleomargarine but had stood in the presence of genuine butter, with awe for its strength and reverence for its antiquity.

A keeper of a store of general merchandise in a country town once exposed to our view what he termed a business secret, uncovering a large box half full of rolls of country butter of many colors. Why do you buy it?" we asked. "Simply to keep good customers," he replied. "I must pay the price, then send it to some grease factory, losing about 70 per cent. All farm folks seem to think they make good butter, while most of the article is not fit to sell to patrons, but if I should refuse it I will lose some of my best friends and customers."—JAY VEE, before Wakarusa, Shawnee County, Grange.

Milk and Beef Producers

(Continued from Page Four.)

be kept in the barn on cold days and provision should be made for watering them there. If the cows are turned out into the yard to be watered, it is cheaper to heat the water with a tank heater than to try to warm it with 60 cent corn through the animals. Except for openings properly arranged for ventilation purposes, barns should be air tight, for cracks which allow the cold air to blow over the cows diminish the milk yield, and, by so doing, cut down the profits. It is a good idea to whitewash the stables occasionally, as this serves as a disinfectant and at the same time protects the health of the animals.

There are two factors which largely control the production of milk. One is the adaptability of the cows to utilize the feed given her and this depends upon her individual capacity for milk producing. The other is the amount and kind of food eaten and this depends on the judgment of the feeder. A cow may possess the finest milking qualities, but she will be unable to produce much milk unless she receives the proper kind of food.

As will be seen from the records of the cows whose photos are shown here, it is not impossible for a single cow to give 10,000 pounds of milk a year. If analyzed, this amount of milk would be found to contain about 8,710 pounds of water, 390 pounds of fat 485 pounds of sugar, 340 pounds of proteids or caseous matter and 75 pounds of ash. This would seem to indicate that in order to have cows produce abundantly, they need a generous supply of succulent food.

Calf Does Not Chew Cud.

Subscriber, A. F. C., Butler County, writes that he is feeding calves hand separator milk and one of the number does not chew its cud. Our reader should understand that calves do not begin to ruminate until they eat grains and roughages. If this calf is eating grass, hay or grain, it should ruminate, but if it is not eating these and is consuming skim milk only, it should not be expected to chew its cud. The "loss of cud" is common to all ruminating animals when they are sick and failure to chew the cud is a condition which follows other disorders. In itself it is not a disorder but a symptom of digestive or other disorders. If the calf should ruminate and does not, seek the trouble elsewhere.

This subscriber would have had a direct answer by letter had he signed his name in full and given his postoffice address. Inquirers will please give us their full names and addresses. By so doing they may receive more prompt and satisfactory service. Names of inquirers will not be printed in full unless it is their desire.

Binder Engine Again.

Subscriber T. W. W., Ford County, asks what horse power gasoline engine is required to run a binder and what horse power a header.

Our correspondent does not give the size or cut of either header or binder. However, a four-horse power engine is generally used for binders and four to eight-horse power engines are used on headers and push binders, varying with the size of machine, the larger engines of course, being used on the wide-cut header or push binder.



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with double walls, top, bottom and sides, filled in between with the most effective insulating materials. The outer and inner walls are joined at the top by a seamless steel neck.

Cover is heavily insulated and is locked by a half-turn into slanting cleats, so that it is air tight, germ tight and milk tight, even if stacked upside down.

An inch below the bottom of the insulated cover, at the top of the neck, is a heavy paraffined paper cap, set into a groove, like a milk bottle cap, and the dead air space between this cap and the bottom of the cover gives additional insulation.

Will Outlast 3 Ordinary Cans

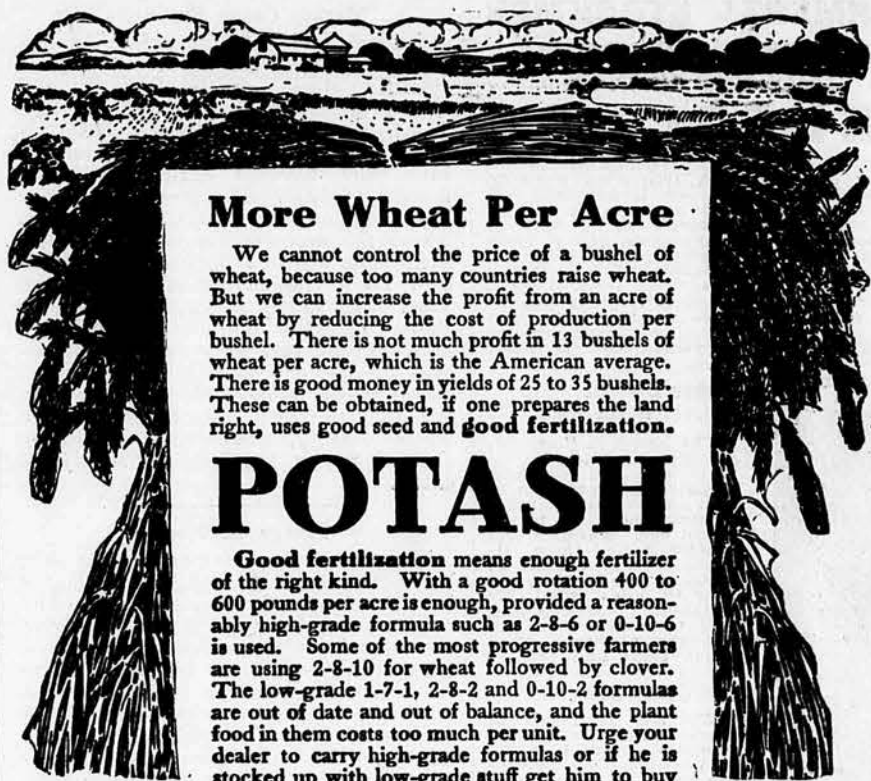
because its double insulated walls make it so strong and stiff. This reason alone makes it the cheapest of all milk cans, in spite of its higher first cost; but your greatest saving will be in the saving of the loss of butter fat.

ASK FOR BOOKLET NO. 114 WHICH TELLS THE WHOLE STORY.

STURGES & BURN MFG. CO.

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More Wheat Per Acre

We cannot control the price of a bushel of wheat, because too many countries raise wheat. But we can increase the profit from an acre of wheat by reducing the cost of production per bushel. There is not much profit in 13 bushels of wheat per acre, which is the American average. There is good money in yields of 25 to 35 bushels. These can be obtained, if one prepares the land right, uses good seed and good fertilization.

POTASH

Good fertilization means enough fertilizer of the right kind. With a good rotation 400 to 600 pounds per acre is enough, provided a reasonably high-grade formula such as 2-8-6 or 0-10-6 is used. Some of the most progressive farmers are using 2-8-10 for wheat followed by clover. The low-grade 1-7-1, 2-8-2 and 0-10-2 formulas are out of date and out of balance, and the plant food in them costs too much per unit. Urge your dealer to carry high-grade formulas or if he is stocked up with low-grade stuff get him to buy some potash salts with which to bring up the potash content to a high grade. One bag of muriate of potash added to a ton of fertilizer will do it.

If you prefer real bone or basic slag in place of acid phosphate try 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a mixture of 1600 pounds of either with 400 pounds of muriate of potash. You will find that Potash Pays.

These high-potash mixtures produce better wheat, clover, heavy grain and stiff straw.

We sell Potash salts in any quantity from 200 pounds up. If your dealer will not get potash for you, write us for prices and for our FREE booklet on Fall fertilizers

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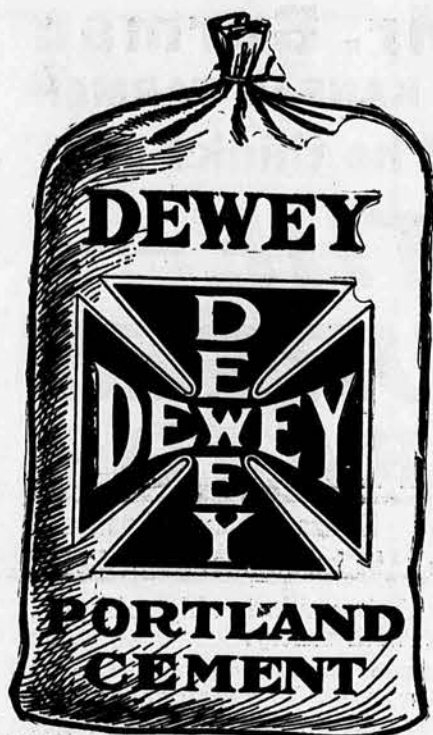
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FARMERS! STOCKMEN WE ARE GIVING AWAY THIS BIG 42-INCH TELESCOPE

Here is a valuable, practical gift to our farmer and stockmen friends—a powerful five-section telescope, 42 inches long extended, and made by one of the world's best known manufacturers. It is built of the best materials throughout and is brass bound. With each telescope we furnish a solar eye-piece for studying the wonderful sights in the heavens. The eye-piece is a powerful magnifying glass too, and can be used to study insects mentioned in crop bulletins, fungus growths on plants, and for a sun glass.



Makes Distant Objects Seem Near.

The lenses in these telescopes are made by experts and are carefully adjusted. Objects can be seen many miles away that are indistinct to the naked eye. Farmers and ranchmen find these telescopes very valuable in watching stock or people 5 or 10 miles away. By watching the clouds with this telescope some can tell the approach of a storm early and prepare for it.

Our Great Offer.

We will send one of these great telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.50 to pay for one two-year subscription to Kansas Farmer, or for one renewal and one new subscription each for one year, both for \$1.50. We will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. All orders filled promptly. Address

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas.



SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK



Shade for Hogs.

The season of the year is now on in which the closest attention must be paid to the matter of shade and fresh water for the hogs. Where hogs are running in a pasture not supplied with natural shade, artificial shade should by all means be prepared. A high, breezy location should be selected and a shelter of boards provided, so constructed as to give the shade without shutting off the circulation of air.

