

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 35.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 29, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**I**N economy of production the dairy cow has the beef steer backed off the map. The classic figures of Lawes and Gilbert show that the steer gaining 15 pounds weekly produces but 1.13 pounds of protein in the form of lean meat while the cow giving 30 pounds of milk daily will produce 7.67 pounds of casein and albumin, almost six times as much nitrogenous substance.

The steer stores a little more fat but it is worth less on the market and the cow secretes during the week, 9.67 pounds of milk sugar in addition, a product for which the steer has no equivalent.

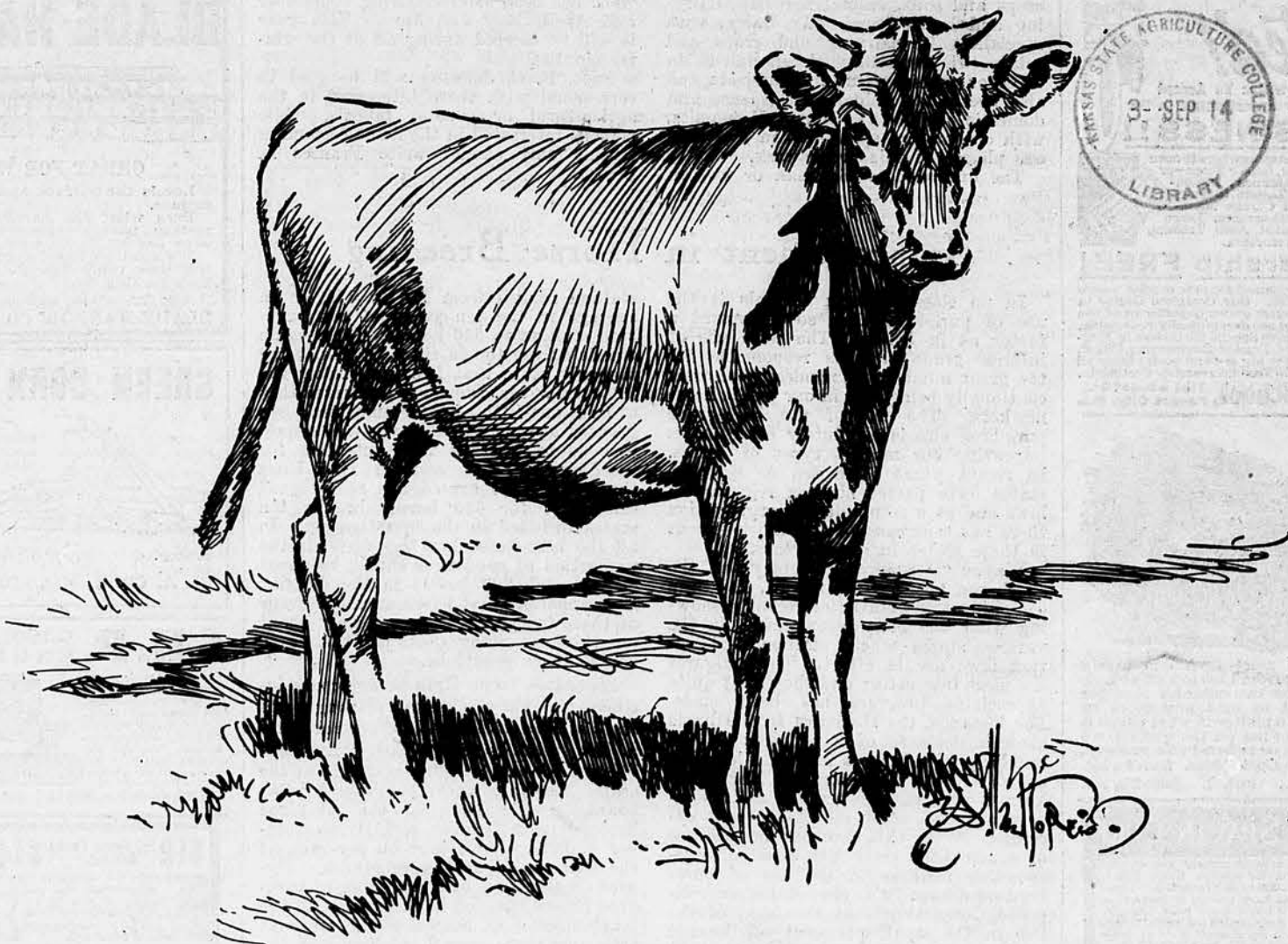
All the cow asks is that she be supplied with the raw material and that the necessary labor be expended in her care and the care of her product.

In order to be able to sell his skill and ability, the dairyman must have the right kind of cows. Kansas dairymen are shipping in dairy cattle from other states by the carload to supply this demand.

A properly bred dairy heifer sells for as much money as a three year old steer. Kansas breeders should not permit outside states to continue to supply this demand for dairy bred stock.

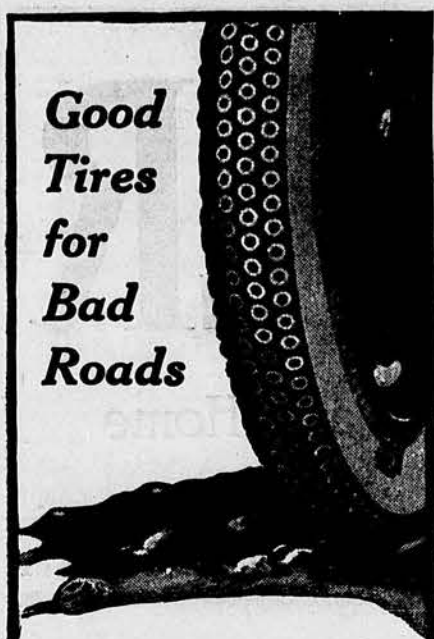
Why not get into the game and keep the money and profits at home?

—G. C. W.



*Why Not Grow Them At Home? There Is Money In It*





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## Forty Neighborhood Schools

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THE movable school is a new feature in carrying information regarding every phase of farm work to the man who needs that information and who cannot spare the time away from home to get it elsewhere. The agricultural colleges are overrun with students and the high schools and country schools are teaching agriculture, and now the Kansas Agricultural College offers to hold forty special schools, lasting one week, in forty different communities in the state. Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota have been spending a good deal of money in work of this kind and have special facilities and a special force of instructors doing nothing else. In those states, however, much less attention is given to farmers' institutes than in Kansas. Since the Kansas Agricultural College has based its extension work on farmers' institutes,

to start the ball rolling; someone who believes in the idea and who wants the community to have the benefit of such a visit to the Agricultural College. Special blanks and circulars will be sent to anyone on application. In some places the Farm Bureau is getting behind the movement; in other places a farmers' institute or women's auxiliary officer; in some places a banker, and in other places the secretary of the Commercial Club. No matter who starts it, the movement, to be successful, must have the co-operation of all organizations. Every winter the college conducts a big "Farmers' Week," with from 1,000 to 1,300 farmers present. Now the college will offer a program very much like the program of that week, to any community that will organize a class or classes.

Through the Lever fund from the



DEMONSTRATION CLASS IN COOKING AT NORTON MOVABLE SCHOOL.

it had to defer the holding of these "movable schools" until it could get more men and more women and more money. This year, however, the college will offer to hold twenty general agricultural schools and forty special cooking schools. Four kinds of schools will be conducted.

(1) Agricultural, with specialists in crops and soils, animal industry, dairying and horticulture; (2) Dairy, with specialists in dairying and crops and soils; (3) General, with specialists in three or more agricultural subjects and also specialists in domestic science and domestic art; (4) Home Economics, with one or two specialists in the various phases of this great work.

The one need is one man or woman

government, the college will employ one or two women, exclusively for this work with movable schools in home economics, where one or two special instructors in cooking and sewing will be sent for one week. This work will be in charge of Miss Frances L. Brown and forty of these schools can be conducted during the winter. Heretofore, such work has been offered during September and April, May and June. This year it will be offered during all of the winter months.

Supt. E. C. Johnson will be glad to correspond with those interested in the agricultural or general schools, while persons interested in the home economics schools only should write Frances L. Brown.

## Improvement in Horse Breeding

In no class of farm animals is the use of pure-bred sires so important a factor as in horses. The wide use of inferior grade sires is responsible for the great numbers of nondescript horses continually being sold in our public horse markets. The use of the high-grade pure-bred sire is absolutely essential in improving our market types of horses. In recent years some ten or a dozen states have passed stallion registration laws and as a result of this registration there has been considerable improvement in these states in recent years.

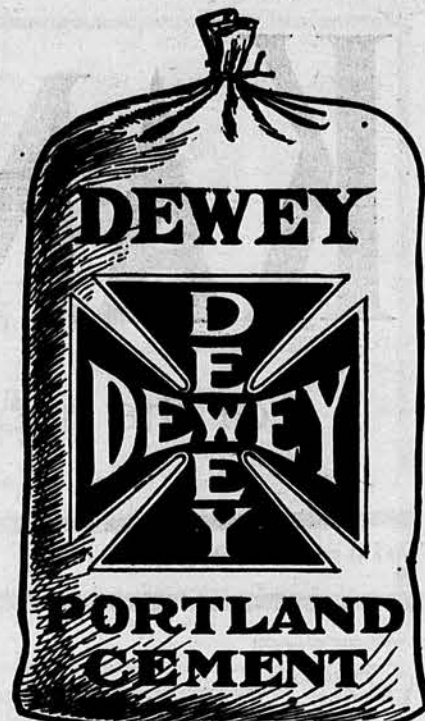
Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, has been compiling some statistics recently showing what has been accomplished in the various states where stallion registration laws are in effect. These figures are most interesting and show that quite appreciable progress has been made. For instance, the statistics from Illinois show a decrease of 2 per cent in the number of grade sires in use; Minnesota shows a 7 per cent decrease; North Dakota 9 per cent; Wisconsin and Pennsylvania each show an 11 per cent decrease. With this decrease in the use of grade sires there has been a corresponding increase in the use of pure-bred stallions. Of the states investigated, Iowa stands at the head of the list in the small per cent of licensed grade stallions, figures showing but 30 per cent in use in that state.

Through all these states investigated there are still an unnecessarily large number of grade stallions in use. In order to bring about a rapid improvement of the horse stock of the country, a much larger number of pure-bred sires will be required. Mr. Dinsmore's figures show that in the states investigated the number of horses per pure-bred draft

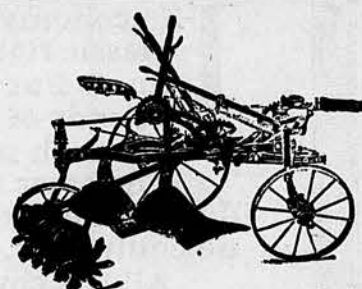
stallion ranged from 276 to 830, or an average in the ten years of one pure-bred stallion to 356 horses. Iowa again stands at the top in these figures, being the only state that has gone below the 300 mark. Mr. Dinsmore estimates that at least one-fifth of these pure-bred sires licensed are not of such type and soundness as to warrant their retention for breeding purposes and on this basis there is not to exceed one really good draft sire for 455 horses in the ten states included in the investigation. In all the best horse breeding districts the proportion of good sires should be about one to each 200 horses in the district. It is apparent that based on the average of these ten states there are only about one-third as many good draft sires in use as there should be.

Statistics from Kansas were not included in these figures, although the state of Kansas has had for several years a live stock registry board and has licensed all the breeding stallions in the state. The last report published by this board, which includes the stallions licensed from October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911, shows that 56 per cent of the animals licensed were grades. Figured on the basis of the number of pure-bred horses licensed in proportion to the total number of horses in the state at this time there were 1,485 horses in the state to each pure-bred sire licensed. It is evident there is room for much improvement in the business of breeding horses in our state.

Those interested in improvement of horses in our state could spend much time with profit in studying the best types of draft horses on exhibition in the various fairs which are now beginning.



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# KANSAS FARMER

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## WAR WILL BENEFIT US.

That the European war will act as a positive boost to American business in general is the opinion of John N. Willys, who as the manufacturer of the Overland automobile, is the second largest producer of motor vehicles in the world. While Mr. Willys views the situation from the standpoint of the automobile manufacturer, his opinion as written from London and as applying to the agricultural interests of this country as well as to the automobile industry, is significant. He has been making a study of conditions in Europe at close range and is thoroughly in touch with the situation both at home and abroad. In these days hundreds of columns of space are devoted to the opinions of men in various walks upon the effect of the European war on all phases of American industry. Mr. Willys in his statement quoted below, has so comprehensively reviewed the whole situation and has so accurately, in our judgment, set forth what would seem to be the true condition, that KANSAS FARMER folks may accept his opinion as that embodying practically everything we have seen written on the subject:

"The English are not slow to see the great opportunities for trade extension given to the United States by recent events," writes Mr. Willys. "Sir George Parish, England's foremost financial writer, declares that the war will bring great wealth to American industries and an economic benefit to the people of the United States. He prophesies that Americans will be able to sell their crops at prices which will give them a much larger income than could possibly be realized had there been no war or danger.

"The call for army reserves throughout Europe has completely demoralized the industries on this side of the Atlantic. Many of the largest automobile factories have practically been unmanned. In the meantime the entire field will be open to the American motor car manufacturer. There may be some difficulty in shipping cars to European ports, as they may be declared contraband goods, but the rest of the civilized world will be free from European competition and is America's for the taking.

"Although it is stated in official circles that at present England has a four months' supply of grain in storage, it is commonly known that with this gone the inhabitants of the British Isles could not subsist three weeks without importations. When England declared war the excitement was intense and retail prices of food made a jump of 50 per cent. A number of the co-operative stores, which are very strong in this country, were forced to close because of the abnormal demand for supplies. Word came from Glasgow and other cities of Scotland that a food famine already threatened.

"The orders of the war lords in calling thousands of men from the fields and the work bench have made the present conditions much worse than normal. The situation in all European countries is equally bad. With the men on the battlefield instead of the farm there is danger of famine unless foodstuffs are imported. The summary action of Switzerland in forbidding the exportation and in buying huge stores of grain and provisions from outside markets, exemplifies the alarm felt among all of the governments.

"It is understood that other countries are to follow suit and not only prohibit the exportation of their own wheat but even go as far as to remove all duties on its importation. Extra inducements doubtless will be offered to forward grain from the United States.

"This will create an enormous demand and as the greatest wheat producing country in the world, the United States will reap untold profits. It means money for the American farmer, and his financial status is the best criterion on which to base an estimate of the country's prosperity.

"Other American industries have an equally bright prospect. With business in Europe at a standstill, America will become the factory, the forge, the farm

and the one big source from which the other nations of the world must of necessity draw their supplies.

"Business conditions throughout the United States are sound. Our financial system is backed by the strongest national resources in the world. Our banks, safe and solid as they are, have been rendered doubly secure by the federal reserve and the great amount of emergency currency recently put into circulation."

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We cannot refrain from again calling attention to the desirability of saving seed wheat for the 1915 planting. To make this suggestion no doubt appears to many farmers as the height of folly. But, we have just harvested a big wheat crop. This wheat will in all probability command long prices before another crop is grown. There will be every temptation to sell every bushel of this crop before June 1 next year. A strong suspicion is entertained by us that prices will prove so attractive before January 1, 1915, that thousands of farmers will by that date have sold every bushel of wheat they have this year grown. Such farmers will have sold their last bushel long before there is any certainty of another crop. Next year's wheat will, in our judgment, sell at good prices, and those who do not grow and who have no seed of next year's production will find themselves buying wheat for seed at long prices. However, there is no assurance that it can be bought at any price. It will result in a forehanded bit of business to right now put away next year's seed. This should be of choice wheat. If the wheat as it came from the machine is not well cleaned of weed seed, straw and weed stems, it should be thoroughly cleaned. The fanning mill will remove this foreign matter and at the same time take out the small and shrunken kernels. The removal of the dirt will obviate damage by insects and the wheat can be more safely stored. It should be put in a bin free from weevil, should be kept dry and occasionally stirred. We will guarantee that there are thousands of farmers in Kansas who if they will pursue this precaution will have seed for the 1915 seeding and will be glad they so did.

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A corn show of gigantic proportions will be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Nine thousand top-notch corn growers from thirty-three states will each make a corn exhibit on that occasion. Each of such exhibitors has earned the honor of showing at this great exposition by having grown upwards of 100 bushels per acre. The president of the club is the boy who holds the highest record, W. I. Dunsen of Alexander City, Alabama, who earned his office by producing 232 bushels on an acre. There are something like five millions of our population engaged directly in the production of corn, while about half the people of the United States are interested more or less in the production and betterment of this greatest of our farm crops, the other half being consumers. For these reasons the meeting of this army of young experts is regarded as of immense importance as a means of solving one of the most difficult problems of industrial economy—the problem of making the food supply keep pace with the increase of population, as well as demonstrating that there is both honor and profit in getting back to the soil and staying there.

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One of the most important as well as instructive state meetings held each year in Kansas is that of the Kansas State Irrigation Congress which will this year convene in Scott City September 22 and 23. At this meeting problems relating to the construction of wells, pumps, engines, central power plants, the preparation of land, the care of crops and irrigation legislation will be discussed. The meeting will be held in the midst of many successful irrigation plants now established in the heart of Kansas' shallow water district, an area

of some three million acres. These plants will be used in demonstrations relative to the handling of pumps, proper pumping methods, and the best methods of handling water. Practical Kansas irrigators will discuss the various subjects. E. E. Coffin, Scott City, is president of the congress, and H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer for the Kansas Agricultural College, is secretary.

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The preparatory school of agriculture in connection with the Kansas Agricultural College, is intended primarily as a finishing school for boys and girls from country and village who may not feel disposed to spend more than three years in school after finishing the common school course of study. In this school there are three courses offered—agriculture, mechanics, and home economics. These are three-year courses and students are admitted on common school diploma or on certificate from eighth grade of town schools. The announcement of this school which sets forth in detail its advantages, its course of study in each of the branches named, and other valuable information, is being distributed and can be had upon request to President Waters, Box 100, Manhattan. This school will give you a practical education that will make you a more useful citizen, increase your present earning capacity, give you a broad outlook upon life, and at the same time prepare you for college if you desire a college education.

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The International Dry Farming Congress, which will hold its next annual exposition at Wichita, October 7 to 17, is issuing life membership certificates at \$25 each, and those who are actively interested in agriculture and its improvement should be identified with this organization. The annual membership of \$1 per year will still prevail for those who desire to maintain a membership from year to year only. The organization has never been endowed by appropriation or by bequest and has in the past depended upon the dollar annual membership collected and in view of which it has done a marvelous work. Through the sale of life membership it is hoped to place the organization on a more secure foundation financially, and since it is the most powerful and far-reaching organization of its kind in the world and so deserves perpetuation and permanency, it is hoped that the life memberships sold will reach a satisfactory number.