An abundance of fresh water is absolutely essential to the hog during the summer season. For keeping fresh water before the hogs continually the automatic waterers are a great convenience.

Alfalfa Too Much Trouble.

An interesting cartoon in Hoard's Dairyman illustrates this little dialogue: "Hank Hookworm sez that alfalfa hay may be all right for them that's got a lot of help but he can't be cuttin' hay all summer long. One't is enough fer him. Besides, that he never did hev a job of plowin' as the time when he plowed up that old alfalfa field fer Jim. Ground all full of roots and most killed the old team."

"Hank's neighbor Jim sez he reckons Hank would be willin' to cut and load 4 or 5 tons of bran to the acre if it took him all summer—and that's what alfalfa looks like to him."

Album of International Champions.

We are just in receipt of a most interesting book with the above title. This has been prepared by B. H. Heide, secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition. It is brimful of valuable information concerning this great show, including numerous illustrations of prize winning animals. A most interesting series of illustrations is that showing the steers which have won the grand championship honors since the show first started.

For further information concerning this album, the secretary, B. H. Heide, should be addressed, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Market Cattle Statistics.

Quite a marked falling off in the cattle receipts has been noted in the principal live stock markets of the country during the first five months of 1914. The figures show 286,000 less cattle received at the five principal markets than were received during the same months of 1913. The greatest decrease has been at the Kansas City market, where the decrease amounts to 97,000. St. Joseph shows a deficiency of 50,000 over the corresponding months of last year. The supply of cattle received at these two latter markets has probably been effected to a very considerable degree by the dry weather of last year, which greatly reduced the cattle in their tributary territory. The decrease in the whole country, however, can only be charged up to the lessened supply of cattle.

Mange in Hogs.

Hogs sometimes get mangy. The skin becomes sore and cracked, and the hog is in a generally unhealthy condition. The first treatment for the mange is to give the animal a vigorous scrubbing with a brush, using soft water and soap. After the animal has been thoroughly scrubbed it should be treated with some of the various coal tar dips which are on the market. These dips give very satisfactory results if used in accordance with directions. They should be warmed to about 110 degrees F. to give the best results. In order to make the treatment effective the hog must be thoroughly covered with the dip. If the tank is used it should be completely immersed and should be kept in the tank about two minutes. It is necessary to repeat the treatment one or more times at intervals of about eight days. Where the mange is prevalent in a herd the whole herd should be treated.

A very good dip can be made from crude petroleum by using 4 gallons of crude oil, 16 gallons of water and a pound of soft soap. A larger amount of soap may be necessary in some kinds of water in order to properly emulsify the oil. The soap should be thoroughly dissolved in water before adding the oil

and the mixture should be thoroughly churned.

The quarters which the hogs are occupying must always be thoroughly disinfected or the animals will reinfect themselves, unless shifted to fresh quarters. Where the true mange is present every post or tree which the hogs have been rubbing against must be thoroughly disinfected with some strong disinfectant.

Mangy, lousy hogs can never become a source of profit to the owner. They should by all means be treated for these ailments.

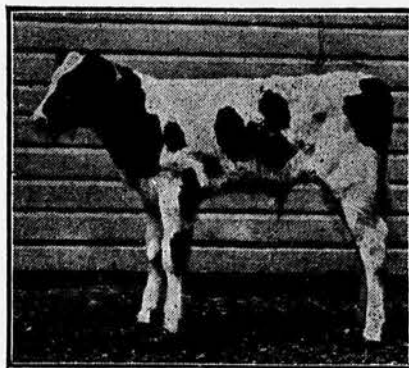
Proper Place to Inject Serum.

When a full grown hog is vaccinated in the ham the vaccination mark shows after the animal is slaughtered and makes the ham less attractive. The packers are objecting to the vaccination of hogs in the hams for this reason and are discriminating in prices against animals so vaccinated. Where little pigs are vaccinated in the ham they outgrow the mark of the vaccination before they go to market.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin recommending that the serum be injected into the loose tissues between the fore leg and the body; this avoids the depreciation in value to which the packers object. Those having mature hogs vaccinated would do well to bear this point in mind and ask the veterinarian to follow the suggestion of the department as to the place to inject the serum.

Record Price For Holstein.

We commented last week in these columns on the selling of a Hereford bull for \$12,000. A Holstein has just beaten this record. At the Western Holstein Breeders' consignment sale which was held in Chicago, June 5, a Holstein bull calf, King Segis Pontiac Chicago, sold for the record breaking price of \$20,000. The sire of this calf was the famous King Segis Pontiac having a record of 33 A. R. O. daughters. The dam of this calf, Johanna DeKol Van



KING SEGIS PONTIAC CHICAGO.—
THE \$20,000 HOLSTEIN BULL CALF.

Beers, also has a world's butter record for a 120-day period. This calf was consigned to the sale by R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Illinois, and T. E. Getzelman, Hampshire, Illinois.

There were a number of bidders on the calf but he was finally secured by H. Stillson Hart, George Van Hagen and Spencer Otis, Jr., and will go to head their herds at Barrington, Illinois.

It is of especial interest to dairymen of Kansas to know that Dr. A. Robinson of Independence, purchased the cow, Grace of Portage DeKol, for \$2,220. Doctor Robinson also purchased the yearling bull, Grace's King DeKol, for \$1,575. Fully 500 people were in attendance at this great sale of Holstein cattle. The average per head for the 145 head, was close to \$800.

Silos.

We will offer the farmer a special price, providing he buy a silo during June and July. Now is the time to buy the best silo made, direct from the manufacturer and save the middleman's profit. Sold on time payments. Address, Box 133, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

Every breeder needs a good, simple, practical card system of herd records. This is the one you are looking for. See page 6.



Concrete Feeding Floors

are indestructible, and one year's saving in feed and manure will pay for them. They are free from vermin and disease germs and easily cleaned. On page 64 of our free book "Permanent Farm Improvements" are complete building plans. Use

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1913 RECORD **Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada**

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1913 at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

RAISE PIGEONS

THEY PAY DOLLARS WHILE CHICKENS PAY CENTS

The young, 20 to 25 days old, sell for 40 to 60 cents each (according to the season). The city markets are always clamoring for them. Each pair of Pigeons will Raise 18 to 22 young a year. They will clear you, above all expenses, \$5 a year per pair. They breed the entire year. Twenty minutes daily will care for 100 pairs. Always penned up out of the way. Very small space required. All this is fully explained in this month's issue of our Journal; send for it; price 10 cents.

Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

White Plymouth Rocks

Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.

THOMAS OWEN,

Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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POULTRY



A dead chicken will now be found quite frequently. Sometimes the cause may be old age, and then it may be mites.

No matter what ails the fowl, a sick bird should at once be removed to separate quarters from the well ones. It is a precaution that always pays.

Poultry farming does not take a great deal of land, but with good management the harvest comes in every day, and though it is small its multiplication by all the days of the year makes a sum that compares favorably with more pretentious ventures.

Fresh eggs packed in any preservative are all right for family use, but cannot be put upon the market as fresh eggs. This would be in defiance of the pure food law and would engender trouble. If such eggs are sold it must be with the understanding that they are not strictly fresh, but have been kept in some preservative. Water glass is commonly used for this purpose, and if properly mixed will do the work in a very satisfactory manner. We have put down eggs in crocks covered with salt and they have kept good for six months or longer.

A subscriber writes that mites are swarming in her poultry house "by the million," and wants a remedy for them. We have frequently published remedies for mites and suggested preventives, but some fail to profit thereby. The best preventive for mites is to thoroughly whitewash the poultry house, roosts and nest boxes with a lime whitewash with a pint of crude carbolic acid to each pail of whitewash. The best way to do the job is to have a sprayer and spray the whitewash into every nook and cranny of the house. In lack of a sprayer, a whitewash brush will do to spatter the whitewash around, though the worker is apt to get spattered with the mixture himself. If the premises are white-washed every two weeks, or even once a month, the place can be kept tolerably clean of mites. After mites have invaded the house "by the million," heroic measures to get rid of them must be taken at once. There are several brands of liquid lice-killers on the market and a liberal use of these on the roosts, nest boxes and boards of the house will usually exterminate them. But these lice killers are quite expensive and a large quantity must be used or it will be a waste of time and money. A cheaper preparation can be made at home for killing mites. The foundation of most of the lice killers is crude petroleum. If you can buy crude petroleum in your neighborhood get some of that and add to it a liberal quantity of crude carbolic acid. With this mixture paint all the places where the mites congregate and sprinkle the floor of the poultry house with it. If this is done thoroughly you will get rid of the mites and to keep them away use the preventive measures we have recommended—carbolic acid and whitewash. If you cannot procure crude petroleum, common kerosene oil will do, but be sure and make it strong with crude carbolic acid.

Fattening Poultry.

As soon as the hatching season is over it is good policy to get rid of all the surplus fowls as soon as possible. Many of them may be in poor flesh, and to be profitable they should be fattened. The following report on fattening fowls, from the Bureau of Animal Industry, may be of benefit to those wishing to dispose of their surplus stock to the best advantage:

Four methods of fattening poultry are practiced in this country, viz., pen fattening, crate fattening, machine cramming and hand cramming. The first two are probably the most common today, while the third is gaining rapidly as its results are becoming better known, and the fourth is used only where but few birds are fattened.

Pen fattening is practiced by a great many people who do not have the time and inclination to use other methods. The essentials of pen fattening are quiet, darkness, except at feeding time, and plenty of soft feed given at regular intervals, usually three times a day. Birds may be kept in flocks of 15 or 20,

but the sexes should be separated.

In this method a few fowls are confined in crates and fed from a trough. A crate 6 feet long, 18 inches high, and 18 or 20 inches wide is suitable and is large enough for a dozen birds. Sometimes such a crate is divided into two or three compartments, 4 to 6 birds being placed in each compartment. But little room for the birds to move about is desirable, for the less exercise a bird obtains the more readily does it fatten. The top, back and ends of the crates should be solid if they are to be placed outdoors, but if they are to be in a building they may be built of laths or slats. These slats should be two inches apart in front, so as to permit the birds to eat from the troughs which are hung just outside the coop. The slats of the bottom of the coop should be about 1 inch apart to permit the droppings to fall through. In indoor feeding the crates should be placed in a dark room, and just before feeding enough light should be admitted to allow the birds to see to eat. They are usually fed three times a day, and are permitted to eat for half an hour at a time, when the room is again darkened and the uneaten feed removed.

For the best results a machine is essential, especially for the last 10 days, for otherwise the birds will not eat nearly so much as they can digest and assimilate. * * * There are several ways of holding the birds, but the following will be found simple and effective: fold the wings and grip the bird firmly either between the right elbow and side of the body, * * * or between the left elbow and the body, whichever is the more convenient. The head is grasped in the left hand, the first finger being placed in the mouth to keep it open. The tube is placed in the mouth and the bird is gently drawn on until the end of the tube reaches the crop, the neck being elongated as much as possible. The lower bar is gently lowered by the foot and the food is thus forced into the crop. One hand is kept on the crop and as soon as it is sufficiently full the foot is removed. The operator soon learns to know when the crop is full. No stated amount that should be fed to an individual can be given, for the quantity varies with the size of the crop. Great care should be taken in preparing the feed to see that there are no lumps, for the tube is small and easily becomes blocked.

Fattening birds should always receive soft feed. As they have no exercise they require a feed that can be quickly and easily digested. The following mixture is fed at a New York establishment: 100 lbs. finely ground barley, 100 lbs. finely ground corn, 100 lbs. finely ground oats (hulls sifted out), to which mixture is added 10 per cent of beef scraps. Buttermilk or skim milk is used for mixing, the former being preferred. A little salt is sometimes added. The birds are fed twice a day at intervals of 12 hours, and are crammed for about three weeks. It is important that the intervals between the feedings should be as nearly equal as possible.

Another ration may be made as follows: 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. ground corn, 50 lbs. flour, 4 lbs. tallow.

Hand cramming is a good system where but few fowls are being fattened, but would be found rather laborious where many are fattened. The feed is made into boluses, or balls, which should be about 2 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter. A large number of these are prepared before commencing to feed. The operator sits on a still or box, firmly grips the fowls between his knees, and elongates the neck, holding the head in a similar manner to that described in using the cramming machine. He then dips a bolus in skim milk or water and forces it into the bird's mouth, pressing it down the throat with his finger. The neck above the bolus is then gripped with the thumb and first finger, which are run downward along the neck, forcing the bolus into the crop. It will probably take from 14 to 18 of these boluses to fill the crop, depending upon its capacity. Some feeders practice this method in connection with crate fattening. The attendant, after feeding in the crates, feels the crop of each bird, and any not having a sufficiently filled crop are crammed in the manner described.

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GOOD WHEAT, corn and alfalfa land located in rain belt, for sale at reasonable prices on railroad terms.
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The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Kas.

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240-ACRE FARM, (Butler Co.) Bargain; write quick; exchange book free. **BERSIE AGENCY**, El Dorado, Kansas.

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NOTICE: Improved 4,000-acre ranch; owner in bad health; will sacrifice; no trade; good terms; bargains in smaller tracts; investigate before buying. Address **Box 376, Sharon Springs, Kansas.**

BUTLER CO., KAN., SNAP—All second bottom alfalfa land; well improved and fenced 4 1/2 mi. to town; only \$60 an acre. Write for full description of this and other snaps. **THOMPSON & AKEMAN**, White-water, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE. 320 acres under the Great Eastern Ditch and Reservoir Number 5; close to Garden City, Kan. Want eastern land. Address owner, **A. F. Vilander**, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 240 Acres. If on the lookout for a land deal, write us about it. We have a lot of bargains for cash. Send for list.
KIRWAN LAND CO.
West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

FOR SALE—A 160-acre farm in Harvey County, 5 miles northwest from town and station; has good buildings; 8-room house; barn 18x24; nice place; good bottom land for alfalfa and wheat.
HENRY MUELLER, Sr., Halstead, Kansas.

FOR SALE. 270 acres, two miles from station, 18 miles from Emporia; well improved; excellent water; \$40 per acre. List describing farms and ranches mailed on application. **G. W. HUBLEY**, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Eighty, one hundred and sixty, or three hundred and twenty acres of choicest farm land for alfalfa; near La Junta, Colo.; all land under reservoir; sold on terms. Address **GEO. MAYER HARDWARE COMPANY**, Denver, Colo.

\$15 A.—BIG COLORADO BARGAIN—\$15 A. 775-acre tract, fine laying Arkansas Valley land; two miles from McClave; in great stock and dairy country. All fenced and Fort Lyon Canal water right for 160 acres. **LOCK BOX 7, Lamar, Colorado.**

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. For corn, clover, wheat and bluegrass; farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory for homes and investments. Write for descriptive price list; good soil; fine climate. **HAMILTON & CRENSHAW**, Box 5, Fulton, Missouri.

OSBORNE COUNTY, North Central Kansas; wheat, corn, alfalfa are the principal crops, which, with bluestem grass, makes a combination that pleases the most exacting farmer. Watch for farm advertised in next few issues. Cut out this address.
J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres well improved, Marion County, \$7,500; 820 acres well improved, Butler County \$13,500; 640 acres well improved, Butler County, \$24,000. **Gus Schlupff**, Burns, Marion County, Kan.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles from good town on main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.; in the oil and gas belt; farm pays oil royalty of \$15 per month; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in fine blue stem grass; 20 acres in alfalfa. This is a fine creek bottom farm and one of the best stock and grain propositions in the country. Farm fenced and cross fenced; no other improvements; no agents; will sell direct to purchaser on easy terms. Address **Lock Box 761, Fredonia, Kansas.**

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that will interest every building owner. It pictures, lists and fully describes roofing and roofing material of every kind. Our guaranteed roofing not only saves you money on the first cost but on its wearing qualities. We return money if not satisfactory. Save money by sending for Book No. E. S. 15

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79 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN. Practically all in cult; 50 acres bottom land; tilled; two good houses and outbuilds; good high school; this farm is priced right; mean business; \$9,000. **E. C. SEARLES**, Easton, Leavenworth Co., Kan.

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I have for sale, **FERTILE ARKANSAS FARMS**; small and large; improved and unimproved; slope and valley land; mountain and river bottom land; virgin timber land; no irrigation. For particulars write **W. KNIGHT**, Bigelow, Perry Co., Arkansas.

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Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands; suitable for stock and grain farms; good black soil; good water; near schools and churches; good markets; good farms for little money. **AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY**, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing **Wisconsin State Board of Immigration**, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

Ideal Combination Wheat And Stock Ranch

480 acres, 225 in cultivation; good wheat land; 9 miles to county seat; good road; on main route; good shade; running creek fed by springs; never goes dry; good grass; could farm more. Price, \$10 per acre; good terms. Plenty of alfalfa and wheat farms for sale; also good cattle ranches. Send for our lists or come and see us soon.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER,
The Comanche Land Men, Coldwater, Kan.

NO PLACE IN THE U. S.

has better crops than E. Okla.; land selling for one-third value; buy before advance; get share of crop if bought quick.
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Well improved 360-acre farm in Anderson County, Kansas; abundance of running water; 75 acres clover and timothy; about 90 acres prairie pasture and timber, balance in cultivation; land is free from rock; black loam soil; lays smooth; write for price and full description; no trades.
W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kan.

800-Acre Missouri Farm

Most productive; will enhance in value more rapidly than money at 6 per cent compounded annually; adjoins the station; fine community; four hours from Kansas City, six hours from St. Louis, 12 hours from Chicago; 300 acres of first creek bottom; 300 acres second bottom and 200 acres upland; land the best; improvements moderate; 400 acres grew 32,000 bu. of corn in one year; 500 acres grew 17,500 bu. of wheat in one year; will grow 1 1/2 to 3 tons timothy hay to the acre; will grow bluegrass, red clover and alfalfa; upland good bluegrass, corn, clover and alfalfa land; bottom land will grow alfalfa; an ideal home or investment; abundant water. Price, \$100 per acre, easy terms. Other fancy farms.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
511 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

R. C. Krueger's Guernseys. Attention is called to the card of R. C. Krueger of Burlington, Kansas. Mr. Krueger owns a very high class herd of registered Guernsey cattle. His herd is headed by Masher's Victor 1462, a son of the great bull, Masher's Sequel. Mr. Krueger recently bought a fine May Rose bull 18 months old out of a cow that has a record as a 2-year-old under very ordinary conditions, of 462 pounds of fat; her mother has 527 pounds to her credit and the dam of the latter made 93 pounds in one month and was hurt and taken out of the test; she was by the same grand sire as May Rima. The sire of the bull is Langwater Dictator; his dam is Imported Princess Rhea; she held the world's record in 1904 and 1905—775 pounds butter fat. The sire of Langwater Dictator is Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater out of Dolly Dimple and by King of the May. This breeding takes in Dolly Bloom, Imported Yoeman, Hayes Rosie, Itchens Daisy and also May Day, the sire of Spotswood Daisy Pearl. Anyone wanting strictly high class Guernseys should get in touch with this offering. Look up his card and write him for description and prices.

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

Classified Advertising

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. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

TRAVELING CIGAR SALESMEN WANTED everywhere. Experience unnecessary. National Cigar Co., Denver, Colo.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STANDARD acetylene lighting plants. The successful farm home light. Write Acetylene Factory, Wichita, Kan.