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H. J. Bower, district agricultural agent in Southeastern Kansas, and who began his work in that capacity March 1, 1913, will on about January 1 join the extension force of the Kansas Agricultural College to take charge of the work in soils. He is a specialist in this line of work and because of the soil problems in Southeast Kansas he was assigned to duty in that section. C. J. Elling, a Kansas man, who for several years was in charge of animal husbandry work in Cuba and since which time has been a successful farmer near Watova, Okla., will take up Mr. Bower's work in Southeast Kansas as district agent. Mr. Elling will begin his duties October 1. Mr. Bower will remain with Mr. Elling for a month and will then look after farmers' institute work in Southeast Kansas until the first of the year.

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President Waters of Kansas Agricultural College, and Dr. Nabours of the same institution, are two Kansans in the Far East and in whom Kansas people are especially interested. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will be able to return home safely and without inconvenience. Nothing has been heard from either since the beginning of the European war and it is not known definitely in what part of the country either gentleman now is. It is believed that President Waters would have left the Philippine Islands to complete his tour around the world before the war began. It is known that Dr. Nabours was to be in Moscow, August 10.

## GRASSHOPPER SITUATION.

Every day inquiries are received asking if it is possible to prevent grasshoppers from damaging alfalfa and wheat this early fall. While there has been no general outbreak of grasshoppers this year in Kansas, there has been several local infestations in the central and even the eastern parts of the state, and there are now sufficient numbers in several localities to do considerable injury to new alfalfa and new wheat. The grasshoppers will come into the alfalfa and wheat from adjacent fields, pastures, and roadsides, and a prompt and vigorous effort should be made to destroy them. The following from George A. Dean, entomologist of Kansas Agricultural College, whose work in controlling grasshoppers in Western Kansas last fall stands out as one of the big accomplishments for the farmers of Kansas, gives the best known method of protection:

"The most effective method of destroying the 'hoppers' is to distribute poisoned bran mash along the infested portions of the fields. The poisoned bran mash should be prepared in the same manner as that recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College in the grasshopper control work of last year in Western Kansas, and which proved so effective in destroying the grasshoppers over an area covering one-seventh of the state.

"The following formula contains the quantities of the various ingredients that proved most efficient and could be most conveniently handled: Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; syrup, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3; water, 3½ gallons. In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly in a washtub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, and chop the remaining pulp and the peel of fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly. The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons was found to be not only more attractive, but was more appetizing, and thus was eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

"A close watch should be kept and just as soon as the grasshoppers move into the edge of the alfalfa or wheat field a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be sown broadcast early in the morning along the edge of the crop into which they are moving, or if they have already spread into the fields, it should be sown over the infested portions. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover about five acres with the amount of mash made by using the quantities of ingredients given in the above formula. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, and very thinly, places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barnyard fowls, or live stock to secure a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them.

"Inasmuch as the grasshoppers are coming into the alfalfa and wheat from the adjoining fields, it may be necessary to make a second or even a third application of the poisoned bran mash at intervals of from three to four days. To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of keeping a close watch and beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops, and continuing it vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present."

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Kansas is fortunate in having for secretary of her State Board of Horticulture a man of such recognized standing among horticulturists. Missouri borrowed the services of J. L. Pelham for a day this week. A commercial orchardist in Central Missouri sent for Pelham to furnish expert assistance in advising him regarding the handling of his apple crop.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

*Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments*

**M**Y brother and I—fourteen and seventeen years old—are farming forty acres this year. We have a "dry claim" here, so must have crops that require a small amount of rainfall. I thought you might be interested in our experience with feterita in Central Colorado.

We were told that feterita produced suckers, so we planted it quite close with a regular corn planter. On account of being planted so close there were no suckers and we have a finer looking crop of this than of anything else. We find that frequent cultivations and hoeing have made the crop, and if planted earlier would have produced two crops we are sure. Instead of plowing the land this year, we disked it twice before planting and then planted on the surface. —THOMAS FOLEY, Manzanola, Colo.

## Garden Web Worm Attacks Alfalfa.

The grasshopper and the army worm were the first to attack alfalfa fields this year, and these having been controlled in the sections most seriously affected by poison bran mash, were followed by the garden web worm, known to many people as the "careless worm." Regarding the latter, George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, writes KANSAS FARMER:

"During the last two weeks many reports have reached this office of the garden web worm seriously injuring alfalfa. Although this insect occurs throughout the United States, it is most serious in the Central Mississippi states. Several times it has proven a serious enemy to alfalfa in this state. The larva feed normally on the pigweed or careless weed, from which they sometimes receive the local name, 'careless worm.' It is usually only when they become abundant on the weeds that they migrate from them to attack crops, such as alfalfa, corn, and garden truck.

"The moth is yellowish, buff or gray-brown in color, with a wing expanse of about three-quarters of an inch. The eggs which are laid on the food plants soon hatch and the tiny worms begin feeding. In feeding the worms spin a fine web, which gradually envelops the plant, of which nothing is left but the skeleton of the leaves when the worms are abundant. The worms vary in color from pale and greenish-yellow to dark yellow, and are marked with numerous black dots. The worms become full grown in about three weeks in summer, when they descend to the ground and pupate in small silken cells on or just below the surface. The moths emerge in about one week, so that in midsummer the complete life cycle occupies about one month. In Kansas there are three or four generations a year, the last generation passing the winter either as larva or pupae in silken-lined cocoons in the soil.

"Usually the farmer does not notice the trouble until the plants are covered with webs and are seriously injured. Just as soon as the worms are noticed the alfalfa should be cut in order to save as much of it as possible for hay. If it is full of the web and the droppings of the worms, it should not be fed to horses, but may be fed to cattle. In raking and handling the hay many of the worms will be killed while others will perish in the hay.

"The plowing of infested weed fields in late fall or winter and thorough disking of alfalfa will be found to largely control the pest. When it appears on garden crops it may be readily destroyed by at once spraying or dusting with Paris green or arsenate of lead. The destruction of the weeds upon which it feeds is very important in preventing the undue increase of the pest."

## Law on Testing Cows for Tuberculosis.

Our correspondent, J. W. R., writes to ask if there is a law whereby anyone having tubercular cattle can have them examined by proper state authority and claim pay for the cattle from the state.

The law concerning the protection of domestic animals passed by the 1911 legislature authorizes the live stock sanitary commissioner, whenever it is in his opinion necessary to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious disease among domestic animals, to condemn and destroy animals affected with such diseases. Animals destroyed in this manner are appraised by the commissioner in conjunction with the chairman of the board of county commissioners and the owner of the condemned animals.

The law provides that in fixing this value the commissioner and chairman of the board shall be governed by the value of the animal or animals at the time of the appraisal. Only one-half of this appraised value can be paid to the owner unless it should be determined later that the animal was wrongfully condemned.

Since there have been numerous inquiries concerning the matter of handling cattle condemned by the tuberculin test, many of our readers will probably be interested in the full text of the law under which animals are tested and disposed of. Sections 22 and 23 of the law follow:

"Section 22. That the live stock sanitary commissioner, whenever he may deem it necessary, shall formulate and announce the rules under which the tuberculin test for tuberculosis in domestic animals shall be applied and for all proceedings subsequent to such application; but in so doing he shall be governed by the following regulations, to-wit:

"(a) No tuberculin shall be used other than that furnished by the United States government.

"(b) No person other than one indicated for that purpose by the live stock sanitary commissioner, shall inject any tuberculin into any animal in this state.

"(c) All charts giving the temperatures and conditions existing at the time the animal was tested, accompanied by a history and description of the animal, shall be immediately after the test is made submitted to the state live stock

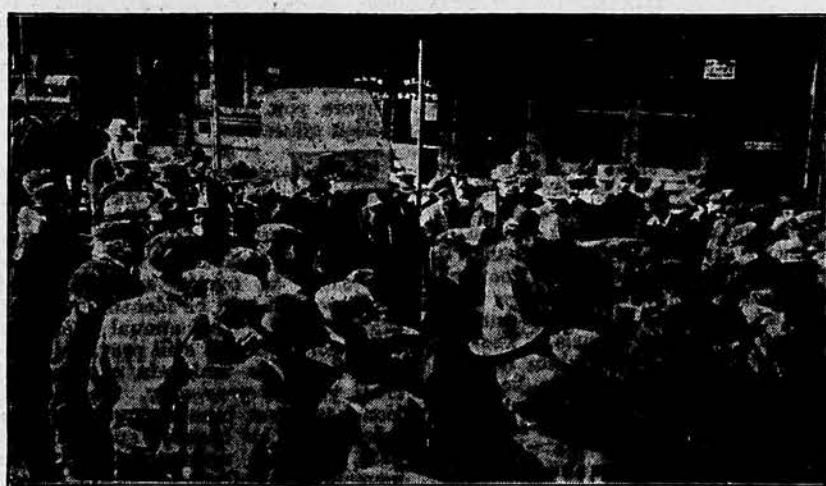
mortem shall disclose that said animal was not afflicted with tuberculosis, the live stock sanitary commissioner shall draw his order in favor of the owner upon the board of county commissioners for the full appraisal value of such animal. The board of county commissioners referred to in the provisions of this section is hereby authorized and directed to accept and pay orders drawn upon it by the live stock sanitary commissioner under the provisions of this section."

In other sections of the law it is set forth that parties bringing cattle into the state in a diseased condition cannot claim indemnity, or if it is shown that the cattle were brought into the state from a state or district in which disease exists. In fact persons bringing stock into the state which they know to be in a diseased condition, make themselves liable to heavy fines. The law makes it the duty of any owner or person in charge of domestic animals who discovers or has any reason to believe that animals are affected with any contagious or infectious disease to report such facts to the live stock sanitary commissioner.

Our correspondent's request for information has been turned over to the live stock sanitary commissioner for immediate reply.

## Prepare for 1915 Wheat Crop.

"Do you want to raise a crop of wheat in 1915?" is the question asked the farmers of his district by H. T. Nielsen, agricultural agent for Northwest Kansas. "If you do, now is the time to



STUDENTS OF THE MOVABLE SCHOOL AT MULVANE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE.

sanitary commissioner, who shall thereupon render his opinion thereon, which decision shall be final and shall be recorded in this office.

"(d) That the state live stock sanitary commissioner shall at once apply the quarantine and other regulations issued by him under the provisions of this act to animals found infected with tuberculosis.

"Sec. 23. That whenever the live stock sanitary commissioner shall have decided that any domestic animal is affected with tuberculosis, he shall at once proceed to appraise the same in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for appraising animals affected with other contagious or infectious diseases. Whereupon, the owner may exercise his option to sell such diseased animal for immediate slaughter under state or federal inspection subject to a post mortem examination under the direction of the live stock sanitary commissioner, or to deliver such animal to the live stock sanitary commissioner, upon receiving from such live stock sanitary commissioner an order drawn in the owner's favor on the board of county commissioners of the county in which the animal was situated for an amount equal to 50 per cent of the appraised value of such animal. In the event of the owner choosing the latter alternative the live stock sanitary commissioner in the careful exercise of his discretion shall forthwith destroy the said animal, or sell the same for immediate slaughter, under his supervision. The net proceeds of such sale shall be paid by the live stock sanitary commissioner into the treasury of the county in which said animals were situated and shall become a part of the general fund of such county; provided that if the said post

get busy. There is, of course, no way in which a crop can be absolutely assured, but the earlier the preparations are made the more certain is a profitable yield in the year 1915," he says.

"I have been told, literally hundreds of times, that it makes no difference how you prepare land, if the season is favorable you get a crop, and if it isn't the man who does practically no work on his land gets just as much as the man who does a lot. But the farmer who thinks as well as works knows that this is not so, and that it is mostly an excuse for not working when you really should.

"There are a number of different methods of soil preparation open to the farmers. If a man has a large area to prepare it will likely be the best practice for him to double disk the land as soon as possible after harvest, though he should prepare a piece of ground, either by plowing or listing, right away after he is through with his present wheat harvest, for a comparison with the other method of doing the work. The land which is disked early in July should be plowed or listed as soon as possible after the disking.

"The best kind of care should be given the soil from the date of the first working till it is time to sow wheat this fall. Weeds and volunteer wheat should not be allowed to grow up and take the moisture, for that is to be saved with the utmost care for the 1915 crop. Another method which is nice for comparison is plowing and listing, giving each method the very best treatment for a good seed bed for wheat this fall. A piece of wheat stubbled in might be tried for comparison with the other two methods. Then there is chance for any number of comparisons between early

and later preparation of the soil by means of the use of the disk, or plow, or lister, or combining these for a series of trials.

"The one thing we have to guard against out here is that of getting the soil too loose. For that reason I am not in favor of plowing seven inches deep—at least not every year. And I believe that the deep plowing should be done in the years when the land is going to be used for spring crops so as to give plenty of time to get the ground firm again. One deep plowing in three or four years I think is often enough with the rainfall we have, but good work should be done the rest of the time, too.

"I hope the farmers won't go to raising too much wheat, but will prepare well for what they do put out, and try to get a little more into the live stock business, so that a failure of wheat will not be hard for them to 'weather through.'"

## Use of Water in Silo Filling.

The past week several inquiries have been received asking for information as to the amount of water that should be added to silage to cause it to pack properly.

In many sections of Kansas the silos are now being filled with corn, that being the crop which has suffered from dry weather and which is ready for siloing. Corn which has grown to the denting period under normal growing conditions does not require water. The three or four lower blades on the corn-stalk, even though dry, do not indicate that water is needed in siloing the crop. However, if the crop is "badly burned," as is readily understood by farmers, it will not pack well in the silo and so will not make good silage. This is the kind of corn to which water should be added when the silo is filled.

Just how much water should be added, of course, depends upon the condition of the crop, but even for corn which is totally dry, as is shock corn, it has not been definitely determined as to the amount of water required per ton of dry forage. The best information that can be given is that enough water should be added to make the silage pack. This can be determined only by experimentation. It is our personal observation that enough water should be run into the silo to cause the silage to pack firmly when tramped, and this can be determined for each silo owner only by himself. We have heard of silo users who kept water flowing from an inch hose into the silo blower. This means nothing, because the pressure of the pump on the hose is not known. Much more water can be forced through an inch hose than would run through the hose without pressure. We have heard other silo owners say that they run into the blower all the water it would elevate, and again this means nothing because it is not known whether the cutter was fed and operated to capacity or not.

The man who has filled a silo with corn of normal ripening for silage will recall the manner in which that silage packed and should use such water in the case of the burned crop as to accomplish similar packing. For the man who is filling his silo for the first time and the crop used is dry, he can be governed only by his own judgment as to what good packing is. Observation will teach him much more than can be put on paper. Suffice it to say that it is the observation of silo owners that too little water is commonly used and that the scarcity of water results in more poor silage than too much water. It is the part of wisdom always to put the crop into the silo when its own juices will supply it with the moisture needed to properly pack and preserve it.

## Resurfacing Concrete Sidewalk.

S. E. P., Lyon County, Kansas, asks what method he should pursue in resurfacing a piece of concrete sidewalk. We recommend that our correspondent write the State Engineer's Office at the Kansas State Agricultural College for information. However, we note that the state engineer has recommended the resurfacing of 600 feet of concrete floored bridge at Manhattan, with tar and sand. If this combination will satisfactorily resurface a bridge on which the traffic is heavy, it would seem that it would satisfactorily resurface a sidewalk. It is said that tar and sand for resurfacing is new to Kansas, but is used extensively in California.

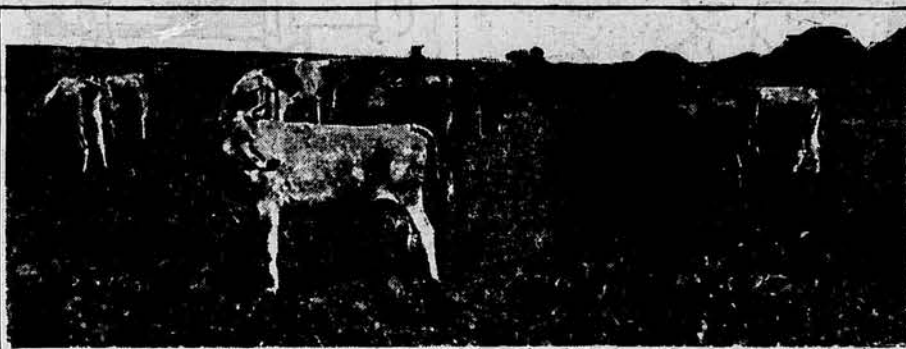


# JACKSON'S MILKY WAY

Numerous Herds of Pure-Bred Holsteins and Jerseys in Jackson County



THIS IMPORTED BULL HEADS THE JERSEY HERD OF H. F. ERDLEY, HOLTON, KANSAS.



JERSEY COW AND CALF OWNED BY J. E. PORTER & SON, MAYETTA, KANSAS.

KANSAS has not generally been considered a dairy state, although the production of dairy products forms quite an important part of our total agricultural production. A visit to certain sections of Jackson County, which is one of the representative counties of the state, will develop the fact, however, that there exists through this section a fairly good imitation of a strictly dairy community. The organization last fall of the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association has had much to do with directing attention to the progress that has been made in this county in the development of the various lines of improved live stock production. Dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle is easily the most highly developed phase of the live stock interests of the county.

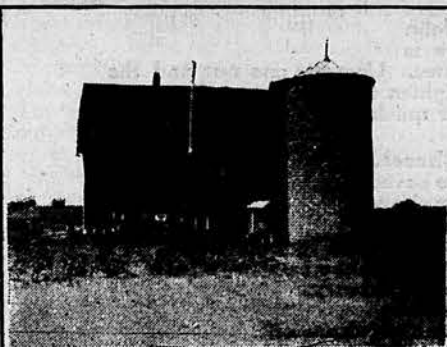
The writer recently made a trip through the portion of the county where the dairy interests have been more largely developed and was much impressed with the progress being made in the development of high-class producing herds of pure-bred dairy cattle. It might be said in passing that the general conditions through this section are especially favorable to the profitable development of the dairy interests.

#### ONE BREED BEST FOR COMMUNITY.

It probably is to be regretted that some one breed especially adapted to the conditions could not have been agreed upon by all the dairymen of the community. Experience in older dairy counties has clearly shown the many desirable results following such centering of interests on a single breed. Through Jackson County, two dairy breeds have been generally used, namely, the Holstein and the Jersey. In numbers the Jerseys are probably somewhat in the lead, and it is easily possible to foresee the time when a strong local Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association can be profitably organized. The same is perhaps true of the Holstein interest in the county. When this time comes many opportunities for co-operation along the line of advancing the interests of these classes of pure-bred stock will be possible. While the present organization of the breeders of all kinds of pure-bred stock can do much to advance the cause of live stock improvement, the variety of interests concerned makes it somewhat more difficult to do some things than where breed organizations are strong enough to exist alone.