SHELDON SERUM COMPANY WANTS thrifty shoats weighing from 60 to 90 lbs. 300 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Phone Main 7054.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE; excellent opportunity on well paying proposition; write at once; good money for your spare time. The Chaswalk Co., 201 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

DAIRY MAN WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE dairy man wanted at Garden City, Kansas to work in small dairy. References required. Write the Garden City Sugar and Land Company, Garden City, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you sure and generous pay lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet 8-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT jobs; \$55 to \$150 month; parcel post and income tax making hundreds appointments; vacations; life jobs; "pull" unnecessary; commission education sufficient; list of positions available sent free; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 32, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE \$100 A SEASON IN SPARE TIME only and get all your own clothes free; easy to get orders for men's suits with our beautiful samples and up to date styles. Write at once for free book of samples and styles, agents inside costs and retail prices, full information and our big, new offer. It's a wonderful opportunity. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 102, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

LAND OWNERS, WRITE US AT ONCE. Buyers are waiting. America's Land Company, Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WE PUT YOU IN CONNECTION WITH owners when you want to buy property. America's Land Company, Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM—160 ACRES, 3 1/2 MILES THIS town; improved; \$5,200. 160-acre farm; improved; 4 1/2 miles this town; \$5,200. Bargains. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

320-ACRE HOMESTEADS, \$100; 70,000 acres deeded, anywhere, any kind, \$4 up; 31 years' residence; booklet. Willard Knadler, Belgrade, Mont.

LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND city property with me for sale or exchange. R. F. Ginder, real estate specialist, 501 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

RANCH—1760 ACRES; SPLENDID LIVING water; 70 acres alfalfa land; 20 acres near station; 1200 acres smooth, balance good pasture; fine shelter; small improvements; fenced; \$6.50 acre; no trades. Boyer, Scott, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND; NEAR 500,000 acres in Oklahoma now open to homestead entry; guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25 cents; township map of state 25 cents additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING GENTS furnishing business in Oklahoma town of 5,000 people; has paid 20% net for the past four years; no old stock; all bought for cash; best stand in the town; low rents; up to date in every respect; very few fixtures but all good; will take \$8,000 to handle; big bargain; write today. Dept. Z, Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THREE SECTIONS of nice smooth level West Texas land; every foot tillable; small house with small clearing, balance in grass; in shallow water belt; will make an ideal small ranch or stock farm proposition; exceptionally good alfalfa land or will grow anything; four miles from railroad; offer at \$5 per acre on good terms. This is a big bargain; write today. Dept. Y, Kansas Farmer.

PLANTATION FOR SALE; A BARGAIN; 1324 acres in Waller County, Texas; six miles from county seat; about 900 acres in cultivation, 800 acres bottom land; 14 houses; 27 good miles; modern farm improvements; price, with full equipment, \$47.50 per acre; will take \$10,000 to \$15,000 trade in property worth the money; this is also a splendid stock farm; write for particulars. J. D. Samuell, Owner, Hempstead, Texas.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SETTLERS; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion next November; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., Box 34.

REAL ESTATE.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAND OPENING; NEW allotment; three million acres, \$1.50 to \$5 per acre; 5 cents acre cash, balance forty years, 3% interest; settlement not required; advance information and map, 4c postage. Buckingham Publishing Co., A-41, Houston, Texas.

TEXAS LAND OPENING—LAND on 10 years' time that will grow crops netting \$250 per acre; only 25 miles from Houston in prosperous farming community; fertile soil, well drained, no irrigation; near railroads. Geo. W. Martin, 314 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—FORTY-ACRE TRACTS OF irrigable land; abundance of water; finest alfalfa or fruit land in the world; one and a half miles from good town of 2,500 people; three railroads; will sell in forty- or eighty-acre tracts. Write me for prices and terms. Dept. X, Kansas Farmer.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan., Route 2.

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN calves, both sex. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 3-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Guernsey bull; tuberculin tested. J. H. Ransom, Ransomville, Kan.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE 3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bulls; priced to sell; one or all. Write C. P. Mescham, Grand Island, Neb.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAD REGISTERED and high-grade Holstein cows, heifers and calves—either sex. O. J. Duncan, Rte. 4, Coffeyville, Kan.

SEND TO FAIRFIELD, IOWA FOR bull calves. Guernseys, Charles Gage, Jerseys. High grades \$25; pure-bred \$65 up. Grant Enlow, Fairfield, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY marked; 3 to 5 weeks old; 15 sixteenths pure; \$20; crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE disposing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SILOS.

THE BONITA FARM SILO—60 TONS \$97.50—solves the problem of a dependable silo at lowest cost. Tested four years. Fully guaranteed. The silo you will buy if you investigate. Write us. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WHIPPOORWILL COWPEAS; BEST grade; high germination test; \$3.50 per bu. this station; sacks free. American Grain & Seed Co., El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FIRST CLASS RE-cleaned feterita seed at \$4 per cwt., sacked f. o. b. Hutchinson or Liberal, Kan. Germination excellent. Our supply is limited. Place your orders before it is exhausted. The Liberal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

FETERITA—PRICE REDUCED FOR late planting; 1 bu. \$1.75, 2 bu. \$3.40, 5 bu. \$8, 10 bu. \$15; drill after oats and wheat for fine seed and fodder crop; fine tested seed; sacks free. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan. Rt. 1.

GENUINE WINTER EMMER—HARDI-est of all cereals; introduced by U. S. Dept. Agriculture; is yielding 50 to 125 bushels after producing more winter pasturage than rye or wheat; grows on all soils; resists chinch bugs, Hessian fly; great drought resister; write for free booklet, Miller Bros., 101 Ranch, Bliss, Oklahoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING. WORK guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 609 Jackson, Topeka.

NEW CYCO BICYCLES. COMPLETE with coaster brake. \$21.50. J. C. Harding Co., Topeka, Kan.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

FREE BOOK—FACTS ABOUT MULE-foot hogs; history, description, pictures, breeders' names. Address National Mule-foot Secretary, Ada, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED IN SILO BUSINESS—have simplest and best method of silo construction known; will sell half interest to reliable party. Nick Knuth, 109 So. Austin Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

A COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING MACHINE outfit, consisting of steel separator and 13-horse power Peerless engine, for sale cheap. Address Allie Brothers, Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri.

BARR'S PLANT WONDER NOT ONLY saves your pumpkin and melon vines, roses plants and chicks from lice and insects, but promotes their growth; nothing like it; your money back if it fails; postpaid 50 cents. Barr Chemical Co., Blackwell, Okla.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE REFUND. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOME CIRCLE



'Round Father's Grip.

When father's come from some long trip We chicks all kneel around his grip And try to keep our faces straight And not look tickled while we wait Till he has hugged our mother tight And kissed her twice with all his might. We're glad to see him, too, but then First thing when he's got home again From some great long and busy trip We want to see what's in his grip!

Then Father kneels among us there And digs a key ring from somewhere And looks as if he had forgot To bring us things—we know he's not! We gather close while he unlocks The grip. Then each one gets a box Or parcel tied up with a string Or some such gifty-looking thing That's 'zactly right. We squeal: "Oh, Dad! The nicest things we've ever had!"

It's not just what we get you see, That makes us glad. For it might be If Father came home once without The gifts for us we'd give a shout And hug him hard. But oh, it's great That when he's in some other state 'Way off from home he thinks of us, From ten-year Blanche to one-year Gus So when he's come home from his trip We kneel and giggle 'round his grip! —Ladies' Home Journal.

It is only national history that repeats itself; your private history is repeated by your neighbor.—Woman's Home Companion.

If you have an extra metal shoe horn about the house appropriate it for use in the kitchen. They make splendid scrapers for pots and pans.

"Do you darn your husband's socks?" asked Mrs. Jones of Mrs. Smith. "Darn them?" replied Mrs. Smith; "my dear I use a stronger word than that."

If your asparagus fern seems to be wilted, treat it with salt. Sprinkle a half-inch circle of table salt on the surface of the dirt around the plant. In watering it, the salt is carried to the roots. One treatment is generally sufficient to produce satisfactory results.

Picking sweet peas always seems like a tedious task and perhaps the safest way not to injure the vines is to use a pair of scissors, although a florist told of another way. His method was to take hold of the stem firmly with the thumb and forefinger and turn or twist it about half way round, then give it a quick pull.

A home-made device for pitting cherries is very quickly made as follows: Select a new pen point and a new penholder; insert the point of the pen in the holder and you are ready for business. Pierce the cherries with this at the place where the stem was and the stone will fit into the groove of the pen and can be easily removed; the penholder makes the handle. With a little practice on a few cherries one acquires the knack of pitting them rapidly.

It is rather a difficult problem to solve nowadays to have sufficient petticoats to keep from "showing through" and at the same time preserve the desired effect of the present styles. A good many are finding the solution of this problem in the skirts made of white saten. This can be had in a good width and of a beautiful quality that looks quite like satin, but it has the advantage that it is easily laundered and does not require any starching.

Try to teach your children order as soon as they are able to play about. One busy mother had a good plan: she secured a good sized wood box had castors fastened attached to the four corners and then covered the box with denim. This box she christened the freight train and when it was time to put the toys away for the day the freight train was pushed around and the toys gathered into it. As this would only be one more game the children would respond to it and at the same time would be learning an invaluable lesson for the years to come.

Chores.

I want to be a pirate and join a roving band That hasn't any chores to do, and never sees the land. I'm sick and tired of farming, and doing chores I hate, I've got a dandy book to read, but bed times comes at eight.

And Pa says, split some kindlings, and fill the box with wood, And milk the cow, find all the eggs, and give the calf some food. Take Bill his oats, the pigs their feed, and fill the water pail, And then get all my lessons for tomorrow without fail.

And Pa says, don't disturb him, for he's got to write some stuff For the "Dooburg Weekly Banner," and I've fidgeted enough And scraped my pencil on the slate, so don't make any noise While he's writing "How to Make the Farm Attractive for the Boys." Woman's Home Companion.

The next time you are looking for a little entertainment try something in magic writing. This is to be accomplished in the following manner. Have some rather heavy paper and a new stub pen and use milk to write with. After the toasts or prophecies or whatever is to be written are ready, light a candle and hold the strips of paper over it until they become heated. As the paper gets hot the writing will appear in a dull red. Much amusement can be had in this simple manner.

Operate an Egg Car.

The Federal Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Santa Fe railway and the Kansas Agricultural College, will send its special egg and poultry refrigerator and demonstration car to twenty-six Kansas towns, starting at Toronto, June 15, and ending the tour at Ottawa, July 17.

H. C. Pierce, representing the Federal Department of Agriculture, will be in charge of the car, demonstrating to local shippers of eggs and poultry, the latest systems of testing, grading, packing and chilling eggs for travel to distant markets.

Frank E. Mussehl, representing the department of animal husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College, will lecture to farmers on the best method of feeding and rearing poultry.

The Santa Fe railway will transport the demonstration car with its equipment and lecturers free of charge, in accord with President Ripley's policy of helping in the development of the natural resources of the country.

The objects of this particular demonstration are to improve the quality, increase the supply, and decrease the preventable loss in poultry and eggs. It is estimated that during the summer months the loss to farmers on eggs handled in the territory surrounding the average county seat town is \$1,000 a week. Government and state experts say this loss can be prevented by proper care, and in order that they may have an opportunity to give the farmers and their wives first hand information about how it can be done, the Santa Fe will take them and their equipment to convenient points along the line for public meetings.

A representative of the Santa Fe's traffic department will accompany the car.

Latest Fashion Book Two Cents.

We publish four times a year a Quarterly Fashion Book, illustrating 200 styles for ladies, misses and children, and containing many valuable dressmaking lessons. The regular price is 10 cents a copy, but if you will order the book at the same time you order a pattern we will send the Summer Fashion Number, now ready, for only 2 cents to cover mailing.

Films Developed Free.

First roll for new customers. We give high grade work at a low price. J. C. WOLCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.—(Adv.)

Breeders of hogs should read the hog record system offer on page 6 of this issue.

Classified Ads Continued

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

CHOICE HAMPSHIRE BOARS; CHEAP. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—THE BIG EASY-keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Eggs for hatching from pure-bred ducks, turkeys and chickens. Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minn.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. SABLE & WHITE Stock Farms, Seward, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kans.

CHOICE FOX TERRIERS; CHEAP. W. L. King, Penabosa, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES—THE best farm dog. R. F. Maxwell, Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE—HOUNDS, GOOD TRAILERS for coon, wolf and fox; send 2 cent stamp for prices. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. ALL eligible for registry; three pedigrees, contains some of the finest blood lines obtainable; are marked exceptionally fine. Price, \$5. Only dog worth keeping on farm; a companion for your boy. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

Kansas Fairs in 1914.

Here is a list of Kansas fairs to be held in 1914 and the dates, so far as determined: Allen County Agricultural Society, Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola, Sept. 1-4. Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association, E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran, Sept. 16-17. Burton County Fair Association, W. L. Bowersox, acting secretary, Great Bend, Oct. 6-8. Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association, J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 1-4. Butler County—Douglas Agricultural Society, J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglas, Sept. 1-4. Clay County Fair Association, W. F. Meller, secretary, Clay Center, Oct. 7-9. Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association, Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield, Oct. 9-10. Cloud County Fair Association, W. L. McCarty, secretary, Concordia, Sept. 1-4. Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association, S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington, Sept. 7-12. Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Association, W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden, Sept. 1-3. Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association, Frank W. Sidel, secretary, Winfield, Sept. 8-11. Decatur County Fair Association, J. R. Correll, secretary, Oberlin. Dickinson County Fair Association, C. W. Taylor, secretary, Abilene, Sept. 22-25. Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society, Vanroy M. Miller, secretary, Lawrence. Elk County Agricultural Fair Association, Fred R. Lanter, secretary, Grenola, Sept. 1-3. Ellsworth County—Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association, W. S. Baxter, secretary, Wilson, Sept. 29-Oct. 2. Franklin County Agricultural Society, J. R. Finley, secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 22-25. Gray County Agricultural Society, R. W. McFarland, secretary, Cimarron. Greenwood County Fair Association, J. C. Talbot, secretary, Eureka, Aug. 24-29. Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association, L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony, Aug. 4-7. Jackson County Live Stock Show and Fair, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, Secretary, S. T. Osterhold, Holton, Kan. Leavenworth County Fair Association, Lucien Rutherford, secretary, Leavenworth, Sept. 9-12. Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association, R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove, Sept. 23-25. Linn County Fair Association, C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City. Logan County—Inter-County Fair Association, F. W. Irwin, secretary, Oakley, Sept. 1-4. McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association, Milton Hawkinson, secretary, McPherson, Aug. 18-21. Mitchell County Fair Association, E. C. Logan, secretary, Solomon, Sept. 1-4. Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Chas. Kerr, secretary, Independence. Montgomery County Fair Association, Elliott Irvin, secretary, Coffeyville, Sept. 29-Oct. 2. Morris County Fair Association, A. M. Warner, secretary, Council Grove, July 20-25. Nemaha Fair Association, M. R. Connet, secretary, Seneca, Sept. 29-Oct. 2. Neosho County—The Four-County District Agricultural Society, Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute, Oct. 5-9. Ness County Agricultural Association, J. A. Cason, secretary, Ness City, Sept. 1. Norton County Agricultural Association, Fred Strohwig, secretary, Norton, Aug. 25-28. Ottawa County Fair Association, J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis, Sept. 8-11. Pawnee County Agricultural Association, Harry K. Walcott, secretary, Larned, Sept. 29-Oct. 2. Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, J. A. Lister, secretary, Wamego, Sept. 14-19. Pratt County Fair Association, Jas. A. Lucas, secretary, Pratt, Aug. 11-14. Reno County—Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, Sept. 12-19. Republic County Agricultural Association, H. L. Pierce, secretary, Belleville, Aug. 25-28. Riley County Agricultural Society, Edd Beard, secretary, Riley. Rooks County Fair Association, J. C. Foster, secretary, Stockton, Sept. 8-11. Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association, T. C. Rudice, secretary, Rush Center, Sept. 2-4. Russell County Fair Association, J. B. Funk, secretary, Russell, Oct. 6-9. Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association, T. A. Borman, president, Topeka, Sept. 14-19. Sedgewick County—International Soil Products Exposition, R. H. Faxon, Secretary-Treasurer, Wichita, Oct. 7-17, 1914. Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association, Wade Warner, secretary, Goodland, Aug. 17-22. Smith County Fair Association, H. C. Smith, secretary, Smith Center. Stafford County Fair Association, R. B. McKay, secretary, St. John.

ALFALFA IN THE ORCHARD

P. K. BLINN, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THERE are some good results from growing alfalfa in an orchard, but there are also objections to the practice that may prejudice its use under certain conditions.

The most serious objection to alfalfa in an orchard in our western states, is due to the fact that alfalfa affords ideal food conditions for the rapid increase of grasshoppers in the orchard which are apt to injure the fruit foliage.

Without some precaution alfalfa is difficult to eradicate when it may be desirable to do so, hence, it is not advisable to sow alfalfa broadcast in an orchard unless it is expected to remain permanently seeded to alfalfa.

Alfalfa in an orchard, where thorough spraying with arsenical poisons are necessary, renders the hay cut from under trees unsafe to feed to live stock, hence, alfalfa in such orchards must be

considered entirely from the standpoint of a cover crop to shade the ground and build up soil fertility, and it is for this purpose that alfalfa has its great advantage over most any other crop for the arid western states.

The effect of the size, color and quality of the fruit from trees growing with alfalfa, is of decided advantage, in the experience of men who have seen it tried, and it seems if the alfalfa has no bad effects of itself in any way.

It seems evident to make the best use of alfalfa in an orchard it should be sown in thick drill rows with inter-tillage, and only left for two or three years then plowed up. If the top roots can be cut off in the fall with a plow that has the moldboard removed, it is easily killed by freezing and drying out.

If alfalfa is grown in rows in center spaces between the trees and controlled it is of decided advantage in an orchard.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City for KANSAS FARMER. We can supply our readers with high grade, perfect fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our Fashion Book, EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 6676—Ladies' Shirt Waist: This novel waist has a one-piece yoke with drop shoulder and very full front and back. A wide collar trims the open neck and plain or fancy cuffs are used for the short or long sleeves. Crepe de Chine, batiste, organdie, voile, and other soft materials are used for these waists. The pattern, No. 6676, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material, 3 yards of edging and 1/4 yard of ribbon. No. 6724—Ladies' Dress: The full blouse of this dress is attached to a seamless yoke with drop shoulder. At the neck is a small chemise outlined by a revers collar. Sleeves may be long or short. The three-gore skirt may have high or regulation waistline and closes in front. The pattern, No. 6724, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, with 5 1/4 yards of 6-inch ribbon for ruffle and collar, cuffs and girdle, and 1/4 yard of 11-inch edging for shield. No. 6679—Ladies' Dressing Sack: Quite in the modern mode is this dressing sack which has half the sleeve cut in one with each section of the body. The material hangs loosely under the arm and all around the belt. This holds in the material which forms the soft, full tunic. The pattern, No. 6679, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6737—Child's Rompers: This simplest of garments may be worn over the underwear or with only the flannels beneath it. The closing of the waist is in the back and the trousers button across the back at the waistline. In front there is a seam from the neck edge straight down, without division at the waist. The pattern, No. 6737, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6573—Ladies' Skirt: In this skirt we have a one-piece model which may be made with high or regulation waistline. The closing is in front, and in the back there is a flat panel with folds at each side of it. A patch pocket completes the skirt. The pattern, No. 6573, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material or 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch. No. 6562—Ladies' Skirt: This three-gore skirt makes an excellent model for serviceable materials such as serge, cheviot, twilled goods and the like. The back is gathered at the top and the line of the front closing is broken at the knee by a pointed tab holding a few folds of drapery coming from one side. The pattern, No. 6562, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 44 or 54 inches wide. No. 6728—Girls' Dress: This model provides a coat suit for little women. It has a loose sack blouse or coat fastening in front and with sleeve cut in one with the body. A handsome collar trims the neck. With this is worn a two-piece skirt, very slightly gathered across the top of the back. The pattern, No. 6728, is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