The first farm we visited on this trip was the Holstein farm of Segrist & Stephenson, located in the edge of the town of Holton. This herd has an excuse for its existence in the supplying of milk and cream to the town, and the herd has been selected and handled primarily from the standpoint of milk production. While it is not always necessary to have registered cows in order to have high production, the registered herd adds, as a second important source of profit, the selling of surplus stock for breeding purposes. This farm has a well equipped cement milk house for handling the milk. The barn is conveniently planned and equipped with modern stall equipment. At the time of our visit the third cutting of alfalfa hay had just been stored and a finer, better cured lot of hay is seldom seen. Alfalfa forms the basis of the most economical milk producing ration that can be fed, and this farm has provided for its natural supplement in a good cement silo in which to store the corn crop. These two feeds form almost an ideal combination for feeding dairy cattle.

This farm realized early the importance of having a high-class sire at the head of the herd, and purchased a splendidly bred bull with good A. R. O. back-



TOP—JERSEYS ON R. J. LINSKOTT FARM, HOLTON, KANSAS, CLEANING GRASS FROM OATS STUBBLE FIELD. BOTTOM—LEFT, DAIRY BARN OF DAVID C. COLEMAN & SONS, AT DENISON, KANSAS; ON RIGHT, R. J. LINSKOTT'S BARN, MILK HOUSE AND SILO.

By G. C. WHEELER

ing from the well known Holstein breeder, F. J. Searle, of Oskaloosa.

#### JERSEY SHOW HERD.

Over on the opposite side of the town is the pure-bred Jersey herd owned by H. F. Erdley. Mr. Erdley is well known in the show ring as a result of his showing of Jersey cattle at the various state fairs. He was extremely busy at the time of our visit getting his show herd in shape for the fall fairs, the first one which he will make being the Interstate Fair at St. Joseph. In studying his show herd, one cannot help but notice the fact that all the animals included, with but one exception, have been bred on the farm. This fact has been noted at previous fairs where this herd has been shown. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Castor's Splendid, a breeding sire well worthy of a place at the head of such a herd.

The extent to which a single individual can influence the character of a whole herd is illustrated on this farm. This is easily apparent as one walks through the herd and as the various animals are pointed out and named by the owner. Imported Belle's Victoria, a granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad, a bull generally considered by Jersey breeders as the ancestor of practically every great Jersey in the world today, is the individual around which this herd largely centers.

A second herd sire is now in use in the herd—Victoria's Golden Castor, a granddaughter of Belle Victoria and from a cow by Flying Fox's Pride. This young bull, whose picture appears on this page, bids fair to outclass his sire, Castor's Splendid, in the show ring.

This farm has modern stall equipment. The milk is separated and the cream only is sold. From the production standpoint the farm has been somewhat handicapped the past year owing to the scarcity of good feed for milk production.

#### PIONEER JERSEY BREEDING FARM.

The farm around which practically all the Jersey interests of this section center is that of R. J. Linscott, owner and proprietor of the Rosalpa Stock Farm. This Jersey herd was started in 1878 by S. K. Linscott, father of the present owner. He was one of the pioneer breeders of pure-bred live stock in Kansas and in the early 80's erected silos on the farm for preserving the corn crop in better shape, a great innovation at that time.

A pure-bred herd of live stock of any kind gains great prestige from the fact that it has been constructively handled through a long period of years. One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of famous herds of pure-bred animals in this county is the fact that usually the death of the breeder who has made considerable progress in the development of a herd, calls for a dispersion sale, and the results of his ef-

forts are scattered to the four winds. The results of several generations of work in the handling of a pure-bred herd are most remarkable. A young man inheriting such an opportunity should carefully consider what it means to him before deciding to bring to a close the constructive work in breed improvement which his father has gotten well under way. An inheritance of this kind is hard to estimate in dollars and cents. These observations are interesting in this connection, since the proprietor of this herd has been the exception to the rule and has continued the work so well begun by his father.

This is probably the best known herd of Jerseys in Kansas. It has inquiries on breeding stock from every state in the Union and from foreign countries. Jersey cattle have been sold from this farm to thirty different states, and bulls from the herd are at the head of many noted breeding herds, among them some of those of the agricultural colleges.

#### SUPERIOR SIRE KEYNOTE TO SUCCESS.

Mr. Linscott has steadily maintained, as have all breeders who have given careful consideration to the question, that a herd bull of the right kind is the greatest asset a herd can have. This herd has been especially famous in the class of herd bulls that have been used. "Superior sires are the keynote to success" has long been the motto in the management of this herd. The herd is handled in a businesslike manner in producing and disposing of the product. A first class dairy barn, the picture of which appears on this page, is in use for housing the cattle. It is equipped with modern Newton cow ties and has the King system of ventilation. As a means of economizing in the cost of feed for milk production, a concrete block silo of 200 tons capacity has been in use for several years. An elevated water tank kept full by a windmill pump supplies water to the barn and yards. Every cow in the barn has an iron water bowl in the stall, which is kept full of pure well water. The supplying of an abundance of pure water is a most important consideration in the handling of dairy herds and while individual water bowls might perhaps not be a necessary equipment on every dairy farm, an abundance of water must be supplied if satisfactory results in milk production are to be secured.

The milk from the herd is separated in a cleanly dairy room connected with the barn, and during the summer season of the year the cream is hauled to the railway station and shipped to Kansas City, supplying a sweet cream trade. This is the highest priced trade that is available during the summer season. It requires some special efforts along the line of cleanliness and the cooling of the cream, but the increased price secured makes it well worth while.

Only a few miles from the Linscott herd is the Spring Hill Dairy Farm. Jersey cattle are noted in the pastures on many of the farms along the way, undoubtedly being used simply for production purposes. On the Porter farm, however, a good start has been made in establishing a strong breeding herd of pure-bred cattle. A partnership has been formed between the father and son, the young man being the active manager in charge of the farm and herd. Here we find the same careful attention has been paid to the matter of high-class sires. The Porters have been following in their herd development what is commonly spoken of as the American type of Jerseys to a considerable extent. The herd bull, which has been in use a number of years, is of pure American breeding, being a grandson of Eurybia, the cow standing third in Classes A and B in the World's Fair butter test at St. Louis in 1904. The dam of this bull is a remarkably persistent milker, having milked as high as fifty pounds a day for weeks at a time. The herd was founded on St. Lambert blood, but contains considerable crossing with Island blood, the blood of such sires as Golden Fern's Lad, Flying Fox, Oxford Lad, and Eminent 2d being found close up in many of the pedigrees.

#### CARE IN SELECTION OF NEW BULL.

Oftentimes breeders of pure-bred cattle have a habit of putting off the search for a new herd bull. The Porters decided to take time by the forelock and secure a new herd bull in plenty of time in advance of their needing him. They finally selected their new bull from the Gedney farm in Massachusetts. He is a most promising young bull, being sired by Gold Medal Prince, the best son of Oxford Lad, who was the sire of twenty-eight tested daughters. The young bull's granddam was winner of a gold medal on the Island of Jersey, producing 3 pounds 2½ ounces of butter in one day, 135 days from freshening. She was fourth out of 893 tested on the island from 1895 to 1910. This practice of beginning early the search for a new herd sire should be followed by every breeder of pure-bred stock. The failure to have a good sire when needed oftentimes results in quite serious financial losses and may also be a means of seriously setting back the herd.

#### FIGHT WEEDS IN PASTURES.

In connection with our visit to this farm our attention was attracted to the serious inroads the weeds have made on the tame pastures. The dry weather of the last season is largely responsible for this, although it is a condition bound to develop unless considerable attention is given to keeping the weeds in check. A big growth of ragweeds and other noxious weeds over the pasture is not only detrimental to the quality of the milk, but seriously reduces the grass production. On the Porter farm the mowing machine has been started in some of the pastures and undoubtedly the weeds will be checked to a considerable extent. The ragweed and many other weeds of this character are to a considerable extent killed by mowing during the hot weather of midsummer, taking care to mow just before the seeds develop sufficiently to germinate. If every farm could be suitably fenced, the keeping of a small flock of sheep would be a means of keeping the weeds in check to a great extent. It has been demonstrated under such conditions that the sheep, through keeping down the weeds, make the pastures enough more productive to keep even more cattle than if no sheep were on the farm.

#### HOFS AND JERSEY CATTLE.

Within a couple of miles of the Porter (Continued on Page Eight.)



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OF EXHIBITION HORSES

## THE FARM



We do not recall a year in which early-maturing spring planted crops have shown to any better advantage than this season. Our travels in the eastern third of Kansas since August 1 have demonstrated to our satisfaction that even the Eastern Kansas farmer can well afford to devote a portion of his spring planted acreage to crops which will mature grain feed early. Such crops give him early fall feed and also an extra chance for the feed needed throughout the year. Feterita which was planted in good season in the spring and given good care was in many sections ready for feeding to hogs as early as August 1. In most sections it was ready for feeding hogs by August 10 and by August 15 was hard enough for good horse feed. There were many farms on which this early feed was much appreciated, too. We have seen a number of fields of pure dwarf kafir ready for feeding by August 25. Kafir planted from pure seed has shown in earliness this season and will show in crop yields to much better advantage than will average seed which is more or less mixed with cane and which has degenerated through failure to select heads of proper type and of early maturity. The corn on the upland in Eastern Kansas which will this year make the best yield is that of early-maturing varieties. This corn was made by August 10. It is of such varieties as are grown in the northern states. Much seed from North Dakota and Minnesota was planted in Kansas last spring. It is doubtful if Kansas has ever had a larger acreage of these small early-maturing varieties of corn than this season.

If one can judge from the remarks made by farmers, it is safe to conclude that more attention will be given to early-maturing and early planting of early-maturing varieties of corn and also to an increased acreage of sorghum crops. In the case of corn, it is to be remembered that the early-maturing varieties are not the heavy yielders which the later varieties are. This because no variety of corn can produce as heavy a crop in 100 days as varieties which require 120 days to arrive at maturity, provided the latter varieties can grow under favorable conditions. But it is the part of wisdom to divide the acreage between the earlier and the later varieties. This gives additional crop assurance. It gives the same assurance as does the planting of a portion of the acreage to grain sorghum crops. As a rule, early-maturing corn planted early in well prepared ground will make itself in advance of the most adverse growing conditions which begin about July 15 and continue through to August 25 or September 1. A division of the corn acreage with early-maturing varieties is, we think, to be recommended for all the bottom land of the eastern half of the state. On the uplands of this half of the state we believe that early-maturing varieties of corn should share with sorghum crops. For the western one-half of Kansas grain sorghum crops should be the principal crop, with a small acreage of early-maturing corn, and this only to satisfy the desire of the grower to produce some corn. We are inclined to the belief that in the years to come farmers will arrange their operations on about this basis. It is essential that the farmer study the questions herein involved. It is certain that he must so regulate his farm methods that he will be able to grow grain feed with a greater certainty than he is now growing it.

The above is based on the belief that Kansas farmers must and will keep more live stock and that a larger proportion of the grain produced on the farm will be fed to live stock. As we view it, the farmer cannot realize to the fullest possible extent on the labor of his help and teams and upon the money invested in equipment and farm lands unless he prepares to produce a larger volume of live stock products. During recent years there have been conditions which should impress this statement forcibly upon every farmer. During the recent lean years in the production of grain feed, generally speaking, there has been produced sufficient forage to maintain more

live stock than farmers have had or have been able to get. This season Kansas will grow about two-thirds of an average crop of corn. Probably not more than 60 per cent of the bushel yield will be marketable on account of the nubbins, because of poorly filled ears and also because of wormy corn. The crop will be worth manifestly more if it can be fed to stock. The corn crop when marketed will leave little or no profit over the \$6 to \$7 an acre which it costs to grow corn when all legitimate items of expense are considered. But with this crop, as in past years when the grain crop has been still lighter, an immense tonnage of forage has been produced. Much of this forage will not be fed and much that is fed will give a low return for the labor involved in producing it. Sufficient forage will be grown from the corn crop alone in Kansas this year to feed better than it has ever beed fed the live stock population of the state and in fact two or three times as much live stock as we have. The fact is that thousands of dollars' worth of labor represented in the growing of forage will return absolutely no profit simply because it cannot be realized. This in the face of the fact that forage is the most certain of production of all the crops we grow.

This forage can be utilized as both summer and winter feed and must be so utilized. It will be necessary to use it during the summer months if it be consumed. This because so much more forage is produced than can be fed during the winter months. It is fortunate that this is so because the feeding of the forage of corn and sorghums during the summer will take the place of pasture—a thing which we in Kansas lack. The principal drawback, as argued by farmers, to the keeping of more milk cows, cattle, horses, mules and sheep, is through the lack of pasture. People have a notion that the only summer feed is pasture. We admit that there is no more convenient method of feeding during the summer months than through pasture, but the pasture land has been broken and worn out and we have as yet no grass or combination of grasses which will afford for Kansas generally the pasture we need. To utilize the tremendous tonnage of forage produced each year, and upon the utilization of which depends whether or not the farmer will get a satisfactory return from his labor, it will be necessary that the forage of corn and sorghum crops be so stored that its feeding nutrients are not dissipated by exposure to the elements and also that this forage may be conveniently held from year to year and also that it may be conveniently fed. The principal merit of good summer pasturage is that it is convenient. The live stock grazing thereon requires practically no attention. Summer feeding of forage must be so convenient that it will not require excessive labor or time expenditure. The method of storage which at present best meets the above requirements is the silo. It is a fact that for generations farmers have gotten along without the silo, but the times have changed. The silo is as much of a necessity to profitable live stock farming of today as is the use of the header or self binder in small grain farming.

The silo is a thing to be carefully considered by every man who farms. He cannot escape the silo by continuing in the belief that he can get along without live stock and that he can make his way by growing grain for market. The marketing of grain crops has proven a failure always except under those conditions which prevail in a new country of cheap land and of abundant virgin fertility. Everywhere crop marketing has given way to other methods. The Kansan cannot escape that future which has been the past of older states and older countries. The farmer must adapt himself to the existing conditions of soil and climate. These cannot be changed by him. If forage is the thing he can grow with most certainty, then he must adjust his affairs to the utilization of that forage with the greatest profit possible to himself. There are points stated herein which command the attention of every farmer who would get along in



the world. Think them over and if you believe we are wrong or have overdrawn the situation, we will be glad to hear from you.

So soon as plowing became difficult on account of the continued dry weather, we began our suggestions relative to the preparation of the seed bed for wheat under continued dry weather conditions. Since we first began writing on this subject the situation has not changed generally. However, in localities local rains have made plowing comparatively easy and the preparation of a satisfactory seed bed also easy. We have nothing further to offer on the subject except to point out the necessity of preparing as thoroughly as possible the acreage to be sown to wheat this fall. It will be manifestly better to seed 80 acres of wheat in thoroughly prepared ground than to seed 160 acres in ground poorly prepared. It must be kept in mind that the wheat sown this fall will be seeded principally in wheat stubble, every acre of which will require preparation under conditions which are not as favorable as they could be. Last fall the larger proportion of wheat acreage was seeded in ground which had been cultivated early in the spring and planted to cane, kafir, corn and other crops which produced lightly and which made small draft upon the fertility of the soil. These crops had been cultivated most of the season and the ground was in perfect condition for seeding. There is little such ground in Kansas this season. The spring planted cultivated crops have in general produced liberal quantities of forage and wheat seeded in these fields this year will not be seeded under the favorable conditions of last year. Furthermore, fields generally this year have a heavy growth of weeds and this is a condition which will operate against the seeding of wheat in corn, kafir and milo fields this fall. The futility of sowing wheat in foul fields has been pretty well demonstrated and wheat sown in such fields this year will likely be taken by the weeds next spring. So, it seems that the best chance for a wheat crop next season is in land which has been as well prepared as the conditions of the soil will permit and wheat which is not sown until after the fly-free date. We will gamble that good general rains will come to Kansas before wheat seeding time and the disposition will be to seed every acre of unoccupied land to wheat. So to do would be a mistake unless the ground be clean. Clean wheat ground is necessary for satisfactory wheat yield. A wet spring will result in the loss of wheat seeded in foul ground.

#### Sowing Wheat in Decatur County.

Subscriber C. H., Decatur County, writes that he has eighty acres planted to corn, feterita and cane. The prospects the second week in August were for a good crop of each. The feterita was planted in listed furrows. The cane was sown thick for forage. The subscriber writes that all the land is clean and he proposes to drill wheat into the corn and feterita and to sow wheat into the cane stubble with a disk drill, and asks what we think of this procedure.

We chance to know that this subscriber is this season farming only this acreage. It may be that he proposes to rent additional land for spring crops. Still, we think that he may entertain the same notion as is entertained by many farmers, namely, that a sufficient acreage of the wheat sown this fall will not give a satisfactory prospect next spring to justify letting it stand, and that he will as a result have the necessary acreage for spring crops. If he is figuring on this basis, the chances are that his calculations will work out about that way. This, because unless we should have abundant fall rains the prospect for a satisfactory stand of wheat on the feterita and cane land is very poor. The feterita and the cane will at wheat seeding time have taken from the ground practically all of the available moisture and it will therefore be too dry to germinate the wheat and give it sufficient growth to withstand the adversities of the winter. This is a condition peculiar to all sorghum lands in the fall of the year. The sorghums grow longer than corn. They use more of the soil's moisture than corn and leave the land drier. This is the condition which is responsible for the bad physical condition of land following sorghums, and this condition is responsible for the statement that the sorghums are "hard on the land."

It is our suggestion that he drill wheat into the corn land. If this stalk land is clean and has been well cultivated through the season, it affords a good chance for wheat if it rains. Land in such condition will not need further preparation and the wheat will go in satisfactorily with as good prospect for

a crop as any land which has this year grown a crop and which has not had opportunity to store moisture.

The land which has grown feterita and cane should be plowed this fall. It will turn up hard and lumpy and needs the action of the elements to put it in normal condition. If the land in this section has a decided tendency to blow, as has the soil in adjoining sections, it would be better to list the land and leave it in the ridged condition throughout the winter. The lister furrows will collect snow and rain and will aid in moisture conservation. In the early spring the land should be worked down with a disk or corn cultivator and after which it will be ready for spring crops.

A portion of the sorghum land could well be handled in this manner and left through the summer as fallow for wheat next fall.

#### From an Old Friend.

You don't know how much we appreciate the weekly visits of the old standby. My first subscription was in the early 70's when it was a small monthly and I lived in Marion, Kansas. At that time I little thought I would ever live in Marshall County, Northeast South Dakota.

We finished the wheat harvest last week. Perhaps 25 per cent of the wheat sown was not cut and the quality of the wheat that was cut will grade very low. Early in the season the prospects for a crop were good. A few very hot days in June hurt it. In July the rust struck it. July 25 we had a very heavy wind and rainstorm, accompanied in some places with heavy hail. The wind

blew down much wheat where it was heavy, and the rust prevented it from rising, making cutting very difficult. Many pieces have been cut that will never pay harvest wages. Oats are some better than wheat.

Corn looks fair at present, but on account of wet spring is later than usual. We have more corn and hogs than usual. Many farmers do not raise the amount of wheat they did in former years.—J. B. DOBBS, Amherst, S. D.

#### Fair Season Is On—Topeka Ready.

The annual exhibition of the Kansas State Fair Association at Topeka, September 14 to 18, is designed to be especially attractive to farmers and their families. Most fairs cater to the tastes of city folks—but a fair worth while and fulfilling its mission must serve the agricultural interests of the territory it seeks to serve.

Wednesday, September 16, is Farmers' Day. There will be exercises and programs and special features particularly appropriate to the occasion. The Granges, farmers' institutes, farmers' co-operative unions, and other farmers' clubs will have charge of the programs. There will be lectures and talks on farm subjects. A. P. Reardon, State Master of the Granges, and Albert Docking, of Manhattan, will be speakers for the Grange, and Senator Harry Gray for the Farmers' Union.

The management this year, to meet a general demand, has provided for family tickets—five 50-cent tickets in a book—for \$2. Ten thousand of these tickets have been issued and placed on sale. They will not last long, for there is a

great demand for the family tickets, which are good any day of the fair. They can all be used on one day or used one a day for five days.

There will be no charge for vehicles entering the grounds. There is a pleasant camping ground, shaded by old trees, provided with a water and drainage system, where those coming to spend the week will find comfortable accommodations.

#### The Silo as an Economizer.

One ton of mixed hay occupies 40 cubic feet.

Eight tons of corn silage occupy 400 cubic feet.

One ton of mixed hay contains 1,742 pounds of dry matter.

Three tons of corn silage contains 4,224 pounds of dry matter.

One ton of mixed hay contains 960 pounds of digestible dry matter.

Eight tons of corn silage contain 2,560 pounds of digestible dry matter.

The silo not only furnishes economical storage, but it enables the farmer to handle his crop cheaper than by any other method.

#### Low Grade Fuels for Gas Engines.

That an ordinary gasoline engine, with a very little adjustment, can be made to utilize heavy, low-grade fuels, has been discovered in tests made in the engineering laboratories of the Kansas State Agricultural College. It has been found that the fuels as heavy as 26 degrees Baume may be employed in the ordinary engine. This includes kerosene, which is 45 degrees. Gasoline varies from 55 to 80 degrees.

## The New-Day Car

The HUDSON Six-40 for 1915 is the finest example you will find today of the new-type high-grade car. Go see how many advances it shows over the cars you know.

Howard E. Coffin was the chief designer. The whole Hudson corps of 48 engineers have devoted four years to this model. Since last year they have added 31 new features. Now it shows you in finished form the ideal coming car.

### The Advances

The greatest late-year advance in motor construction has been the adoption of Sixes. That means continuous power. HUDSON engineers have done most to this end by making the Six economical.

They have made it light. This new HUDSON Six-40 weighs 2,890 pounds. Old-type cars of this power and capacity weighed around 4,000 pounds. We save you this difference, yet this car has proved itself one of the staunchest cars built.

A new-type motor used in the HUDSON has reduced fuel cost about 30 per cent under old-time averages.

The new-style streamline body is here brought to perfection. And here are many new refinements, new ideas in equipment, new comforts and conveniences. Some of the best HUDSON features are not yet found in any other car.

### The New Price

This car also sets a new price standard for high-grade cars. Last year's model sold for \$1,750. This year, to meet the demand, we shall build three times as many. Now this new model with 31 improvements is sold for \$1,550, because of this trebled output.

There is no reason now, if you pay over \$1,200, for not having a quality Six.

### End of Over-Tax

This new HUDSON Six marks the end of over-tax. This lightness reduces tire cost immensely. This new-type motor brings down fuel cost. And the price is the lowest ever quoted on a car of the HUDSON class.

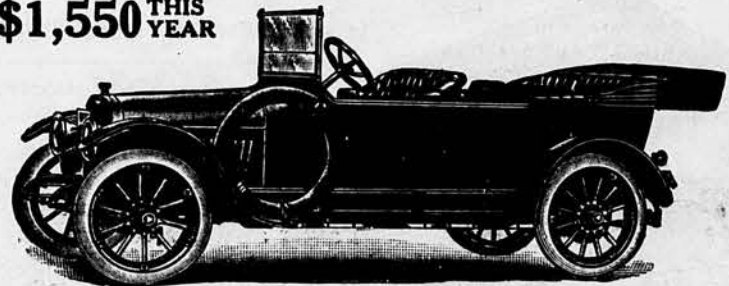
Go see what all these new things mean before you buy a car.

**Hudson dealers are everywhere.**  
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### Some 1915 Features

A perfect streamline body.  
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Trunk rack on back.

**HUDSON Six-40 for 1915**  
**\$1,550 THIS YEAR**

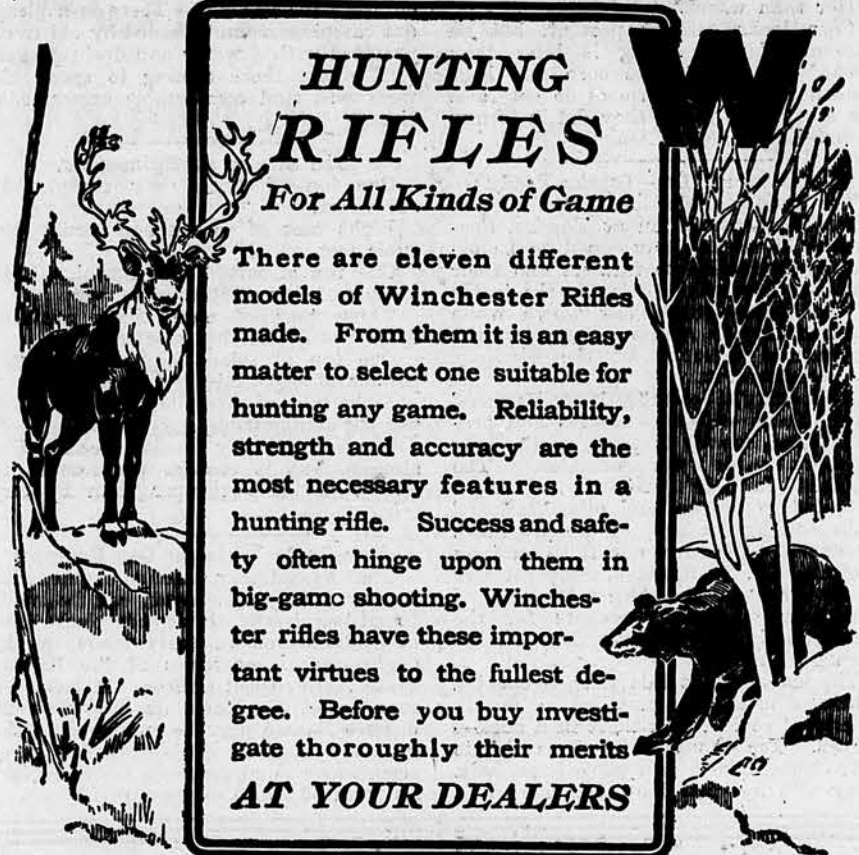


This Phaeton body with room for seven, \$1,550 f. o. b. Detroit. Standard Roadster same price.

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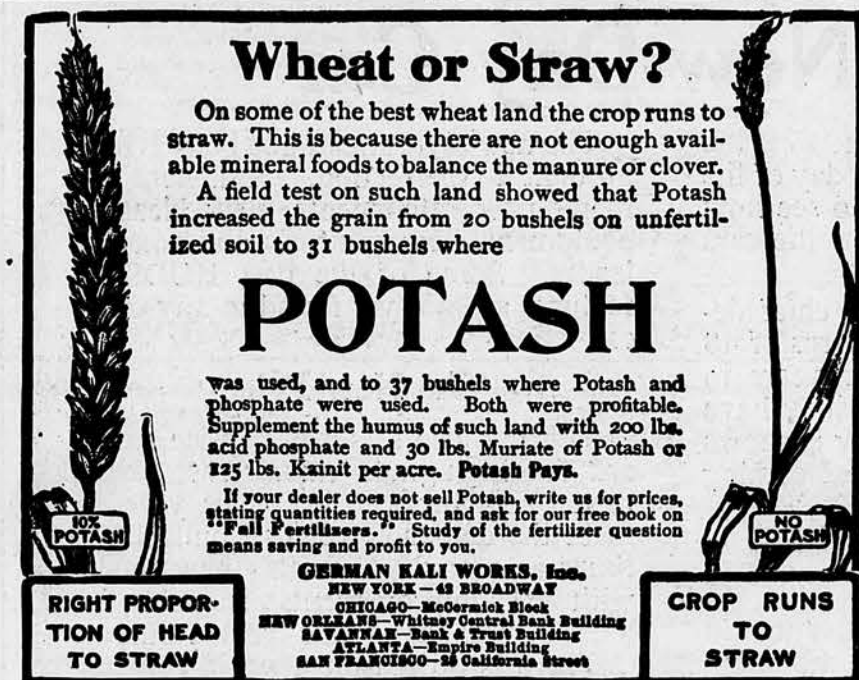


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On some of the best wheat land the crop runs to straw. This is because there are not enough available mineral foods to balance the manure or clover. A field test on such land showed that Potash increased the grain from 20 bushels on unfertilized soil to 31 bushels where

**POTASH**

was used, and to 37 bushels where Potash and phosphate were used. Both were profitable. Supplement the humus of such land with 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 30 lbs. Muriate of Potash or 125 lbs. Kainit per acre. **Potash Pays.**

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**CROP RUNS TO STRAW**

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## Jackson's Milky Way

Continued From Page Five

farm, three farms were visited, all having small herds of good pure-bred Jersey cattle. These farms were those of John Coleman, W. R. Linton and Walter Dodson. Mr. Coleman makes no special pretensions as a Jersey breeder, although some excellent cows were seen grazing in his pastures. It is as a breeder of big smooth Poland China hogs that Mr. Coleman has built up his reputation. The farm has a most excellent hog house, has alfalfa pasture and in fact practically the whole farm is fenced in such manner as to make it possible to handle hogs in almost any of the fields. Natural shade is provided in abundance by the trees growing on a small creek which runs through the farm. This herd has some excellent sires in use. Among these sires we observe one of the best big-type yearling boars we have seen in many days.

W. R. Linton, whose farm is near by, is a young man just getting started. He secured what training he could at the Agricultural College by attending the short courses during the winter term. The ordinary passer-by could not help but notice the general air of neatness about his dooryard and farm buildings. He is just making a beginning as a breeder and has at the head of his herd, only a few of the cows of which are registered, a well-bred bull.

**SUCCESS AS BREEDER COMES SLOWLY.**  
The young breeder cannot expect to become prominent and famous all at once; in fact, every young breeder should demonstrate first his ability to succeed in handling improved live stock strictly from the market standpoint before attempting to set up extensively as a breeder. A man who cannot handle successfully a bunch of dairy cows strictly from the production standpoint is not fitted to make a success as a breeder of pure-bred dairy cattle. The attainment of success from a production standpoint is the first step every young breeder must take. With a good pure-bred sire as a first requisite, pure-bred registered females may be added from time to time as the breeder gains experience and confidence, and if he possesses the tenacity necessary to succeed as a breeder of pure-bred stock he is soon in a fair way to begin to reap some of the rewards of his persistent efforts. We would give this advice to every young breeder of pure-bred stock.

In the same section is the farm of Walter Dodson, who in addition to having a small well-bred herd of pure-bred Jerseys on his farm, has an extremely good breeding herd of Poland China hogs. The development of the Poland China business is the primary consideration with Mr. Dodson, although the Jerseys in his herd cannot help but attract the attention of the Jersey breeder or of anyone interested in dairying. Mr. Dodson has not been in the breeding business long enough to have established a wide reputation, but by a study of his breeding herd and the general methods he is practicing in handling his hogs and his general farm operations, would indicate that he is at least in a fair way to later establish himself as one of the foremost breeders of Poland China hogs in his section.

In looking over the Dodson herd it is noticeable that in his selection of breeding animals he has studied closely the quality of the animals added to the herd; in other words, mere size has not been the only consideration guiding him in his selections. This is a most important consideration, but it is easily possible to select animals having size only to commend them. The great proportion of the hogs grown are grown for market purposes and the qualifications of breeding animals for market purposes should never be lost sight of by the breeder.

### COWPEAS IN HOG LOT.

One of the hog lots on this farm had been planted to cowpeas and they had made a very good growth. The peculiar thing to Mr. Dodson was that while the hogs were permitted to have free access to this yard, they were absolutely letting the cowpeas alone, although grass and weeds were being eaten in the yard. This is one of the peculiarities of the cowpea as a forage plant for hogs. The hogs apparently have no relish for them until peas are formed and the pods begin to turn yellow. When this occurs the hogs will begin to eat them and will soon clean up the whole plant. This information may be of interest to others having their first experience with cowpeas as a forage plant for hogs. Cured as hay, hogs will lick up every stray leaf. Where alfalfa hay of first quality is available there is not the necessity

for the use of the cowpea. Mr. Dodson is just seeding a new field to alfalfa and at the time of our visit was mowing weeds and foxtail from the field. He had secured a splendid stand of alfalfa, although weeds and grass were making him considerable trouble.

### BREEDER WITH HIGH IDEALS.

Our next visit was to the farm of R. A. Gilliland, an ambitious young breeder who has already made an excellent start in accumulating a good breeding herd of Jerseys. Mr. Gilliland's ambition is to develop strictly a Register of Merit herd. This is certainly a laudable ambition and people who have visions and dreams are far more apt to accomplish things than those who never indulge in the habit of dreaming dreams or setting up high ideals for future attainment. On this farm this newly started Jersey herd seems to be the center around which the whole interests of the farm revolve. The owner is making a most close study of Jersey history in order that he may have the knowledge necessary to develop his herd to the highest standard of production possible. Like the rest of the breeders of dairy cattle who are members of the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association, he has pinned his faith for raising the standard of his herd upon the merit of the sire standing at the head of his herd. He secured, a few months ago, from one of the leading Register of Merit herds of Massachusetts, a young bull which no Jersey breeder in the county would hesitate to show as one of his herd sires.

The great shortage of feed the past year has been a serious handicap to the production end of the business on this farm, and the strong tendency good cows have for giving milk has resulted in their being pulled down somewhat in flesh. This is a tendency observed in all great dairy producers; when food is not supplied in abundance, they go on giving milk, drawing on the body reserve for material with which to make it. This is always evidence of a high type dairy animal, and such animals may be counted on to make good use of the feed which is given them. It is to be regretted that such animals need ever be stinted in food supply. From the standpoint of milk production a high-producing dairy animal should never want for the raw material from which to manufacture her product. Whenever this occurs the cow is like a machine running at less than its fullest capacity.

### A HOLSTEIN CENTER.

A couple of miles from Mr. Gilliland, just outside of the town of Denison, the color of the dairy cow changes. At the first farm we find David Coleman & Sons with a splendidly equipped dairy farm, having James' stall equipment, two silos, large hay storage and splendid facilities for taking care of market milk. The herd consists of as fine a bunch of pure-bred Holstein cattle as is often gotten together. There are several cows in this herd that have produced for weeks at a time seventy pounds of milk daily. Some of them are now being milked three times daily.

The most interesting thing in connection with this herd is the fact that it has been started largely as a result of the young men of the family having received training at the Agricultural College along dairy production lines. As soon as it became apparent to Mr. Coleman that his sons had set up high ideals in dairy production, wise father that he was, he gave the young men a chance to realize on these visions they had of developing a high class herd of pure-bred cattle capable of the highest production. Ordinarily young men are not inclined to tie themselves up with a dairy farm proposition. Perhaps these young men, like many others, would have had little interest in the proposition if they had not been given the opportunity to secure the tremendous interest coming from working with and developing animals of far more than average production.

The next farm to the north likewise is a farm in which father and son are in partnership, the farm of J. M. Chestnut & Sons. This farm, so far, has but few pure-bred Holstein cows, but they are exceptionally good ones. One of the cows dropped a bull calf after her purchase, which calf is a most promising individual. This farm is likewise equipped with modern up-to-date stall equipment, although the barn itself could be greatly improved and probably will be later. Two silos stand on this farm, thus insuring, both winter and summer, an ample supply of the feed



so necessary to give a big producing Holstein a chance to show what she can do.

The next farm to the north is another Holstein farm, that of G. F. Mitchell. Here the black and white cows presented a most attractive appearance at the time of our visit, as they started out in the pasture just as the sun was setting. These cows came from the herd of H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan., a herd in which it has been amply demonstrated that careful persistent effort in the selection of breeding stock steadily advances the producing powers of the herd.

The writer recalled hearing Mr. Mitchell state at a farm institute meeting a year or two ago that it was his ambition to have nothing but pure-bred stock on his farm. From our recent visit it appears that he has accomplished that already, from chickens to draft horses.

Mr. Mitchell's latest acquisition in the pure-bred line is an imported Percheron stallion, purchased from the Percheron Importing Company, St. Joseph, Mo. It

may be remembered by some that Mr. Kirk, of this company, showed an exceptionally good bunch of imported Percheron stallions at the various fairs last fall, including the one at Topeka. Mr. Mitchell took his pick of this bunch of horses and the animal he secured is an outstanding individual. He won most of the ribbons he has shown for through the season and we venture to say that in any ring in which he may be shown in the state under competent judges he will give a good account of himself.

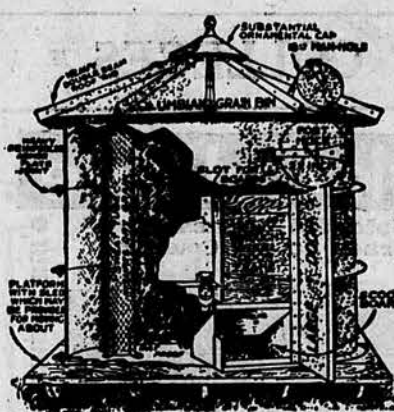
There is no question but that the organization of these breeders into a body unitedly standing for more and better live stock of all kinds has been a stimulus to every member to do better things. We predict that if this organization is continued, with every member doing his part without bias or prejudice, Jackson County will, through its Improved Stock Breeders' Association, in a very few years take high standing as a place where the best of pure-bred live stock of all kinds is kept and the best of farming methods are practiced.