5¢ A ROLL

Wall Paper

Our big special Wall Paper book shows new rich, up-to-date designs—actual samples—at prices that will surprise you. It gives valuable information on papering—how to make paste—how to measure, etc. You need this book. Our big general catalogue will save you money on everything you buy. Ask for Wall Paper Book No. D.S. 15. Write today to

Montgomery Ward & Co.
New York Chicago Kansas City

THE STRAY LIST

S. W. FILSON, COUNTY CLERK, SCOTT County, Kan., taken up by G. C. Hardy of Scott City, Kan., about May 1, 1914, one brown mare, three years old, dim brand on left hip, weight about 1,000 pounds, wire mark on right hock joint, unbroke. Value \$50. When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS

B. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM five mated pens, from large prize-winning stock. Prices right. Mating list on application. Write at once. E. H. Hartenberger, R. F. D. 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

WHITE GUINEAS, WHITE INDIAN Runners, Bronze turkeys; stock and eggs; pen Pekin ducks \$8; Brown Leghorn hens 75 cents. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE-bred ducks, turkeys and chickens. Poland China pigs, the big easy-keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minn.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN, ALSO Houdan eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Circular free. E. D. Hartell, Rossville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; 100, \$7.50. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred. Fine stock on bluegrass range. Eggs, 80c per 15, three settings for \$2.00, by parcels post, prepaid; \$3.50 per 100 by express, not prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EXCLUSIVE, fine stock, farm range eggs, \$4 per 100. Mrs. W. C. Becker, Solomon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. White Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

EGGS—FISHEL STRAIN WHITE PLYmouth Rocks, \$1 for 15; \$5, 100. Mating list free. Nellie McDowell, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS; 68 PREMIUMS, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs—15 for \$1; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Chicks and breeders for sale. Mattie A. Gillispie, Clay Center, Kan.

LEGHORNS

FAWN, \$5 PER 100; BUFF LEGHORNS, \$3 per 100. Jessie Crites, Florence, Kan.

S. AND R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Heavy laying strain. State Show prize winners. Prices right. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS FROM STOCK scoring as high as 94. 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4. Express prepaid. Cornelius Phillips, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, THE KIND that lay eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 17; \$5 per 100. Write J. L. Shaner, Route 1, Maple Hill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Annual sale of exhibition stock; eggs and baby chicks; half price; write for sales list. W. H. Sanders, Box 275-E, Edgewater, Colo.

BUSINESS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. We breed for egg production. Eggs and chicks very reasonable. Satisfaction or your money back. R. W. Gage, Mont Ida, Kansas.

I DEFY ANY MAN ANYWHERE TO give you better quality in combined bred-to-lay and exhibition S. C. White Leghorn eggs. They cannot do it. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Send for my illustrated mating list. Geo. E. Mallory, Box 476, Boulder, Colo.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BLUE Andalusians—Noted egg-laying strain of large eggs. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. J. King, Holsington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY breed—\$5 will buy three males from our breeding pens if taken soon. A splendid lot of youngsters coming. Wheeler & Wyllie, Manhattan, Kan.

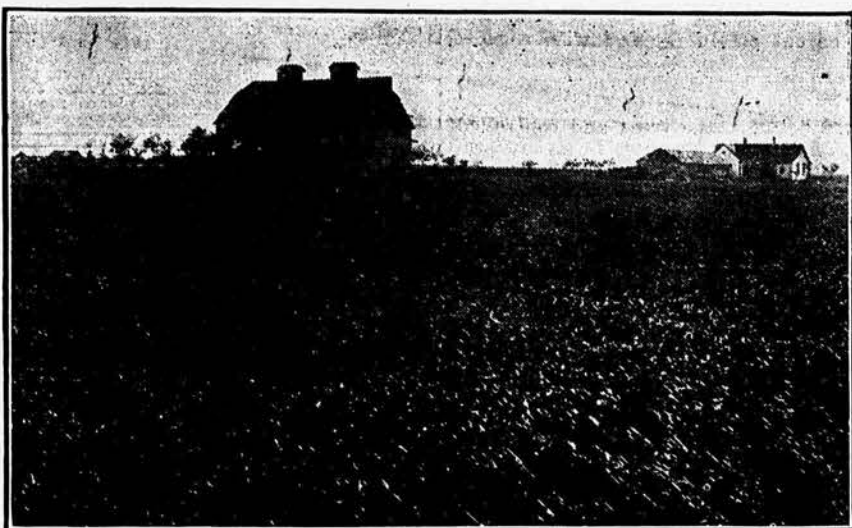
Start a card system of private herd records this month. See offer on page 6—this issue.

Pointers on Stacking Wheat

By H. M. BAINER

MORE good wheat is spoiled by carelessness than by unavoidable circumstances. It is a poor practice to shock bundle grain and leave it in the field for the thrasher that is expected the next week but may not arrive for a month. Shocks set up carelessly without cap bundles are responsible for much damaged grain. Even careful shocking does not insure against damage caused by two or three rains

at all times, this causes the outside to settle more than the middle, making the outside straws pitch down and out rather than down and in. To lightly rake stack with fork, as soon as completed, will also help make the outside straw hang so as to shed water better. It often pays to cover stack, especially of headed grain, with coarse hay or grass. While canvas stack covers are considered expensive, the saving pro-



KANSAS FARMER'S seed wheat club supplied the seed for this field on the farm of Swanbeck Bros., Trego County, Kansas. It was near this farm that the world's threshing record was broken for a \$1,000 cash prize in 1913.

that may come before the thrasher arrives. Wheat taken from the outside of a well-formed shock that has been exposed to average weather conditions for a month will be found to be from one to two grades poorer than that from the inside of the same shock. It is common for shocked wheat to lose a pound or more on test weight per bushel as a result of one heavy rain.

Wheat that has been cut with a grain binder should cure in the shock a few days before stacking unless it was thoroughly ripe when cut. To stack un-cured shock wheat too soon often produces "stack-burned" grain. Only thoroughly dry, headed or shocked grain should be stacked. Stacks should be placed on high points where the drainage is good and it is often advisable to use old straw for stack bottoms, especially if the ground is damp.

To make a stack turn water, the center should be kept full and well tramped

duced in one season will more than pay their cost, and the covers are still good for three or four years more use. No grain stack should be considered complete until the top has been well anchored to prevent damage by winds.

Registry of Running Horses.

A reader of KANSAS FARMER in Barton County, writes that he owns a three-year-old running stallion weighing about 1,200 pounds. He is a pacer and our correspondent thinks with training he might make a 2:15 horse.

His inquiry is as to what course to pursue to secure the registry of this horse and what price he might expect to get for him.

If this horse is a true running-bred horse his ancestry is undoubtedly of Thoroughbred breeding, this being the name of the breed of running horses. The Standardbred American trotter—which includes the pacers—has in its

foundation stock a great deal of Thoroughbred blood, but is now classed as a separate breed and has a separate registry association.

Formerly horses were able to qualify as "Standardbred" on the basis of performance records even though the immediate ancestry on both sides were not registered. At the present time, however, the rules for registry require that both sire and dam be registered as Standardbred horses.

The American Jockey Club of New York City, is the record association for registering Thoroughbreds. The address is 5th Avenue and 64th Street.

The American Trotting Register Association is the record association for recording Standardbreds. The secretary is W. H. Knight, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago. In all probability our correspondent will have trouble in registering this animal unless the sire and dam are both recorded.

The probable value of horses of this class is difficult to determine. They are not in demand as much as formerly and to bring high prices individuals must possess exceptional qualities.

Coffey County Pomona Grange Items.

Our county Grange meetings afford such a fine chance for the exchange of experiences and for learning new methods of work, as well as becoming acquainted with the faithful workers of each Grange who so efficiently carry on the higher lines of Grange work, that it seems to us that those counties that do not have a Pomona Grange are missing one of the best features of Grange work.

We who struggled along with our Pomona Grange in its days of weakness and timidity, are now proud of the lusty, young giant it has grown to be. Still, we have a serious task before us to protect it from the politicians who are now trying to take possession of it and use it for their personal gain.

At our Aliceville meeting we had installation of officers and a lecturer's conference, both conducted by State Lecturer L. S. Fry. After a fine luncheon there was a public meeting opened by a literary program by Avondale and Spring Creek Granges. Following is program: County Farm Adviser—N. L. Towne. Address—Rural School Betterment—W. B. Cellar.

This was followed by the most spirited discussion of the whole session. No vote was taken on the consolidation and county unit system of taxation and control. Market Roads for Farmers—P. S. Fenton.

Beautifying Farm Home Grounds, by the sisters' closed meeting.

Questions for the Good of the Order were now taken up.

Address—State Lecturer Fry.

"Swinging the Granger Vote," was shunned by the men. A sister told what happened to granges that endorsed parties and candidates.

Fifteen new members were obligated by the State Lecturer.

This meeting was in the southern part

of the county; the next is at Strawn in the western part.—E. GASCHER.

Drainage District Organized.

Another large drainage district has been organized in Eastern Kansas. The district court of Atchison County has incorporated the Delaware River drainage district of Atchison County. This district is situated in the western end of the county, in the Delaware River valley. Eighty-three hundred acres of land will be reclaimed in this project by cleaning and straightening the channel of the river.

The district is governed by a board of five supervisors: Charles P. Humphrey of Denison, president; A. D. Wilcox of Muscotah, secretary; J. N. Roach of Muscotah; J. L. Armstrong of Muscotah, and D. L. Dawdy of Arrington, Kan.