## DAIRY NOTES

There is on every hand the evidence of improvement in dairy stock which points the way to larger profit for every farmer who milks a cow. In this respect dairying is no different from other industries. There is the farmer who each year has a yield of corn or wheat two or three times in excess of that of his neighbor. The neighbors, however, do not improve their wheat and corn-growing methods. They do not improve their dairy methods although in every community there is a farm dairyman who has set the mark. It is not until we begin to do as well as we know that progress can begin. Progress is made by the fellow who keeps plugging along, the fellow who takes short jumps, all of which reminds us of a story told by George Wheeler, the associate editor of KANSAS FARMER. He tells of a lion hunter who had pitched his tent in the wilds of Africa. Before breakfast the hunter thought to whet his appetite by taking a walk of a few hundred yards into the forest. He had left his rifle at the camp, not expecting to meet big game during the early morning ramble. But he met a lion, which animal made a tremendous spring, but the hunter fell flat on the ground and the lion jumped over him. The lion made another spring and the hunter fell flat again and was missed by the lion. This performance was repeated until the lion left in disgust. After breakfast the hunter shouldered his rifle and sought the lion. He soon found the animal, but the lion was practicing short jumps. Improvement in all phases of dairying will come slowly—little by little. The man who owns a herd of 200-pound cows cannot tomorrow own a herd of 300-pound cows as a result of breeding or grading up, but he can own 300-pound cows as a result of the grading up process within a period of four or five years, and in another similar period he can add another hundred pounds to the annual product per cow. Improvement at this rate is profitable and well worth while.

There has been a lot of talk lately about the establishing of municipal dairies in connection with middle western cities, the authorities of which seem to have discovered recently that the quality of milk supplied by private dairies is not up to the present day standard of healthfulness. There is, in fact, at this time more talk about municipally-owned telephones, water works, electric lights, laundries, ice plants, etc., than at any other time within our memory. Much of this municipal sentiment is inspired by promoters who have machinery to sell and who have no special interest in municipal ownership except that the whole people are easily worked and readily fall for their game. Some municipal ownership sentiment is developed because of the disposition of corporations engaged in the above businesses failing to give the people with whom they do business a fair deal. It is safe to say that practically all of the sentiment in favor of municipal dairies is inspired through the failure of private dairymen to live up to the possibilities of their opportunity. There is no reason why a dairyman should produce dirty milk—it is in fact a crime so to do. There is no reason why a dairyman should skim or "water" his milk. The man who so does robs his customer just as much as if he took the customer's pocketbook from its hiding place. The domestic milk supply for most cities has since the beginning of time been rotten. Regulations tending to improve conditions

have resulted in increased prices for milk to the point that the man who earns \$60 a month and has two or three babies to feed cannot really afford to buy a quart per day, but when these municipal dairies are established the municipalities will find out that it costs money to feed cows, to milk them and to produce clean milk. These same municipalities will learn, too, that they will have to pay somewhat better wages than they had figured on for men to rise each morning of the year at 3 o'clock to milk and feed these same cows. We would like to see a municipal dairy established somewhere. It would be interesting to note the extent to which cheaper and cleaner milk can be produced.



## BY ALL MEANS Hold Your Grain

It would be the height of folly to sell your wheat now when every indication is that by holding it a short time you will be able to get two or three times its present price. The Big European War is bound to put up the price of wheat higher probably than it ever has been. You can store your wheat easily and cheaply in a Columbian Metal Granary and sell when prices are highest. For 30 days we will supply you with a

**1,000 Bushel Bin \$88.00**  
**500 Bushel Bin \$66.00**

and pay the freight to your station if you live in Mo., Kan., Ia., Okla. or Nebr. If you live elsewhere write for special delivered price. You need send no money with order. Just give us the name of your bank and we will send them the bill of lading with draft attached. Pay for the bin when you get it.

**The Columbian Metal Granary** is rain proof—rat proof—wind proof. It is safe and sanitary and will keep your grain in perfect condition. You can erect it yourself—easily portable and altogether the most economical granary you can own. Send in your order today by wire, long distance or letter, or see your dealer. He can supply you at the above prices. Our enormous facilities enable us to make a bin every four minutes. This makes such a low price possible, and enables us to fill your order the day it is received. But don't delay.  
**COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., 1601 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.**  
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE COLUMBIAN METAL SILO. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

## PROTECT YOUR WHEAT AND HAY WITH A BAKER CANVAS PAULIN

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Every grain grower can cheaply protect his wheat or other grain with a Baker Water-Proof Canvas Paulin. We make all sizes of covers and grain savers and ship promptly. Paulins used for covering threshed grain, protect it from rain, wind and dirt. When the grain is sold, the same paulins will protect hay stacks or valuable machinery.



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**CHEAP, SAFE, MOVABLE.** A post card will bring descriptive circular and price list. Buy today and protect your wheat. Threshers will find it a great advantage to have one of our Paulins. We also sell all sizes Tents and Awnings.  
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# PAIGE

## The Difference Between "Value" and "Price"

Before you buy your motor car stop and remember that first cost and upkeep expense are two very different propositions.

There are a great many motor cars on the market today which sell for several hundred dollars less than the Paige. Therefore, it is an easy matter for a man to convince himself that he is saving money when he buys a car at the lower price.

But let's consider the matter from another angle for a moment.

A cheap car can only mean cheap material—cheap workmanship—and cheap construction. So, when you pay a small price for your car, you must be prepared to accept a proportionately small value in return.

Cheap material—cheap workmanship—and cheap construction begin to make themselves known several months after you have bought your automobile. The glossy paint wears off—the beautiful "near" leather begins to crack—the engine heats up under hard service, and you find that your car must spend several days each month in the workshop—if it is to run at all.

It is then that the owner of a cheap car begins to realize that his purchase is not a bargain at all—but a very expensive luxury.

**The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, 218 McKinstry Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

Repair bills soon destroy the illusion of a small purchase price.

### The Paige Policy

We believe that we build and sell in the Paige "36" at \$1195, the greatest value, the greatest distinction and the greatest automobile service in the industry.

We believe that the Paige "36" is the ideal automobile of all prices, and that \$1195 is the maximum price you should pay for a real automobile, such as the Paige distinctively is.

At \$1195, the Glenwood Model "36" is admittedly the greatest automobile value in the market. Nothing has been skimmed—nothing has been "left out" which is necessary to a thoroughly dependable, efficient motor car.

When you buy a Paige "36" you can feel confident that you are making a substantial practical investment—rather than a doubtful speculation. You can rest assured that the first cost of a Paige is practically the only cost, because the service and durability are built into these cars—not merely plastered on the surface.

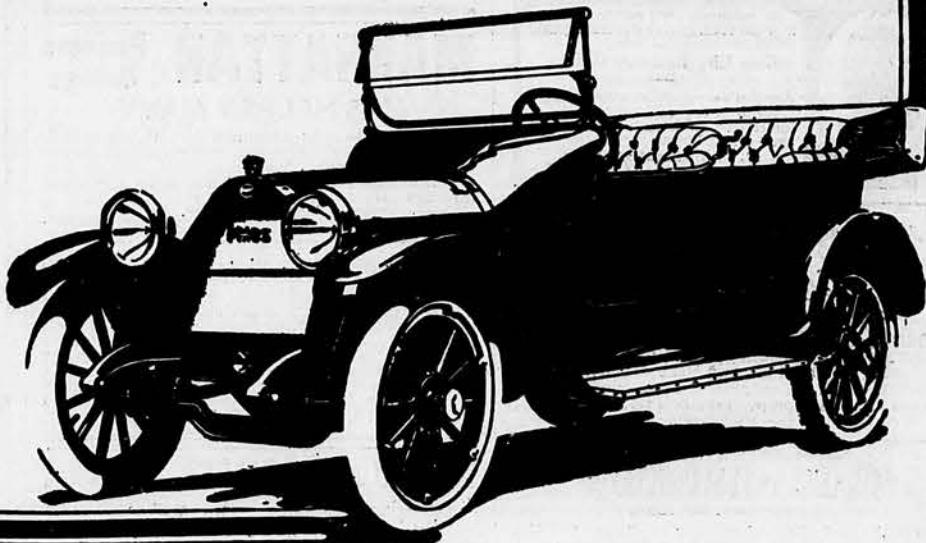
Turn these points over in your mind and decide whether you can afford to be satisfied with anything less than Paige material—Paige workmanship and Paige construction.

### "36" Glenwood Model

Gray & Davis Large Unit Electric Starter, Cork Insert Multiple Disc Clutch, Stewart Carburetor, completely equipped—

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Model "25" \$925





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School terms open Sept. 1, Oct. 12, Nov. 24, 1914; Jan. 4, Feb. 16, Mar. 29, May 11, June 8, 1915. New classes formed each term. Students advance rapidly.

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## HOME CIRCLE



An easy way to prepare ripe pears for canning or preserving is as follows: Place the fruit in a vessel with a close fitting top, cover with boiling water, put the cover in place and let them stand for fifteen minutes. After this the skins should come off as easily as from a scalded tomato. Next cut the peeled pear in halves and with a sharp-pointed knife remove the core. Drop the fruit into cold water as soon as they are peeled, to keep them from becoming discolored. Prepared in this way much time can be saved, the slippery, sticky sensation of handling pears is lessened, and the smooth, even appearance of the finished product is most pleasing.

## Cheese Sandwich.

Grind one pound of cream cheese with one green pepper and one-half a Spanish onion. Mix with boiled dressing and spread between white or brown bread.

## Conservatism.

"I suppose Tina is a handsome lass," said Sand's cousin, who met him in Glasgow not long after the marriage, and had never seen the bride. "I ken ye've gude taste, Sandy."

"Aweel," said the bridegroom, cautiously, "she's the Lord's handiwork, Tammas. I'm no' prepared to say she is His masterpiece."

## Plum Butter Without Cooking.

Remove the pulp from ripe plums and mix with equal parts of sugar. Place in a stone jar. Beat vigorously for a few minutes. Cover and let stand in a cool but convenient place so it can be beaten several times each day. Repeat for three or four days, then put in jelly glasses or jars and seal.

The above recipe is recommended by Charlotte E. Carpenter of the Colorado Agricultural College.

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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. 6397—Ladies' Shirt Waist: All the new shirt waist models give the soft effect as does this one. It has a shoulder yoke which is a continuation of the back and gathered front closing with a box plait or without it, and with an open neck trimmed with an ornamental collar. The pattern, No. 6397, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 5160—Ladies' Apron: This apron has a wide bib in front which is really like a collar owing to its shape at the shoulders. The lower portion of this apron tapers to a point in the front. Serge, linen or gingham can be used for this apron. The pattern, No. 5160, is cut in one size only. One size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 6763—Ladies' Dressing Sacque: Although quite simple this sacque is very chic. It hangs plain from shoulders to hem, with center front closing and sleeves set in with a seam and made either long or short. The neck is cut out square and the material is held in at the waistline by a ribbon belt. The pattern, No. 6763, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires, with long sleeves, 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, and 6 1/2 yards of insertion. No. 6055—Boy's Dress: Linen, gingham, percale or chambray can be used to make this dress, with the collar, cuffs and belt of a contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6055, is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6399—Boy's Russian Suit: While the Russian suit remains the proper dress for little boys, it is now cut on straighter lines. Our model also has a very low diagonal closing, with the popular vest in front. There is also a wide collar at the neck. The sleeves are tucked at the wrist, but may be gathered into a cuff. Little bloomers complete the suit. The pattern, No. 6399, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.



### Belgian Children Kept on Farm.

In an effort to stop the movement of people from the farm to cities and other countries, the women of Belgium's rural districts have formed themselves into strong organizations. The first association was formed in 1906 and by the end of 1912 there were 183, with 21,460 members. The members each contribute a 10-cent membership fee. With this fee a small library of books on domestic economy, hygiene, agriculture, dairying, cattle breeding, etc., is maintained by nearly every club, and small articles are provided for demonstration in connection with lectures and practical lessons. The efforts of the association are directed to emphasizing the importance of rural life, warning against the dangers and so-called attractions of the cities, at the same time giving them professional instruction by means of which they would be in position to do better work in some special branch of agriculture, poultry keeping, dairy work, gardening, etc.

### For Convenience Western Patrons.

The patrons of Montgomery Ward & Company, the big mail order firm, will be interested in knowing that the company is now moving into its new Kansas City building, which is the largest building west of the Mississippi River.

There are a good many remarkable things in and about this building. One of them is that the building cannot be burned, it being constructed throughout of steel and concrete. The contents of one room might catch fire, in which event the steel fire doors opening into it would be closed and the fire confined to the room in which it started.

The building is 600 feet long and 396 feet wide. It has nine floors and a million square feet, or twenty-two acres, of floor space.

A restaurant is provided for the accommodation of employees and this room is 162 x 108 feet.

Out of the building will go each day of the week 3,500 packages by freight and 12,000 parcels by mail.

An order filled, wrapped and addressed is laid upon an endless moving belt. There are hundreds of these belts reaching every department. In just a few seconds the package has been weighed, the proper postage put on, thrown into the proper mail sack and loaded on one of the mail cars which operate between the building and the union depot.

The 3,000 employees will be provided with pure air pumped into the building from the roof. The impure air will be sucked out by revolving fans.

The building has a barber shop for the men, a rest room for the women, a big library and reading room, and a parlor where dances may be held.

The company has fourteen acres of ground laid out into a park—a real park with a big lake, a baseball ground, tennis court, croquet grounds, trees, shrubs, flowers, and cool, shady restful nooks. The park is to be a playground not only for the employees, but for that part of town in which the building is situated.

The Topeka fair grounds, of 80 acres, have been devoted to fairs for over 30 years. It is a permanent plant. There are 24 permanent buildings. The pavilions for the housing of the cattle and horse exhibits, and other buildings, are built of brick and concrete and are permanent and fire-proof. The live stock pavilion has stall space for 550 head of cattle. The horse pavilion has stall space for 300 head. The horse barns have 300 more stalls. There is 40,000 square feet of space for exhibits in the agricultural building. The swine barns have pens for 1,000 head. The sheep pens will accommodate 200 head. There are ten acres set aside for farm machinery exhibits. The live stock arena, where the judging will be done and where the parades of the prize winners will be held, is 400 by 200 feet and brilliantly illuminated by electric lights for the special programs at night. The half mile track has the reputation among the horsemen of being the fastest half mile track in the West. The grandstand has a seating capacity for 5,000 people. The brilliantly lighted horse show pavilion where the horse shows will be held each night has a seating capacity for 5,000 people.

### A Modest Request.

"Dear teacher," wrote little Edith's mother, "please excuse Edith for not coming to school yesterday. She fell in the mud. By doing the same you will greatly oblige, "HER MOTHER."

### Borax Prevents Fly Breeding.

Reliable authorities advise that a small amount of ordinary borax

sprinkled daily on manure will effectively prevent the breeding of the house fly. Similarly, borax applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables or cellars, will prevent fly eggs from hatching. Borax will not kill the adult fly nor prevent it from laying eggs, but its thorough use will prevent breeding. In the case of garbage cans or refuse piles, two ounces of borax to the can will effectively prevent breeding. Borax is not a poisonous substance and the feeding of garbage that contains it, to hogs, is not likely to be a serious matter. Borax is readily available in all parts of the country and has the advantage of being comparatively non-poisonous and non-inflammable and readily soluble in water and easy to handle.

### The Charm of Good English.

Chance one day threw me in the company of a young English girl for an hour or so, and I have never forgotten the delightful impression she made upon me. She was not beautiful—on the contrary, she was rather plain, and was, though becomingly, most simply dressed. Neither was her conversation brilliant; but it was pleasant and sensible and she spoke in a low and gentle voice which was in itself a delight. She expressed herself in the simplest language, but never did she fail to use good English—I wonder if we realize how exceedingly rare that is—and oh, the beautiful absence of slang! With not a trace of affectation, the words were pronounced clearly, each syllable receiving its just due, not one slurred over in the slipshod manner which is so common. The effect was as pleasing and as restful as that of music and it has lingered pleasantly in my memory ever since. We all wish to be charming. Here is one way open to everyone alike. So many really well educated and refined girls allow themselves to grow careless in this particular, not realizing, perhaps, the importance of it. Suppose we go seriously to work to correct careless grammar, slipshod pronunciation, and unnecessarily loud voices, and see if the result is not worth the effort.

A large majority of the numerous lightning fires in the state in the past few weeks occurred in unrodded buildings, according to reports filed in the office of the State Fire Marshal.

### Films Developed Free.

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



**All Silk Crepe \$1.98**  
de China Waist  
Exquisite colorings. Peach, white, black, white, pink, the new charcoal shade and black. Simple collar and cuffs of embroidered organdie. Small pearl buttons. Sizes 32 to 44. State size and color. No. 2436A155. Prepaid \$1.98



**Surprise Value at 49c**  
Of black and white Twilled Flannel with yoke effect. Front and back. Three-quarter length sleeves finished with cuffs of white pique. Collar of white pique. Trimmed with satin ribbon in contrasting color. Sizes 32 to 44. Black and white striped only. State size. No. 2436A155. Prepaid 49c



**A Typical Value 98c**  
Dressy waist of Mercerized Poplin. Full length sleeves; graduated cuffs. Collar and vest of white embroidered organdie. Front fastening. Back has deep square collar of poplin; smart yoke in front. In tan, blue or lavender. This beautiful model is a typical Charles William value. Sizes 32 to 44. State color and size. No. 2436A155. Prepaid 98c



**A Genuine Bargain at 79c**  
Smart tailored waist of Bedford Cord. Three-quarter length sleeves. White pearl buttons. Loose collar, rounded in front and square in back. In blue stripe, lavender stripe or tan stripe. State color and size. Sizes 32 to 44. No. 2436A155. Prepaid 79c

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**79c**  
**This Exquisite Dress**  
The BABY JOYCE. Baby's short dress of Swiss embroidery. Front yoke of lace and embroidery, outlined with wash ribbon through fancy beading. Pack yoke cluster tucked. Skirt entirely of exquisite Swiss embroidery. Neck and sleeves finished with narrow embroidered ruffles. White only with either pink or blue ribbon. This sweet frock is but one of a great variety of Charles William values. Sizes 6 months, 1 yr. and 2 yrs. State size and color of ribbon. No. 2526A2352. Prepaid 79c

**79c**  
**The style of the season \$5.98**  
To illustrate how quickly new styles are shown by the Charles William Dress Store, we display the new basque model introduced this summer at Frenet's Paris opening. When you are examining this in your home, Fifth Avenue shops will be showing it at their exhibitions. The basque model will dominate winter styles. This model specially designed for the Charles William customers is of lustrous satin. The gracefully draped waist, soft girle and modish pleated tunic give intensely becoming lines. Ample width for walking. Buttons of satin generously used. Semi-roll collar of fresh hemstitched linen. At our price you are making an unusual saving. Black, navy or Copenhagen. Sizes 32 to 44. State color and size. No. 2426A1625. Prepaid, \$5.98



**Suede Gloves 50c**  
Fine quality Suede (undressed kid); soft, velvety; seams stitched in silk; wear well. A regular 98c value, never before sold for 50c. Unlined or warmly lined with fleeced fancy cloth. Reindeer tan or medium grey. Sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2. State color, size, and whether lined or unlined. No. 2226A3332. Prepaid, 50c



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## The Bridge to Better Farming

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It is a perpetual clearinghouse of information, both by special bulletins, reports and records of actual successful application of Dry-Farming principles, and in its annual sessions it becomes a forum for the discussion of every problem concerning the welfare of every farmer in, not only America, but the world at large.

The next annual session of the International Dry-Farming Congress

Eight mammoth buildings containing the \$20,000 United States Government display, the Dairy and Livestock Show, the Industrial and Commercial Exposition, the Kansas Counties Exhibit, Auto displays, Implements, Vehicles, Foreign and Interstate Soil-Products Exhibit, the great land show of the American Railroads.

\$10,000 worth of premiums. Prizes for everybody—for nations, for states, for counties, for individuals—for every farmer who wishes to enter. Prizes range all the way from a \$300 Tractor Engine down to a silver trophy cup.

Amusements galore. Grand scenic productions, entertainments, program music of all kinds sufficient to make the great event a veritable World's Fair.

Make arrangements to be there. Join the International Dry-Farming Congress now. Membership fee \$1 annually, Life Membership \$25. Each member entitled to a seat at all of the sessions of the Congress, which will discuss every important phase of Dry-Farming methods.

Join whether you can come or not so you can get the bulletins, reports, records of Dry-Farming experiments, conclusions of Agricultural Colleges, Departments of Agriculture, trained scientists and practical farmers.

The best methods to be always sure of a crop will be sent to every member of this wonderful agricultural organization. The information you will receive is vital to your success. It has made thousands of farmers better farmers because they have either attended former sessions or have received reports issued by the International Dry-Farming Congress headquarters from month to month.

Full particulars in Congress and Exposition book—list of amusements, premiums, programs for the sessions—all sent you free of charge. Let us hear from you now before you forget it. **SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS, 211 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kansas.**

### Meets at Wichita, October 7-17

in connection with the International Soil-Products Exposition, the International Congress of Farm Women and the Wichita Fair and Exposition. It is the grandest and most important Exposition ever held in the Southwest.



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**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.** Age 21 to 50. Good salary. Write Osmont, 44-F, St. Louis.

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

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR 25 TO** 30 dairy cows, close to small town. Work consists of milking cows, feeding and caring for them and separating milk. Wages, \$50 per month. J. P. Nolan, Garden City, Kan.

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**\$100 FOR YOU—YOU CAN MAKE \$100** a month easily by acting as our agent. Business everywhere. No capital required. Your opportunity. Will you improve it? Write today for our liberal terms. Moore Monument Co., 33 East Third St., Sterling, Illinois.

**MAKE \$100.00 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. 161, Chicago.

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**OZARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND** at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

**RANCHES—I HAVE TWO GOOD** ranches for sale on easy terms. For information apply to J. R. Phelan, Alliance, Neb.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE—DEAL WITH** owner for 160 acres creek valley, alfalfa, corn, wheat, well improved farm. H. H. Burns, Argonia, Sumner Co., Kan.

**A 320 FARM IN SETTLED COMMUNITY,** rich soil, no sand; full cost \$200; must have your filing right. Write County Surveyor, Kimball, Neb.

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

**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.

**FOR SALE—MODERN EIGHT-ROOM** house and barn, 3 lots, fruit trees and garden. Mrs. A. E. Jones, 1152 Washburn Ave., Topeka, 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.

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**WANTED—TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM** or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**137 ACRES, WALLACE COUNTY LAND,** at \$8 per acre. Will take good 5-passenger auto in up to \$500, balance paid cash and part time if wanted. John Bygren, Weskan, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—480 ACRES** of irrigated land in the famous San Luis Valley, Colorado; 6 miles south of Alamosa. For further information write P. E. Benson, Littleton, Iowa.

**STOCK FARM—1,500 ACRES, 100 IN** cultivation, abundant grass and water, on good public road, 10 miles from Cleburne; fine place to raise stock; small cash payment, balance on easy terms at low rate of interest. Owner, Box 16, Cleburne, Texas.

**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.

**WOOD AND WATER—THE FARMERS** of our great prairies will appreciate the value of a country with plenty of wood and water, along with good farm land. You can get all that on the Kansas City Southern Railway. Ask for particulars. Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, Room 414 K. C. S. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-** tlers; 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.

**FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—300 ACRES** wheat land, 8 miles east Garden City, 3 miles north Pierceville, Kan. Smooth land, deep black soil. Price, \$2,600. J. H. Bolens, 115 Robinson St., Danville, Ill.

**SHIELDS RIVER VALLEY IS MON-** tana's best farm lands by actual prize tests. 200 acres, fenced, level, running water, fine meadow, 120 acres plowed for spring planting, \$40 per acre. Hogs, dairying, general farming. Smaller and larger farms, \$18.00 up. Easy terms. Good roads. Close to railroad. Good town. Your opportunity. Act now. John Hefferlin, Owner, Livingston, Montana.

## CATTLE.

**GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-** ers. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

**CARLOAD OF TWO-YEAR-OLD HIGH** grade Jersey heifers. Geo. Ald, Gallatin, Mo.

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

**HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—ONE** thoroughbred Holstein bull 22 months old, and one three-quarter blood three months old. Miles Perkins, Kirwin, Kan.

**FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD MILCH COWS,** two Guernseys, two Jerseys; fresh short time. Also a fine registered Jersey bull one year old. Write for description and price. E. L. G. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

**FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-** posing 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.

## HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—MARCH** boars for sale. Write for prices. B. F. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

**FOR SALE—POLAND CHINA SPRING** pigs. Best of big-type breeding; \$15 each, September delivery. J. D. Henry, Lecompton, 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.

## TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**WANTED—ALFALFA SEED, SWEET** clover, red clover, etc. Send samples. Hayes Seed House, 524-526 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ALFALFA, SWEET CLO-** ver, red clover, timothy, etc. Samples free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

**SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE AND** yellow, 16 cents pound. W. M. King, Mason, Kentucky.

**ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED FOR SALE** at 10 cents per pound, by A. J. Inscho, Phone 6612, Independence, Kan.

**HOME GROWN ALFALFA SEED, \$6.00** per bushel; sacks free. Guaranteed free from any foreign seed. T. F. Kreipe, Route 16, Tecumseh, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ABOUT 300 TONS OF AL-** falfa and about 100 tons of good prairie hay. Will sell in carload lots, but prefer to sell all together. Chas. I. Zirkle & Co., Garden City, Kan.

## POULTRY.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY** breed. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. Wheeler & Wyllie, Manhattan, Kan.

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

**FAWN AND WHITE, ALSO PURE** White Indian Runners, Pekin Ducks, White Guinea, Geese, Chickens. Stock only. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

**R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM** Ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

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

**OUR WHITE ROCKS HAVE WON MA-** jority prizes wherever shown. I have 200 for sale, cockerels and pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. We also can furnish matured cockerels for shows. W. K. Trumbo, Rose-land, Kan.

**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.

## PATENTS.

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

## BEE SUPPLIES.

**FOR SALE—BEES IN 10-FRAME HIVES,** first class shape. \$4.50 per colony. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND** Personal Property.—On Wednesday, September 2, 1914, The S. E. & of Sec. 24 and the N. E. & of Sec. 25, T. 13, R. 13, S. 20, in Auburn Township, Shawnee Co., Kansas. 270 acres tillable, watered by stream, springs and wells. Improvements, good 2-story 8-room house, barn 40 x 80 ft., milk house, chicken house. Land fenced. 20 miles southwest of Topeka, 14 miles northwest of Burlingame, 8 miles northeast of Harveyville, 5 miles from Auburn and Dover. Crop included, consisting of 105 acres corn, 5 acres kafir corn, hay, alfalfa, millet, in barn or stack. Liberal terms, and for further information address owner, J. F. Faimon, Auburn, Kan., or The Dover State Bank, Dover, Kan. There will be sold at the same time 38 cattle, 9 horses, and farm implements. Sale commences at 10 a. m. Land to be sold at 1:30 p. m. J. F. Faimon, Col. W. A. Bowles, auctioneer. H. M. Phillips, clerk.

## HORSES AND MULES

**SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE, FROM** herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

## HONEY.

**HONEY FOR SALE—GUARANTEED** strictly pure extracted honey for sale in 60-pound cans. The Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Cheek & Walling, Props., Las Animas, Colo.

## TOBACCO.

**FOR SALE—FINE LEAF, CHEWING** and smoking tobacco. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks Tobacco Co., Adams, Tenn.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**1914 TWO-SPEED YALE MOTORCYCLE,** demonstrator; used very little; bargain. J. C. Harding Co., 106 E. Sixth St., Topeka.

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

## DOGS.

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

## Bargains in Land

**Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free** Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

**WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.** REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

**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. HURLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

**ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks,** hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. Teter & Co., Little Rock, Ark.

**FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast** Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see. The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Mo.

**North Central Kansas—160 acres on Saline** River. River crosses one corner. 90 a. second bottom in cult., balance fine bluestem grass. Price, \$30 per acre. Easy terms. J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.

**320 ACRES DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.** Fully equipped for good business, 25 choice cows. Good improvements. Horses, implements. Will sell part or all, one-third cash, terms to suit buyer. Write for particulars. F. D. WEBB, Sterling, Kansas.

**BRENTER'S OPPORTUNITY.** Lyon Co. 80 imp., 60 a. cult., 10 a. alfalfa, \$3,200; mtg. \$1,600. 80 a. unimp., well located, \$2,800; easy terms. Now is your time to own a farm. Other good bargains. List free. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

**160 ACRES, 5 1/2 miles Chanute; 90 a. cult.,** some creek bottom, good house, large barn, 1 mi. school, free gas. Will carry \$5,500 at 5 per cent. Price, \$8,000. Other good farms. J. L. TAYLOR, Chanute, Kan.

**NOTICE—We are making exchanges of all** kinds of property, no matter where located. Send your description at once and get terms. No fees. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Dept. 6, Riverton, Nebraska.

**FARM OF 320 ACRES FOR SALE—11** miles of Clayton, New Mexico. Well improved with 80 acres in crop; near school, church and daily mail. Ten head of stock, cows, horses, mules. Owner invites correspondence. Will sell cheap. JOHN FENNER, Clayton, New Mexico.

**14 Quarter Sections, 2 to 6 miles from** Richfield, county seat Morton County. Will sell by quarters, halves or sections, to suit purchaser. Price, \$7.50 to \$9 per acre, half cash, balance 5 years at 7%; in shallow water district. Hundreds of bargains in good farms in proven territory. Theo. Darcey, the Land Man, Offerle, Kan.

**SPECIAL SNAP.** Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

**FARM OF 640 ACRES FOR SALE** in Morris County, Kansas, within radius of 8 miles having four towns, on three different railroads; fenced all around and cross-fenced hog-tight; 80 acres in alfalfa; all goes with farm; 190 acres in pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation; wheat made 30 bushels to the acre; will be sold all right; all necessary buildings on place; also new Perfection silo, 185 tons. Write owner, David Goertz, Route 4, Hillsboro, Kansas.

## Look At This

**230 ACRES, 8 miles McAlester; 75 acres** tillable, balance pasture. \$12.50 per acre. Worth \$20. \$2,000 incumbrance, 4 years. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

**CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—Write for** descriptive price list of corn, wheat, clover and bluegrass farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory. 100 improved farms described and priced in Callaway County, the home of the big bluegrass pasture and the banner mule country of the world. HAMILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 5, Fulton, Mo.

**MR. BENTER, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.** 160 acres well improved; 60 fine pasture, 20 prairie meadow, balance cultivation; some good alfalfa land. For quick sale, \$3,600. Small payments buys it. Write for description and list of Labette County bargains. D. H. WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

**EASTERN KANSAS LAND.** Forty acres, 4 miles of Ottawa, Kansas. Thirty acres in cultivation; ten acres bluegrass pasture, orchard, seven-room house, barn, chicken house, other outbuildings, spring and well; half mile of school and church. Price, \$62.50 per acre. Write for list. GUY R. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

**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.

**IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS** In the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Most profitable farming in the world; 5 to 7 cuttings annually with average price above \$14 five years past; finest fruit in America; better climate than Kansas; cheapest water; lowest taxation and freight rates; best and cheapest irrigated land anywhere; will sell 20 acres or more on terms to suit, or accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars. STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

**160 ACRES** Six miles of good town; all smooth land, good 5-room house, large barn and other outbuildings, well and cistern. Owner will sell on easy terms. For full particulars address ALLEN MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

## FOR SALE

Modern six-room house and 1 1/2 lots in Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas. Easy terms. Gas, electricity, bath, paved streets, taxes paid, one block from Santa Fe station and car line, four blocks from main street; outbuildings and good shade. Good investment as a rental. Hasn't been idle a month since built. Write Chas. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**HUSH! LISTEN!** Same old story—boys all gone, old folks can't work it. 640-acre farm 4 mi. out, 160 cultivated, balance fenced pasture; 6-room frame house, barn 24x38, cow shed, 14x60, three granaries, good well and windmill, some fruit and forest trees. All good soil, smooth farm land; telephone connections and R. F. D. at door. Price, \$12.50 per acre. Thirty young cows and bunch of young mares may be bought too. Come and see the big crop and buy this farm. E. W. ALBRIGHT, Brewster, Kansas.

## ALFALFA AND CORN FARM

Northeastern Oklahoma—first and second river bottom; 715 acres, 550 cultivated; 40 fine timber; balance meadow; abundance of water; natural gas for house use; finest soil. Great bargain at \$45 per acre. Terms. BEARD LAND CO., Muskogee, Okla.

## IRRIGATED ALFALFA FARM

I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 320 acres, every acre good; well pumping 1,500 gallons water per minute, 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plains view shallow water district. No junk considered. J. WALTER DAY, OWNER, Plainview, Texas.

**FOR SALE—320 acres of slightly rolling** upland, with part of it low enough that it will raise alfalfa; 4-room frame house, nice little barn for 8 head of horses, granary for 1,000 bushels of grain, splendid well of soft water; 290 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 100 acres rented for wheat, one-third to purchaser; 190 acres for spring crops. This farm is so situated that grain and feed crops always command a good price from ranch owners in the Brookville district. A bargain at \$45.00 an acre. Write for list of 100 Central Kansas farms for sale. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

**FREE CANADIAN HOMESTEADS.** Why pay \$50.00 to be located? We give you full information where the best lands are in Western Canada and British Columbia that are close to railroad and town; name of guide on the ground; full directions to get maps and plats free; how to get home-seekers' tickets; everything you need to know and locate yourself, all for \$3.00. Remit amount by P. O. money order and we will send you the complete information at once. CANADIAN HOMESTEAD COMPANY, 75 Sixth St., Portland, Ore. For reference, The Farm Magazine Company, 411 Panama Bldg., Portland, Ore.

## FOR QUICK SALE

**A FINE VILLAGE HOME—3 LOTS,** barn, auto shed, fuel shed, well and windmill, chicken yard and house, residence of 6 rooms in good order, in one of best small towns of the wheat belt of Kansas. New high school just finished a year ago. Property rents at \$144 per year and is rented year round. Price, \$2,200.


**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A** good druggist. Good stock of drugs—fine fixtures—soda fountain which is taking in 5 to 8 dollars per day on cold drinks alone. Stock well located in one of the best small cities of Colorado. City and suburbs has population of 10,000. Right man can get this on easy proposition. Won't remain long on market. About \$3,300 will take it.

**ONE OF THE BEST FRUIT RANCHES** in famous Canon City fruit belt. Three acres of mature apples—best varieties—fine 7-room house well finished, furnace heated, good brick barn, shingle roof, apple cellar, good outbuildings. Several cherry trees and raspberries. Apple crop which is now two-thirds matured that will be 1,200 to 1,500 boxes and price will be right this year. This place can be bought for \$5,000. One-half can remain at 8 per cent for 3 years. Here is one of the best propositions for a man who has been a hard-working farmer and wants to retire to a fine climate and have a little work a part of the year.

Address GEM REALTY CO., Canon City, Colorado. Box 456.



**ASH GROVE CEMENT**



**Septic Tanks**  
Protect Your Family's Health

With a concrete septic tank you can have the convenience of toilet and bath in the home. Cess pools are prohibited in cities because they are dangerous to health. A concrete septic tank is not hard to build, neither is the cost high.

For a septic tank or any concrete structure you should use only the best cement. Being finer ground, ASH GROVE CEMENT possesses greater efficiency and is acknowledged the best.

Buy Ash Grove Cement of your dealer.

**Valuable Book Free**

At great expense we have published a 112 page book, "Permanent Farm Improvements" containing complete plans and building instructions for more than 75 concrete structures—128 illustrations. It is a farmer's hand-book on concrete construction.

Send us your name and address and we will send you the book free.

**ASH GROVE LIME & PORTLAND CEMENT CO.**  
702 Grand Avenue Temple,  
Dept. C. Kansas City, Mo.

## LIVE STOCK AND WAR

Every line of business is much concerned at the present time as to what will be the effect of the European war upon conditions in this country. The live stock conditions up to the present time have been especially favorable during the past year. While some of the pastures have not been quite as good as formerly, due to the damage done by the dry year preceding, the country is full of feed and cattle generally are in fairly good pasture condition. There seems to be a disposition, as in former years of plentiful feed crops, to let much of the feed value of these crops get away from us. It would seem that under present conditions, with the war raging in Europe, every possible effort should be made to realize to the fullest extent on the feed crops grown.

There is probably some disposition on the part of stock growers to feel that the war will create an exceptionally strong demand for beef, pork and other live stock products, and that they will reap rich rewards. While this is true to a considerable extent, the matter of transporting our products must enter into the question; for no matter how great the demand for the product, the transportation problem must be solved in order that the proper outlet be secured.

No man can prophesy what the future has in store for the live stock business. We have absolutely no precedents to go by, as no one living today has ever seen such a crisis in the affairs of the world as exists at present in Europe. Those interested in producing live stock and agricultural products probably have less cause for uneasiness than any other class. Food is a necessity and all other demands must be secondary. About the only thing that those interested in live stock can do is to keep cool and handle their live stock in such a manner as to get them on the market at the least expense possible.