The preliminary survey for this district was made about a year ago under the direction of H. B. Walker, drainage engineer in the Kansas Agricultural College. Mr. Walker is now preparing complete plans and specifications for a system of drainage. The total cost of reclaiming this land will probably be about \$100,000.

All Develop Plenty of Speed.

L. E. T., Saline County: Any of the automobiles made will run fast enough. If you propose to use a machine for general utility you should be more interested in knowing that the machine will pull well at low rate of speed. It is in violation of the laws of Kansas to drive faster than 20 miles an hour on country roads.

Hail Damage—But Insured.

"During the storm last week," says the Tiller and Toiler, Larned, Kan., "considerable damage was done to a mile wide strip of wheat southeast of town. Nearly all of those who were hit had hail insurance, and so far as known every policy was with W. L. Earl of the Farmers Bank, who writes a policy that goes into effect the minute it is written. Walter Zook took out a policy at 4 P. M. Thursday and at 8 P. M. had 40 acres injured to the extent of 50 per cent according to adjustment made later."

As a means of self protection and to divert the possibility of a box car shortage, the Union Pacific Railroad has issued orders to agents to load no cars with freight consigned to points on other lines. It is the object of the Union Pacific to in this way retain on its lines all its cars for handling the wheat crop.

It may be of some interest to know that 130 million bushels is the estimate placed on Kansas' wheat crop by General Freight Agent Koontz of the Santa Fe. He says: "In making our plans for the crop movement, we have gone into the subject of probable production with great care and regard the above as a safe estimate of the Kansas yield."

JERSEY CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE

Thursday, June 25, 1914

Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas

25 Registered Cows
Heifers and Young
Bulls



This herd has been our pride since its founding, but on account of age of owner and inefficient hired help we are disposing of it.

They will be sold without reserve, at your bid. Nothing withdrawn unless unavoidable.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ALVEY BROTHERS, Meriden, Kans.

This is a Sale of
DEPENDABLE
PRODUCERS.

The older cows have been tested for tuberculosis and the younger stock have been raised in the open. If any purchaser desires his stock tested we will do so at his expense providing they do not react. If they react we will refund purchase money and pay testing fee.

Auctioneer, FRANK ZAUN

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS
At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class heifers close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine County, Oklahoma.

**CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS**

One red, 20 months old, well grown, straight and smooth, at \$125. One dark roan, 19 months old, very finely finished, well fleshed, large, attractive, at \$150.
G. A. LAUDE & SONS, Rose, Kansas.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

For Sale—One Joan Cruickshank Butterfly bull, 18 months old; extra good; come and see him.
H. T. FORBES, Route 3, Topeka, Kansas.

BULLS FOR SALE

SIX SHORTHORN BULLS—Two 14 months old, red and roan; three coming 2-year-olds, reds; and one coming 3-year-old, red. These are good bulls. Price, \$80 to \$150 per head. In fine condition. These are bargains. Also have 50 registered Hereford bulls for sale.
SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Short Horn Heifers

for sale. A few good ones bred. Price, \$125 each. Also large type Poland China September pigs, either sex, \$20 each.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

Two good young bulls; one 18 months, the other 13 months old; both red; wish to dispose of them soon. Prices reduced to \$90 and \$80.
E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

OXFORD HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—Young bulls and females at farmers' prices, for dual purpose cattle. Come and see me. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS**GRANER'S IMMUNE FALL BOARS**

Twenty extra choice big-type fall boars, tops from my entire crop, mostly sired by Moore's Halvor, my big Iowa bred boar. Others by Sampson Ex. and Melbourne Jumbo, out of big mature sows. \$25 each while they last. Send check with first letter. Fully guaranteed. Also one pure Scotch Shorthorn bull, solid red color, 12 mos. old.
H. C. GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kansas.

CEDAR LAWN POLAND CHINAS

Choice September boars and gilts sired by the big boar A's Big Orange, out of strictly big-type dams. All immune. Also Shorthorn bulls.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

Moore & Son's Polands

Choice male pigs by "Choice Goods," a 1,100-pound hog, conceded one of the greatest boars living and out of large, prolific sows of best big type breeding. Pigs shipped at 12 weeks old at \$15 each for a short time. One very fancy "Choice Goods" boar, cheap. Will breed a few select sows to this great sire, very reasonable.
F. E. MOORE, Gardner, Kansas.

Poland China Boars For Sale

15 winter boars ready for service, sired by Mogul Monarch; first check for \$20 gets choice. They are good ones and out of my best herd sows.
A. G. BANKS, Lawrence, Kan., Rt. 4

SMITH'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS.
A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Strictly big-type breeding. High-class individuals ready to sell.
AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.

BIG TYPE BOARS AND GILTS.
Special offering—choice boars and bred gilts; three July boars; \$30 choice, \$25 second choice. Choice gilts bred for September farrow. Spring pigs. Reasonable prices.
DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kan.

WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD
Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

LYNN GROVE SPOTTED POLANDS.
Choice bred gilts, outstanding boars, spring pigs by Spotted Boy, Cainesville Boy, Billy Sunday and Lucky Judge; dams, Brandywine, Clipper, Goodenough, Budwiser, Lineville Chief and Clifton breeding.
J. O. RILEY & SON, Cainesville, Mo.

PAN LOOK HEADS HERD.
Biggest possible big-type breeding. Fall boars and gilts sired by him for sale. Be your own judge. Out of Expansion bred dams. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.
We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the
Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland.
Write your wants. Address
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Pioneer Herd Big-Type Poland Chinas.
Choice lot of sows and gilts for sale, bred for summer and fall litters to the three times grand champion boar, Smuggler \$68913, A173859, and Logan Price. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trios. Prices reasonable.
OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**POLAND CHINAS**

SPOTTED BOARS FOR SALE.
I have four splendid old original big boned spotted Poland boars ready for service. Price reasonable. One good gilt bred for last of May farrow. Spring pigs, either sex. Jerseys—bred heifers and young bulls for sale.
THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Missouri. (30 miles south of St. Louis.)

A ORANGE AGAIN
Heads our Poland Chinas. Choice big fall boars for sale, also 50 spring pigs.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS.
Registered bull calves and heifers for sale.
R. C. KRUEGER, Burlington, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.**Be an Auctioneer**

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Monday, Aug. 3, 1914.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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Clarksdale, Mo.
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
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W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales.
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Guarantees his work.

Col. C. A. HAWK Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
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L. R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold.
Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods.
Herkimer, Kan.

LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER National Auctioneering School of America
Box 38, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Box 155, Lindsborg, Kansas.

Col. C. M. Scott Live Stock and General Auctioneer
Hiawatha, Kansas.

COL. J. E. MARKLEY Fine Stock and General Auctioneer
Powhattan, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER
Manager Live Stock Department.

FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jersey Cattle.
June 25—Alvey Bros.' Dispersal Sale, Topeka State Fair Grounds.
Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Durocs.
Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys, Polands and Berkshires.
Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Aug. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.
Sept. 5—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan. Sale at Downs, Kan.

Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 21—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 23—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 4—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.
Nov. 14—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Nov. 12—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Feb. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

O. I. C.'s
Oct. 1—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Parties wanting Holsteins or Guernseys should look up the ad of Henry Gillesman of Omaha, Nebraska. His offering at this time consists of a carload of high grade Holstein cows and heifers, 10 heifer calves, 10 high grade Guernsey cows and heifers and a number of registered Holstein bulls ready for service. This offering is priced for quick sale. Write for the description and prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Attention of Jersey breeders is called to the change in the card of E. L. M. Benfer of Leona, Kansas. He is offering a very fine bull calf sired by Sultan of Comfort-holme and out of imported Sultan's Peri. He is a great grandson of Sultan of Oaklands. This calf is a fine prospect and is priced reasonable. Look up Mr. Benfer's card and write for full description. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Attention is called to the change in the card of O. B. Clemetson in the Jackson County Breeders' Association section. Mr. Clemetson has a very fine herd of big type Polands. He is offering a select lot of spring pigs sired by such boars as Major Jim by Major B. Blue Valley Buster by Blue Valley Gold Dust, A Jumbo Wonder by A Wonder and Victor's Expansion. The dams are a choice lot of Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and What's Ex sows. Mr. Clemetson has the big, high quality kind and is offering spring pigs at reasonable prices.

Attention is called to the change of card of Tennessee herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Myers has two young bulls of good quality which he wishes to dispose of soon and is making reduction in prices. He states that these bulls will please intending buyers. Besides being of good beef type they are out of cows that are heavy milkers. Correspond with him and get full description.

Our old friend, I. N. Nave, breeder of Poland Chinas, Marshall, Mo., frequently writes telling how things are in his part of the state. His most recent communication says: "Wheat looks fine, some corn is being plowed the third time but oats need rain. Meadows do not promise well. Army worms are doing a good deal of damage to both meadows and pasture and are affecting the corn sown. Wheat harvest will begin about the 15th to 20th of June."

The Duluth office of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company has moved to larger quarters at number 327 West First Street, in order to take care of its increased business. The new office is on the ground floor with windows for display of J. M. Asbestos Roofing, Pipe Coverings, Packings, Sanitary Specialties, Auto Accessories and other products of this company's well known and varied lines.

John A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., one of our leading Duroc breeders, changes his advertisement this week. He is now offering some of his fine herd sows bred to his great herd boar, B. C.'s Masterpiece, for fall farrow. These sows have the pedigree, size and quality that make herd improvers. He is also offering a number of summer

per, Goodenough, Budwiser, Lineville Chief and Clifton breeding. It is a choice offering and breeders will find prices reasonable and a square deal when they buy from Riley & Son. Look up their card and write them mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Red Polled Cattle.