## FIELD NOTES

**The Great Jersey Sale of the Year.**  
Attention is called to the ad of Parkdale Farm Company, Kane, Illinois, on October 14, 1914. This company will offer 150 head of registered Jersey cattle. The sale will be under the management of B. C. Settles, of Palmyra, Mo., and it will probably be the greatest offering of heavy producing Jerseys that will be sold this year. Two of the greatest champion butter-bred bulls of the world, Loretta D's Champion 72983 and Oonan's Champion Torono 106127, will head this sale. Loretta D's Jacoba Irene, test 14 pounds 14 ounces of butter in seven days, and other famous producers. Oonan's Champion Torono is one of the greatest sires of high producers, being the sire of 63 Register of Merit daughters. The cows and heifers to go in this sale comprise one of the best offerings made for some time. Among them will be a daughter and three granddaughters of the great Jacoba Irene 146448, the cow with a record of 1,122 pounds 2 ounces butter in one year. There will be over fifty cows and heifers by Loretta D's Champion and practically all of these granddaughters of Loretta D will be bred to Oonan's Champion Torono. The entire offering will consist of daughters and granddaughters of the greatest sires of the breed. This is a dispersion sale. Every animal on the farm will be sold, and on account of the severe drought through this section there will be bargains in this sale. Western breeders should not overlook this opportunity, and should write at once to B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo., for catalog. Look up the ad in Kansas Farmer. It will interest Jersey breeders. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

## Jackson County Breeders' Association.

A change has been made this week in the advertising of the breeders of Jackson County, who have been for some time strong to co-operate in advertising their community as a live stock center. The breeders of this county are most progressive and through their organization will do much to attract attention to their county. The new plan of handling their advertising keeps prominently before the public, by means of the double-column card with its monogram, the fact that these men are unitedly boosting the cause of improved live stock in the county. The individual card of each breeder now appears under its proper head. Membership in the association is established through the small monogram in each card. Wherever these monograms appear through the live stock advertising columns, they serve as trade marks connecting the breeder with the organization which is doing so much to advance the cause of live stock in the county. The organization conducted a splendid live stock and agricultural fair in Holton last fall and will hold another this year, September 30-October 2. It will pay to watch the advertising of the members of this association.

A very unusual offer is being made on this page in offering to put truck in actual service for a couple of days on some representative farms in this territory. This offer is made through Kansas Farmer, and the advertiser will put a truck, absolutely free of charge, in actual service for a couple of days, to let anyone see the value of it, if he is interested. If interested, do not hesitate to write at once to Box 22, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

E. E. Laughlin, Rich Hill, Mo., has some very choice rams one and two years old that will not only meet the need of the grade flock but the more exacting registered flock. He has had in succession two rams that were flock headers of two of America's most noted Shropshire breeders, and the rams for sale are sired by Imported C. H. Justice (010035R). These are not culled-over rams, but each year they are just what are raised from his selected flock. These rams are being priced to move, and when you write you will be surprised to learn how cheap they are, and then when they come you will not fail to appreciate well-bred stock. Mr. Laughlin lives only six miles from the Kansas state line, which makes it small expense to get them to the

Comfortable Homes FOR LESS MONEY  
Sensible Buildings

## BEST ROOFING LESS THAN COST

We bought this roofing from a manufacturer of one of the finest roofings in the U. S. It is the "mill ends"—coming two or three pieces to the roll. Same goods exactly at less than factory cost. Nails and cement free. We put an iron-clad guarantee on it. You'll want some this fall. Other grades listed in our catalog; also corrugated roofing at direct-to-consumer prices. Fill in the coupon.

**1-Ply Per Roll 100 Sq. Ft. 85c**  
**3-Ply Per Roll 100 Sq. Ft. \$1.25**

## New and Used LUMBER!

**TRUST BUSTING PRICES** We are the big trust-busters. If you are going to build a house or a barn, sit down and give us a list of what you will need in lumber, hardware, etc. Shingles, millwork, doors, window sashes, nails, etc., etc., (everything for the builder) are listed in our finely illustrated catalog. The coupon brings it. "We sell it for less."

## Ready Mixed Paint 84c PAINT GALLON

Paint 84c. We bought 15,000 gallons of this fine paint at a sale. It formerly sold for \$1.50 a gallon under another trademark. You save exactly 66c on every gallon. Order from this ad—give color. Money back if not satisfactory.

## QUICK SAFE DELIVERY—The Customer is Always Right!!

No delay—our stock is complete. On every foot of lumber, every foot of roofing, every lock or anything else that we send you goes our ironclad guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money back. Our business is founded on fair, square dealing. This with lowest prices and highest quality are our watchwords. We refer you to the publishers of this paper or to the Commonwealth National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., as to our reliability.

## Get This Big Catalog

Thousands of bargains are listed in it besides the ones above—wire fence, nails, heating supplies, glass, etc., etc. It is fully illustrated—you can tell just what to order. It is our only salesman—and means a saving to you of three middle-men's profits. Write for it today. Use the coupon or simply send a postal.

**KING'S HOUSEWRECKING, SALVAGE & LUMBER CO.**  
1726 Troost Avenue. Kansas City, Mo.

## King's Housewrecking Salvage &amp; Lumber Co.

1726 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.

Please send your big illustrated catalog.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

## HUMBOLDT HOLLOW TILE SILOS

ECONOMICAL, INDESTRUCTIBLE, FIRE-PROOF.

No hoops to tighten. Will not twist or blow down. No painting necessary. Will not burn or rot.

Manufactured by

**THE HUMBOLDT BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
Humboldt, Kansas.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET "A" FOR DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

## 505 Bu. GRAIN BIN BUTLER'S SPECIAL \$61.90

CORRUGATED METAL. --- RAT AND FIRE-PROOF.

The best metal grain bin for the price in the world. Defies competition. We make all styles. This is not our highest grade bin, but is splendid value. Keeps grain in perfect condition. Large door and other features. Ask for prices of different kinds and grades, also valuable circular giving opinions of experts on storing grain for higher prices.

Butler Mfg. Co., 1209 W. Tenth St., Kansas City, Missouri

readers of Kansas Farmer. If you need a ram, don't fail to look up his card and write to him. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

## Big Kansas Holstein Sale.

On September 23, W. G. Merritt & Son will sell at public sale their entire herd of pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, six registered bulls and ten registered cows and heifers; such animals as Sir Mechthilde Dleuwerth 45426, Segis Pontiac Perfection 68500, Woodcroft Hartog 70421 and Sir Payne Moore 124371. Such cows as Viola Ormsby Mercedes DeKol Aaggie 147728, Royal Maid DeKol Aaggie 75413, Lady Veman June 162063, Ida DeKol Aaggie 66943, and sons and daughters of these great animals. Nearly all of the best known families are represented here. Take Sir Payne Moore 124371 as an example. He is sired by Sir Alta Payne 81861 and his dam is Fanny Bell Moore 95368, a half sister of Lady Reka Moore, the grand champion of Wisconsin last year. She also was second in the aged class at the National Dairy Show at Chicago, October 23 to November 1, 1913. Lady Reka Moore was sold to Colonel French of Iowa for \$2,500, her former owners keeping her calf. Fanny Bell Moore 95368 has an A. R. O. record of 24.52 pounds butter fat in seven days produced as a three-year-old. Sir Payne Moore is as good an individual as you can find and will be a credit to any herd, as for their cows and heifers they are as good as has ever been offered in Kansas. As for their grade herd, which consists of 64 head from yearlings to eight-year-old cows, these are the large-type heavy producing kind, having been bred for cream as well as quantity. Average butter fat test for the entire herd last two years has been 3.6 per cent butter fat. These range from seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths pure, are all well marked, gentle and easy milkers with good tests and udders. Some thirty of these are bred to freshen in September, October and November. Some are just fresh, others to freshen in the spring. Will suit the requirements of any farmer or dairyman. All animals tuberculin tested and eligible to enter any state. The entire herd will be state inspected before the sale. This sale will be held on the farm in their dairy barn 2 1/2 miles northwest of Great Bend, on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, rain or shine. See their ad in this issue and write for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Riverside Shorthorn Herd, owned by H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan., is one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle in the state. Some of the best Cruickshank fam-

## Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay \$24

Buy the New Butterfly No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 35 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-3 shown here. It saves in cream. Postal brings free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" price. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.** No. 2191 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

## CORN HARVESTER

All steel, will last a lifetime. Only weighs 175 lbs. Either 1 or 2 men. One horse cuts 2 rows. Sold direct at wholesale prices. Every machine warranted. We also make the Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes. Prices very low. Write today for free circular—it will pay you.

**F. WYATT MFG. CO.,** Salina, Kansas, 906 N. Fifth St.

Illies are represented. The herd is headed by Clipper Model by Orange Model, W. A. Bettridge's present herd bull. He is a grandson of the famous show cow, Imported Cicely by Prince Victor. This cow has a phenomenal show ring record. Mr. Holmes also has a young bull called King Clipper by Cicely's King. This young herd bull is a most promising individual and will most assuredly be heard from in the future if he continues to improve in the next year as he has during the past. Mr. Holmes, assisted by Tom Minton, will be out with a small show herd this fall, headed by Clipper Model. They expect to show at a number of the fairs and will be glad to meet anyone interested in Shorthorn cattle. You should certainly look up their herd at the fairs. They are offering some good representatives of the breed for sale at the present time. They are being priced well worth the money. Look up their card and in writing kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The attention of Hampshire breeders is called to the card of George C. Mosher, of Hillycroft Farm. Mr. Mosher has an extra good offering, all ages, and his herd is made up of representatives of the breed. If you want Hampshires that are champion-bred and good individuals, look up his card in the Hampshire column and write him for prices and pedigrees. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## TIP TOP CONCRETE MIXER SENT ON 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Does the work of a \$250 machine. Operated by hand. Power machines also.

ONLY \$50

AGENTS WANTED.



You cannot afford to mix concrete with a shovel when you can buy a machine for \$50 that will save you \$4 to \$5 a day on labor alone. Here is what you have been looking for—a concrete mixer that will mix anything. Easier handled than an ordinary mixing box, can be set up or taken down in one minute; will last a life time. Can be operated by one man or it will mix enough to keep six men busy. For farmers and contractors it has no equal. Will mix 2 1/2 cubic feet at a batch. Has the capacity of a 5-foot machine without a hoist. We put this machine out on ten days' trial. Mixer can't be beaten for silo work. Write for descriptive circular.

**JAS. A. BOWYER, GENERAL AGENT.**  
617 West Third St., Topeka, Kansas.

I am interested in developing the motor truck for farm use. I believe it will do the work of three or four teams at the upkeep cost of one, and I want to prove it to myself. So I'll put a truck in actual service for a couple of days—FREE—on a few representative farms in the territory covered by Kansas Farmer, as I travel through it. No expense or obligation—just write and tell me the size of your farm and what you raise. I'll write you when I'll be in your neighborhood. G. A. V., Box 22, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## BUCKEYE SELF SUPPORTING SILO ROOF

Cheaper than wood. Will last longer. No need refilling silo; adds 5 feet to height. Quickly and easily erected. Write for Our Roof Bulletin.

**THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.**  
547 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Telegraphers Make \$55 to \$165 Per Mo.

You can learn quickly and cheaply and earn board while learning. Graduate into a paying job. Write for catalog.

**SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL,**  
Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

**—OTTAWA—**  
**Business College**  
OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE



# AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE HERD OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Great Bend, Kansas, Wednesday, September 23, 1914

**75 Head** BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS **75 Head**

16 Registered Animals, 59 High Grade Cows and Heifers

7-8 to 15-16 PURE

**The Best Families Represented. Tuberculin Tested, State Inspected**

Of course you are going to the State Fair, September 12 to 19. Arrange to leave the Fair one day and visit this herd, select the animals you want, and if you can't come to the sale, mail your bids to F. W. Brinkman, Clerk of Sale.

This herd is headed by Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertji 45426, one of the most prepotent bulls in the county. He will have four daughters in this sale that averaged 10,000 pounds milk in one year with first calves; these are grades. He is backed by Segis Pontiac Perfection 68500, whose dam has an A. R. O. record of 22.52 pounds butter fat in seven days. We offer Woodcroft Hartog 70421 and Sir Fayne Mooie 124371, whose dam, Fanny Belle Mooie 95368, has an A. R. O. record of 24.52 pounds butter fat made as a three-year-old.

Such cows as Viola Ormsby Mercedes DeKol Aaggie 147728, Royal Maud DeKol Aaggie 75413, Lady Veman Jane 162063, Ida DeKol Aaggie 66943, and sons and daughters of these great animals are offered.

## No Illinois Cattle Here

We offer our grade herd of 59 strictly high-grade cows and heifers from yearlings to eight years of age. There is no better grade herd in the Middle West. Large, well-marked, sound in every respect, and every one a heavy milker—no outlaws.

Automobile hacks will meet all trains. Lunch on the ground. Catalogues mailed on request.

AUCTIONEERS, SNYDER & BALES.

F. W. BRINKMAN, CLERK.

A. T. & S. F. and Missouri Pacific Railroads. One and one-half miles north and one mile west of Court House.

**W. G. Merritt & Sons, Owners, Great Bend, Kansas**

## GRAFF'S FIRST ANNUAL MULEFOOT HOG SALE

At Rosendale, Mo., Thursday, October 1, 1914.

Sixty Head of March and April Boars and Gilts. Seven Yearling Boars. Ten Head of Tried Sows bred to farrow in December and January.

This offering is sired by the famous herd boar, Dodger Chief, and out of champion dams. Dodger Chief will sell on day of sale. Send name for catalog at once.

ERNEST E. GRAFF --:- ROSENDALE, MISSOURI

## COMBINATION LIVE STOCK SALE, ALLEN COUNTY STOCK BREEDERS' ASSN. FAIR GROUNDS, IOLA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 3 AND 4, 10:30 A. M.

FIRST DAY: Cattle—One Shorthorn, four Angus. Horses—Seven Percherons, one Standard-bred, and two Shetlands. Hogs—Twenty-five Polands, six Durocs, nine Berkshires. Sheep—Four Shropshires. One Jack.

SECOND DAY: Dairy stock. Some well-bred animals have been consigned. Jerseys—Forty-one head. Holsteins—Seven head. (One of these cows has a 11.37-pound record as a two-year-old.) Dutch Belted—One bull.

Auctioneers—Col. H. D. Smock in Charge. Col. W. C. Mills. W. E. WATKINS, Secretary, Iola, Kansas.

Write for Catalog.

### POLAND CHINAS

#### BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.

Seventy-five splendid old original big-boned Spotted Poland China Spring Pigs to offer; single pigs, pairs or trios; 23 gilts bred for August and September farrow. Write your wants before buying elsewhere. I will save you money. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Jersey bulls and bred heifers.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (Just South of St. Louis.)

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 858913, A173859, and Logan Price. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trios. Prices reasonable.

OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas.

### BEN FRANK'S POLANDS

One hundred Poland China spring pigs, the big type or the big medium type. I have the hogs and prices to please you.

BEN FRANK, Route 3, Jefferson City, Mo.

LYNN GROVE SPOTTED POLANDS. Choice fall boars and open fall gilts. We have Spotted Boy, Cainsville Boy, Billy Sunday, Lucky Judge, Brandywine, Clipper, Good Enough, Budweiser, Lineville Chief and Clipper breeding.

J. O. RILEY & SON, Cainsville, Mo.

#### BIG-TYPE HERD HEADERS.

Thirty head big-type Poland spring boars by noted sires. Thousand-pound herd header prospects out of big roomy sows sired by Missouri Jumbo, 590 pounds at 16 months, in breeding form. Prices right.

HENRY KOCH, Edina, Mo.

### WEDD & SONS, BARGAINS

Twenty choice big-type Poland China spring boars at prices that will move them. Also a few spring gilts. Everything guaranteed as represented.

GEO. WEDD & SONS, Spring Hill, Kansas.

#### 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.



**DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND.** Herd boars Sunny Colossus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed. WALTER DODSON, Denison, 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.

### A ORANGE AGAIN

Heads our Poland Chinas. Choice big fall boars, also 30 spring boars. Prices right.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

### SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, PLACE to work on farm; house to live in. Would like place by Sept. 1. R. Woods, Alma, Kan.

WANT A JOB AS GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER. Can give best of references as to ability and experience. J. F. Bolton, Route 1, Olpe, Kan.

MRS. FARMER, A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC woman will help with or take charge of your canning, sewing, housework. Wages reasonable. Box 47, Route 2, Perry, Kan.

MARRIED MAN, AGE 32, EXPERIENCED farmer, best of references, wants a place on farm by the month; separate house. C. E. Wilkerson, Route 2-13-28, Fredonia, Kan.

### FIELD NOTES

John Belcher Sells October 31. We are claiming October 31 for sale date at the John Belcher farm at Raymore, Mo. Please watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer of this sale and send your name early for a catalog.

L. V. O'Keefe Sells October 22. We are claiming October 22 for sale date for L. V. O'Keefe of Bucyrus, Kan. Mr. O'Keefe will offer a very high-class lot of spring boars and gilts mostly sired by Big Logan Ex. Later announcement of this sale will be made in Kansas Farmer.

## PUT YOUR MONEY IN PROFITABLE JERSEYS

And don't fail to take advantage of this splendid opportunity of attending the

## Big "Jacoba Irene" Loretta D" SALE OF 150 HEAD OF HEAVY PRODUCING JERSEYS

Owned by

PARKERDALE FARM COMPANY, AT KANE, ILLINOIS,  
(Five Miles North of Jerseyville, on C. & A. R. R.)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914

Sale is headed by two of the greatest "Champion Butter Blood" bulls in the world—LORETTA D'S CHAMPION 72983, and OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO 106127.

LORETTA D'S CHAMPION is the sire of Loretta D's Jacoba Irene, test 14 lbs. 14 ozs. butter in seven days (Register of Merit) test. Also sire of Loretta D's Champion's Son, who is the sire of three cows in the Register of Merit. His sire, Merry Maiden's Third Son, grand champion bull at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, sire of nine Register of Merit daughters. His dam, Loretta D. 141708, champion butter cow at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Butter test, 607 lbs. 0.9 ozs., in one year, Register of Merit test.

OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO, bred by C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass. Sire, Hood Farm Torono, the greatest sire of HIGH PRODUCERS the Jersey breed has ever known, sire of 63 Register of Merit daughters. Dam, Figgis 42d of Hood Farm 214292, Register of Merit test 513 lbs. butter in one year, she a daughter of Hood Farm Pogs 9th 55552, sire of 70 Register of Merit cows, a son of Hood Farm Pogs 40884, and the celebrated Figgis 76106, test 19 lbs. 15 ozs. and a grand champion winner at 13 years of age.

THERE WILL BE A DAUGHTER AND THREE GRANDDAUGHTERS OF THE GREAT JACOBIA IRENE 146443, the CHAMPION "long distance" cow, that made 1,121 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in one year.

THERE WILL BE OVER FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS IN THE SALE BY LORETTA D'S CHAMPION 72983. Practically all of these granddaughters of "Loretta D." will be bred and safe in calf to the CHAMPION BUTTER BLOOD BULL, OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO 106127, the richest bred "Hood Farm" bull in America today.

Sale is represented with daughters of LORETTA D'S CHAMPION, OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO, HEBRON'S KING, BLUE BELLE'S BLACK PRINCE, JACOBIA IRENE'S PREMIER, ROSETTE'S GUENON LAD, STOKES POGIS OF EDGEWOOD, GOLDWORTHY, GOLDSTREAM, THE KING'S GOLDEN INTEREST and other noted sires.

AN ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL OF EVERY ANIMAL ON THE FARM. NO RESERVE. AS WE ARE GOING OUT OF THE BUSINESS. EVERY ANIMAL TUBERCULIN TESTED AND IN PERFECT HEALTH.

WESTERN BREEDERS are especially invited to attend this sale. Owing to a very severe drouth in this particular section and in the middle states, we don't expect to see our cattle bring their worth; and this will be the best opportunity the far western buyers ever had to secure CHAMPION BUTTER BRED JERSEYS at a very low price. Carload buyers will be able to make good selections in this sale. THERE WILL BE BARGAINS AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE AT ONCE FOR LARGE CATALOG, which will be mailed on request to

**B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, PALMYRA, MISSOURI**

P. S.—Parties attending this sale will have ample time to reach Waterloo in plenty of time for the Shoemaker-Van Pelt-Mayne Co.'s sale on the 16th.

MR. J. F. LEFFLER sells sixty head of HEAVY PRODUCING JERSEYS at Callao, Mo., October 12. Arrange to attend, and go on to PARKERDALE FARM sale on the 16th.

**MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.**



## OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.

Under provisions of Chapter No. 222, Laws of 1907, the Grain Grading Commission appointed under said act met pursuant to published call at the governor's office in Topeka, Kansas, on the 15th day of June, 1914, and established the following grades of grain, to be known as Kansas Grades, to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1914.

J. B. NICHOLSON, Topeka, Kansas.  
A. C. BAILEY, Kinsley, Kansas,  
Grain Grading Commission.

## RULE 1.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or to some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

## RULE 2.

## General.

All wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and kafir corn that is in a heated condition, souring, or too damp to be safe for warehouse, or that is badly damaged, dirty, or where different kinds of grain are badly mixed with one another, shall be classed "Sample Grade," and the inspector shall make notation in the quality and condition, and whenever it is evident that wheat screening or other dirt has been mixed into wheat, the same shall not be graded better than sample grade.

## RULE 3.

## Live Weevil.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the type of wheat and test weight and note "Live Weevil."

## RULE 4.

## Plugged Cars.

Inspectors shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

## RULE 5.

## Reasons for Grading.

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their reports. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

## RULE 6.

## The Word "New."

The word "New" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of newly harvested wheat until August 1st of each year.

## RULE 7.

## Reinspections.

All orders for reinspection must be in the office within the first forty-eight hours following the original inspection, and in no case will grain be reinspected after a lapse of three days from the date of the original inspection.

## RULE 8.

## Claims.

All claims of damages against the inspectors or weighmasters must be filed in the office before the grain has left jurisdiction of this department.

## RULE 9.

## Mixed Wheat.

In case of an appreciable mixture of hard and soft wheat, red and white wheat, durum and spring wheat, with each other, it shall be graded according to quality thereof, and the kind of wheat predominating, shall be classed No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Mixed Wheat, and the inspector shall make notation describing its character.

## RULE 10.

## Sulphured Grain.

All oats or barley that has been chemically treated with sulphur shall be classed as "Sulphured Grain," and inspectors shall note same on certificates of inspection.

## NOTICE.

These official Kansas Grades are given us by the Grain Grading Commission, and will be the basis of all inspections made. Misunderstandings can be avoided by interested parties making themselves familiar with these rules.

## KANSAS TURKEY WHEAT.

No. 1 Kansas Turkey hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber colored type of the Turkey varieties, shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean, and shall contain not more than 5 per cent of yellow, hard, and weigh not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Kansas Turkey hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber colored type of the Turkey varieties, shall be sound, sweet, dry, and well cleaned, and shall contain not more than 5 per cent yellow hard and weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Kansas Turkey hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber colored type of the Turkey varieties, shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean, and shall contain not more than 5 per cent yellow hard and weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and may contain not more than 10 per cent yellow hard, and shall weigh not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry and well cleaned, and may contain not more than 10 per cent yellow hard, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, but not clean enough for No. 2, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow hard, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, tough, sprouted or from other causes so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow hard.

Rules Governing Dark and Yellow Hard Wheat.

Dark hard wheat and yellow hard wheat mixed more than 10 per cent shall grade the wheat predominating—dark and yellow, or yellow and dark—and inspection certificate issued accordingly; and the other specifications for each of these grades shall be the same as for Kansas hard winter wheat of the same grade.

No. 1 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry and well cleaned, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, but not clean enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, tough, sprouted, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.

No. 1 Red Winter.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, and well cleaned, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or

white winter wheat, or both, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean enough for No. 2, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red Winter.—May be tough, skin-burned or dirty, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, must be cool, and shall weigh not less than fifty pounds to the bushel.

## WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean, and not contain more than 8 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White Winter Wheat.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty white winter wheat, not to contain more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty pounds to the bushel.

## NORTHERN HARD SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern grown spring wheat, sound, sweet, dry and clean, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern grown spring wheat, not clean, sweet or sound enough for No. 1, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern grown spring wheat of inferior quality, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than fifty-four pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Northern Hard Spring.—Shall include all inferior, shrunken, northern grown spring wheat that is badly damaged, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than forty-nine pounds to the bushel.

## SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, clean and of good milling quality, and shall weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sweet, but may be some bleached and shrunken, and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Spring.—Shall include spring wheat of the dark variety, tough, musty, sprouted, or that which from any cause is rendered unfit for No. 3, and shall weigh not less than fifty pounds to the bushel.

## WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Spring Wheat shall correspond with the grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Dark Spring Wheat, except they shall be of the white variety.

No. 1 Durum.—Shall be bright, sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Durum.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Durum.—Shall be dry, sweet, may be some bleached, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Durum.—Shall include durum wheat that is tough, bleached, or shrunken, and shall weigh not less than fifty pounds to the bushel.

## PACIFIC COAST RED AND WHITE WHEAT.

No. 2 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall be dry, sound, clean, may be tainted with smut and alkali, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall include all other Pacific Coast wheat, may be smutty or musty, or for any reason unfit for flouring purposes, and weigh not less than fifty-four pounds to the bushel.

(Note.—In case of a mixture of red or white Pacific Coast wheat with our home-grown wheat, such mixture shall be graded Pacific Coast wheat.)

## RYE.

No. 1 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound, dry and free from other grain, and well cleaned, and shall weigh fifty-six pounds per bushel.

No. 2 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound and clean, and shall weigh fifty-four pounds per bushel.

No. 3 Rye.—May be shrunken, bleached, and not clean enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-two pounds per bushel.

No. 4 Rye.—To include all tough, musty, dirty rye, unfit for No. 3, and shall weigh not less than fifty pounds per bushel.

## OATS.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white oats, dry, sweet, sound, clean and free from other grain and weigh not less than thirty-two pounds per bushel.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and contain not more than 1 per cent each of dirt or foreign matter, or 3 per cent of other grain, and weigh not less than thirty pounds per bushel.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and not more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter nor 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, musty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

## RED OATS.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Oats shall correspond with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Oats, except that they shall be of the red variety.

## MIXED OATS.

No. 1 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, clean, and free from other grain, and weigh not less than thirty-two pounds per bushel.

No. 2 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, and not more than 2 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain, and weigh twenty-eight pounds per bushel.

No. 3 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain, and weigh twenty-four pounds per bushel.

No. 4 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, tough, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

## STANDARD WHITE OATS.

Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

## BARLEY.

No. 1 Barley.—Shall be sound, bright, sweet, clean and free from other grain, and weigh forty-eight pounds per bushel.

No. 2 Barley.—Shall be sound, dry and of

## 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 herd bulls 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.

## RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Am offering ten head of nicely-bred females, reds and roans. Clipper Model 386430 and King Clipper 393421 at head of herd.

H. H. HOLMES, Kansas.

good color, and weigh forty-six pounds per bushel.

No. 3 Barley.—Shall include shrunken, stained, dry barley, unfit to grade No. 2, and weigh forty-four pounds per bushel.

No. 4 Barley.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty barley.

## SPELTZ.

No. 1 Speltz.—Shall be bright, sound, dry and free from other grain.

No. 2 Speltz.—Shall be sound and dry, and not contain more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Speltz.—Shall be dry, not sound enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Speltz.—To include all speltz that is dirty, musty or tough.

## CORN.

The tentative grades for commercial corn formulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and adopted by the Kansas Grain Grading Commission follow:

Grade Classification.	White, Yellow and Mixed Corn.	Maximum Percentage of Moisture.	Maximum Percentage of Damaged Corn, Exclusive of "Heat Damaged" or "Mashed" Corn.	Maximum Percentage of Foreign Material, Including Dirt, Cob, Stalks, Broken Corn, Other Grains, etc.	Maximum Percentage of Badly Broken or "Cracked" Corn, Not Including Finely Broken.
No. 1	14.0	2	1	1	1
No. 2	15.5	3	2	2	2
No. 3	17.5	4	3	3	3
No. 4	19.5	5	4	4	4
No. 5	21.5	6	5	5	5
No. 6	23.0	7	6	6	6

Sample.—See General Rule No. 6 for Sample Grade.

## GENERAL RULES.

1. The corn in Grades No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive must be sweet.

2. White corn, all grades, shall be at least 98 per cent white.

3. Yellow corn, all grades, shall be at least 95 per cent yellow.

4. Mixed corn, all grades, shall include corn of various colors not coming within the limits for color, as provided for under white or yellow corn.

5. In addition to the limits indicated, No. 6 corn may be musty, sour, and may also include corn of inferior quality, such as immature or badly blistered.

6. All corn that does not meet the requirements of either of the six numerical grades, by reason of an excessive percentage of moisture, damaged kernels, foreign matter or badly broken corn, or corn that is hot, heat damaged, fire burnt, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, shall be classed as sample grade.

7. In No. 6 and sample grade, reasons for so grading shall be stated on the inspector's ticket or certificate.

8. Finely broken corn shall include all broken particles of corn that will pass through an 8x8 wire sieve, the diameter of the wire to be twenty-five thousandths of an inch.

9. Badly broken or "cracked" corn shall include all broken pieces of kernels that will pass through a 4x4 mesh wire sieve, the diameter of the wire to be thirty-six thousandths of an inch, except that the finely broken corn as provided for under Rule 8 shall not be considered as badly broken or "cracked" corn.

10. It is understood that the damaged corn; the foreign material, including cob, dirt, finely broken corn, other grains, etc., and the badly broken or "cracked" corn, as provided for under the various grades, shall be such as occur naturally in corn when handled under good commercial conditions.

11. Moisture percentages, as provided for in these grade specifications, shall conform to results obtained by the standard method and tester as described in Circular 72, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## KAFIR CORN.

No. 1 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be pure white, of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry or clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, damaged, musty or dirty.

## RED KAFIR CORN.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Kafir Corn shall correspond with grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Kafir Corn, except that they shall be of the red variety.

No. 1 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed kafir corn of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed kafir corn, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed kafir corn, not clean, dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed kafir corn, tough, musty or dirty.

## MILO MAIZE.

No. 1 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is not dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Milo Maize.—Shall include all milo maize that is tough, musty or dirty.

Sorghum seed to be under the same general rule as kafir.

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain. The same to take effect on and after August 1, 1914, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

GEO. B. ROSS,  
Chief Inspector, Topeka, Kansas.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE



## A BARGAIN IN SHORTHORNS

Registered cows with calves at side and rebred; also heifers and young bulls. Priced right. Come and see them, or address,  
W. E. HOGAN, Madison, Kansas.

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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.

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## 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.

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## OAK GROVE SHORTHORNS.

Every cow straight Scotch. Herd bull, White Starlight by Searchlight. Choice Goods, dam.

ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Kan.

## ANGUS CATTLE

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and rebred. Also young bulls. Berkshires.  
GEORGE MCADAM, Holton, Kan.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## Hillwood Hampshires

The prize winning herd—13 big, high-class fall boars—14 big, high-quality fall gilts—130 choice spring pigs. All sired by our great herd boars, out of big, high-class dams. All immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pedigrees. Both are right.  
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

## ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

## Attractive prices for a few choice bred sows and bred gilts bred for September and October litters. 200 spring pigs, pairs or trios, reasonable. F. C. WITTOFF, Medora, Kansas.

## Registered Hampshire Hogs for Sale.

Tried sows and gilts of very best breeding and individuality, bred for fall farrow. Prices right. WM. INGE & COMPANY, Independence, Kansas.

## BRED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. S. E. SMITH, Route 6, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

All ages. Best families. Champion bred stock. Most profitable and most popular breed. Write your wants.  
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## POLAND CHINAS

## COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.

150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C, Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle.

JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kansas.

## MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS have size and quality. Headed by son of Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Pigs, either sex.

J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.

## SPRING PIGS by Major Jim. Blue Valley Buster, A Jumbo Wonder; out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whats Ex sows. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

## ROY JOHNSTON'S POLAND CHINAS.

Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big-type breeding. Priced reasonable.

ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas.

## HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, Poland Chinas, Shorthorns; choice big-bone spring and summer boars by Expansive Wonder. Also fall boars.

BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kansas.

## MOORE &amp; SON'S POLANDS

Choice male pigs by "Choice Goods," a splendid big-type



## Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**  
H. V. Baldeck, Wallington, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.  
S. E. Hess, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

**ANGUS CATTLE.**  
R. Blickensderfer, Lebanon, Mo.

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
C. J. Moreck, Storden, Minn.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**  
Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**  
J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**  
N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

**SHORTHORNS.**  
G. A. Lunde & Sons, Rose, Kan.  
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**  
Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.  
John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**  
P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.  
Wm. Griffith, Mitchellville, Iowa.  
Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.  
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

**DUBOC JERSEY HOGS.**  
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.  
Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**  
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.



## JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.

**WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP**  
Every member advertising uses it.

Annual stock show in Holton, Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Correspondence invited.  
Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.

### HORSES AND MULES

It is a big saving for you to buy at this time of year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition are developing to immense size like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.

### HORSES AND MULES.



**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.  
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Ill. Co., Kansas.

**Black REGISTERED Jack**  
For Sale. 15% hands high, six years old, a good breeder. Also Duroc Jersey hogs.  
LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kansas.

**M. H. ROLLER & SON**  
Circleville, Kan.  
Fourteen big Jacks, 25 jennets. One imported Percheron, one high-grade Belgian stallion.

**PERCHERONS FOR SALE.**  
Write for prices and descriptions.  
JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

### JERSEY CATTLE

**Grade Up**  
Buy a Thoroughbred Jersey Bull  
You can buy cows of high producing value or you may develop them. The bull is the most important factor in development. A thoroughbred Jersey bull pays big returns on his cost every year. Let us send you some Jersey facts.  
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GRANDVIEW, MO.  
Western Home of

### RALEIGHS EMINENTS

Bull Calves, \$35.00 and up, and some Bred Females.

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For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty. Dams American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.  
D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

**BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.**  
February bull calf for sale; sire, Sultan of Comfortholme; dam, imported Sultan's Peri; fawn color; solid except white tongue and switch. Price, \$50.  
E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.

**ALPHA DELL FARM JERSEYS.**  
Headed by grandson of Golden Fern's Lad out of line-bred Sophie Tormentor dam. Stock for sale at close prices.  
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Fontain's Valentine heads herd. Unregistered cows for sale.  
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Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices.  
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**REGISTERED JERSEYS.**  
Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right.  
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**BULL CALVES** by grandson of famous Oxford Lad and son of Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females.  
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**A FEW CHOICE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD** and other noted bulls; young cows will milk FORTY to SIXTY POUNDS per day, out of richly bred large producing dams. Priced reasonably. Must reduce herd.  
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**FAIRVIEW JERSEYS.**  
Performance is prime requisite in this herd. Best of breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.  
E. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

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**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.  
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### RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.  
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**COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES**  
Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.  
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**RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.**  
Red Polled headed by the last son of Crema. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.  
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

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**ADVANCED REGISTRY HOLSTEINS.**  
Forty-two cows and heifers in herd average over 20 pounds A. R. O. Young bulls for sale and a few cows and heifers. We have been breeders for 30 years. Correspondence and inspection invited.  
McKAY BROTHERS, Waterloo, Iowa.

**CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS.**  
For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable.  
F. J. Howard, Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y.

**Segrist & Stephenson,** breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. Holton, Kansas.

**SHADY GROVE HERD.** Four choicely bred young bulls from high record dams. Also 3-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited.  
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**FOR SALE—High grade Holstein and Guernsey heifer calves** crated for shipment to any point, and satisfaction guaranteed; \$18 each; for sixty days. We will please you.  
MEADOW GLEN YARDS, Whitewater, Wis.

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS.**  
Well bred cows, two-year-old heifers and 25 choice heifer calves, all good colors. Prices reasonable.  
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**Choice Young Bulls** from record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest 3-year-old.  
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**SIR SEGIS CORNUCOPIA—Herd bull** for sale or trade. Nearest dams, 28.12 pounds butter, seven days. Choice young registered bulls.  
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Thirty head of large high-grade nicely-marked Holstein heifers, 3 and 3 years old, due to freshen in September and October. A select lot of 40 large fancy-marked light-colored yearling heifers. Also 20 head of registered and high-grade Guernsey heifers 1 and 2 years old.  
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CAMERON, MISSOURI.  
BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS. Sired by Sir Kornadyke Imperial 53683. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

**HOLSTEINS—Best of breeding** and individuality. Registered and unregistered. C. C. swine of best strains. White Wyandotte chickens. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

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For quick sale—car grade Holstein cows and heifers; ten heifer calves; ten grade Guernsey cows and heifers; four registered Holstein bulls ready for service; all tested; priced right.  
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Headed by Jewel Paul Butter Boy, Reg. No. 94245. Five choice registered bulls, ages 4 to 9 months, from large richly bred cows with strong A. R. O. backing. Nicely marked dairy type. Reasonable prices.  
L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.

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High-grade cows and springing heifers, also registered bulls ready to use. Exceptionally good breeding. Write.  
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For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.  
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Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town.  
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**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES** always on hand, and worth the price.  
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Backed by Records. Priced to Sell.  
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Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R. Col. by Gradus Col., out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale.  
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Duroc spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, yearling sows to farrow in September and October. A choice offering priced reasonable.  
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Fall boars and gilts; immunized, double treatment; best of breeding; good individuality; spring pigs, both sex. Write for prices.  
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Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.  
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**Good Enuff Again King 35203,** the sensational grand champion of Kansas State Fair, 1913, heads our great herd. Forty sows and gilts for sale.  
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Fall is here and so are we with a choice lot of registered Shropshire rams. If you need one, write us for prices.  
DOYLE PARK STOCK FARM, O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kansas.

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150 yearling and two-year-old rams. One imported four-year-old Cooper ram. Ewes any age. Write or visit us. Prices reasonable.  
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One, two and three years old, priced right.  
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O. I. C. Hogs, Choice Rams, Bred Sows from show stock. Bargain prices. Hogs immunized, double treatment.  
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**HEREFORD COWS,** 3 to 7 years. Bull calves, a bargain. Durocs, both sexes. Black registered Percheron yearling stallion, weight 1,300.  
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Also registered bull calves. Write for prices.  
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Write for prices.  
G. A. WALKER, Bogard, Missouri.

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## Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex.  
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