Admirers of hornless cattle will be interested in the card of I. W. Poulton of Medora, Kansas, whose advertisement has appeared regularly in Kansas Farmer for the past year. The writer has carefully inspected this herd and we are pleased to say that this herd contains a rare collection of the choicest specimens of the Red Polled breed. The Red Polled cattle are a farmers' cattle; they are great milkers and are splendid beef cattle if properly fed and if given only half care will make money for any farmer or breeder. Mr. Poulton has sold a number of his cattle at good prices but has on hand a few females and a few young bulls he can sell. They are in good condition and priced reasonable for first class stock. Please look up ad and write your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Alvey Bros.' Jersey Sale.

This will be the last call for Alvey Bros.' Jersey dispersion sale. On June 25, 1914, they will sell their entire herd of high class registered Jerseys. Their offering will consist of 25 cows, heifers and young bulls, a very select lot of individuals and representing the best blood lines of the breed. A large per cent of the offering was sired by Exile of Topeka 78474, by Emanon 52299, winner of 16 firsts and championships and half brother to Sensational Fern, \$10,200; Eminent 2d, \$10,000; Flying Fox, \$7,500 and the 2nd and 3rd cows at World's Fair. Others were sired by Glenwell's Blue Fox 114235 by Belle's Acton 95458, bred at Biltmore, Biltmore, N. C. A large per cent of the cows and heifers of breeding age are bred to Glenwell's Blue Fox. This offering will be sold without reserve and Jersey breeders wanting herd improvers should arrange to attend the sale. A postal card to Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kansas, will bring you a catalog. Remember the date, June 25.

Working Concrete.

Farmers generally are awake to the economy and permanency of concrete construction. Much more concrete would be used on the farms of Kansas if the farmer fully understood mixing and the building of forms, etc. The Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Company has published a handsomely illustrated text book on concrete construction entitled "Permanent Farm Improvements." This is a 112-page book printed in clear, easy-to-read type—contains complete instructions for more

He Is Strong For Kansas Farmer

I AM always busy but take time to read every issue of KANSAS FARMER, which any intelligent student must appreciate as the most gifted and grand publication of its kind in the world.

It has converted me to the silo, the dairy, and scientific farming. It is the mission and ministry of KANSAS FARMER to mould the masses to a higher ideal of correct agriculture, to inspire the farmer to breed bigger and better horses, hogs, and cattle, and when a frowning Providence seems to cover Kansas it teaches the true, the practical, the sensible scripture that behind a well-filled silo and a herd of well-fed cattle God hides a smiling face.

Notice that KANSAS FARMER never blindly creeps, nor sightless soars, nor devotes much time guessing about the philosophy of the future state, but preaches, rather, the philosophy of fruit, of golden grain, of more alfalfa and corn to the acre. It tells them that good poultry and pigs and cows casteth out poverty, sin, and Satan. It holds up the silo and says, "This be the gods that brought you out of the land of Egypt; now, therefore, don't starve your loved ones, your land, nor your stock; subscribe for KANSAS FARMER, for whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them with energetic intelligence, shall be likened unto a wise man," and always remember that God helps him who helps himself.—T. B. SPALDING, Route 4, Turlock, California.

and fall gilts to be bred to order. This offering is guaranteed by Mr. Reed to be absolutely right in every way and they are priced reasonable.

Girod's Holsteins.

Anyone wanting choice high grade Holstein cows and heifers or registered bulls should get in touch with Clyde Girod of Towanda, Kansas. Mr. Girod is offering 50 cows, 40 yearlings and 2-year-old heifers, 40 registered calves and six registered bull calves. If you want to start a herd with choice high grade heifers headed by a registered bull, look up his advertisement in the Holstein column and write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Moore and Co.'s Holsteins.

The attention of Holstein breeders is called to the change in the advertisement of M. E. Moore & Co. of Cameron, Missouri. The herd of Holsteins owned by this firm has for a long time been rated as one of the best of that breed, and breeding stock from their herd is making good in a number of the very high class herds not only in the West but in the East as well. At present they are offering choice bull calves out of A. R. O. cows and sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683. This offering will interest breeders wanting a herd header for registered herds. They are extra good individuals and are bred right. Write for prices and description. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Lynn Grove Spotted Polands.

The attention of farmers and breeders is called to the card of J. O. Riley & Son of Cainesville, Mo. This firm owns one of the best herds of old original, big-boned, spotted Polands now in existence and their show herd has taken ribbons wherever shown, and a number of the highest priced hogs of this breed sold in a sale ring were from this famous herd. Boars from this herd are at the head of a number of the noted herds of spotted Polands, and a number of the great producing sows of the breed were bred by Riley & Son. Goodenough, now in use in the H. L. Faulkner herd, Spotted Hero at the head of the Gates herd, and a great boar in use in the Ennis herd are all from Lynn Grove herd. The boars in use in the herd are all noted for their size and quality. The sows are an extra large, smooth lot and represent the best blood lines of the breed; they are the prolific kind and this year average over nine to the litter. Their offering at this time consists of bred gilts, some choice boars and spring pigs—either sex—sired by such boars as Spotted Boy, Cainesville Boy, Billy Sunday and Lucky Judge; the dams are of Brandywine, Clip-

per, Goodenough, Budwiser, Lineville Chief and Clifton breeding. It is a choice offering and breeders will find prices reasonable and a square deal when they buy from Riley & Son. Look up their card and write them mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Guernseys Popular in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is generally conceded as being the leading state in the number of Guernsey cattle. The Western Guernsey Breeders' Association is to hold a meeting at West Salem, Wis., June 19. This meeting will bring together the leading Guernsey breeders of Wisconsin and adjoining states. Part of the day will be spent in inspecting the many herds of Guernseys located near West Salem. After a picnic lunch, which is to be served in a large tent, a program will be rendered. Addresses will be given by such men as Charles L. Hill, formerly president of the Guernsey Cattle Club; William H. Caldwell, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and Professor C. P. Norgood, who is superintendent of farmers' institutes of the state. Getting together a bunch of men all interested in a single breed, for an occasion of this kind, is a splendid advertisement for the breed, and the work might well be followed in every community where any considerable number of breeders of the same breed are living. The day following the meeting, June 20, a public sale of high class Guernsey cattle will be held. Seventy-five head of heifers will be sold. Some of the best blood of the breed will be represented in this sale. This offering is being made by H. W. Griswold of West Salem, Wis., who is one of the leading breeders of Guernsey cattle in that section. His advertisement appeared in Kansas Farmer of June 6.

SEND FOR BOOKLET. "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

Bruce Saunders
President

Devere Rafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULE**, Holton, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd, mated with as richly bred cows as can be found. Choice cows with calves at foot, and re-bred. Also young bulls. **Berkshires. George McAdam**, Holton, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at 3 leading fairs last year, winning 9 firsts and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. **Ed. Steglin**, Straight Creek, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.

SHADY GROVE HERD For immediate sale, four choice young bulls of excellent breeding and out of high grade dams. Also three-year-old herd of inspection invited. **G. F. MITCHELL**, Holton, Kan.

REGIST & STEPHENSON. Breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. **Farm adjoins town.** Holton, Kan.

BUFFALO AGUINALDO DOEDE heads Shadland farm herd. Dam, Buffalo Aggie Beale, the world's second greatest junior 3-year-old cow. Young bulls for sale. **David Coleman & Sons**, Denison, Kan.

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M. H. ROLLER & SON Circleville, Kan. Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

A few nice farms for sale. Write **JAS. C. HILL**, Holton, Kansas.

P. E. McFadden, Holton, Kansas. Live stock and general farm **AUCTIONEER**

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Part from 2,400-pound imported sire and part from 2,200-pound imported sire and imported dams, my 2, 3 and 4-year old registered Percheron stallions would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressey and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers prices. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

IMPORTED and HOME-BRED Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 1,950; older horses, 1,960 to 2,260. We have good herd headers at reasonable prices. Sold with certificates of soundness under Nebraska law. Guarantee and terms right. Come and see us. Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln and 67 miles east of Grand Island. Farm adjoins city.

JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Neb.

JACKS AND JENNETS 20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

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Large English Berkshires

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H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.

Berkshires

Nice lot of spring gilts and a few choice boars sired by Artful Duke 56th and out of daughters of Baron Knight 16th and Artful Duke 32d.

ROBT. C. RALSTON, Macon, Missouri.

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HERFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Durco Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection. **M. E. GIDEON**, Emmett, Kansas.

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DODSON BIG SMOOTH KIND.—Ten big fall boars, ready for light service; sired by Sunny Colossus. Fourteen gilts will be bred to Orange Chief.

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HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Poland Chinas Shorthorns. 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. **BROWN HEDGE**, Whiting, Kansas.

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Part from 2,400-pound imported sire and part from 2,200-pound imported sire and imported dams, my 2, 3 and 4-year old registered Percheron stallions would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressey and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers prices. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

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PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

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Sutton Farm
Berkshires
200 HEAD
40 Boars, 20 Bred Sows, 40 Open Sows, 30 Fall Pigs, All at Attractive Prices.

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Large English Berkshires

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Fifty cows, 40 yearlings and 2-year-old heifers, 40 heifer calves; also 6 registered bull calves. **CLYDE GIBB**, Towanda, Kansas.

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HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams. **C. F. Behrent**, Oronoco, Norton Co., Kan.

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JERSEY BULLS

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\$50 AND UP

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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of **CHAMPION FLYING FOX**, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale. **W. N. BANKS**, Independence, Kan.

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Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's. Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed. **JOHN A. REED**, - - - Lyons, Kan.

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Crystal Springs Duroc Jerseys. The Big Prolific Kind. Boars by Bull Moose Col. by King the Col. From big, well bred sows. Write for descriptions and prices. **Arthur A. Patterson**, Ellsworth, Kansas.

CLEAR CREEK STOCK FARM. Herd headed by Dreamland Col. the 1,000-pound Duroc boar. Fall boars for sale; also gilts bred for September farrow. **J. R. JACKSON**, Kanapolls, Kansas.