

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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**A** NEW day dawns. New times are shining, the world awakes to brighter charms. It's time for us to quit land mining, and deal with justice to our farms. No soil can yield one crop eternal, though urged with plow and hoe and rake; but we could keep it ever vernal if we would give as well as take.

Oh, fields of cowpeas and of clover, how eloquent your magic voice! You make life's cup of hope run over, you bid the weary earth rejoice. The statesman toils to save the nation, and hourly wags his tireless jaws; but one good round of crop rotation is worth a million of his laws.

Old methods pass. Old creeds are crumbling, the new morn wakes us with its touch. It's time to quit despair and grumbling, and turn the meager to the much. Cut out the wails of false alarmers and chant the strains of joy and mirth. A land of thrifty live stock farmers could laugh at fate and rule the earth. —"Brad"



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# KANSAS FARMER

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### COWPEAS AS CATCH CROP.

Cowpeas have great value both as a catch crop and as a green manuring crop. There will undoubtedly be many patches of land through the chinch bug infested area where the corn will necessarily be plowed up. There will also be a great many stubble fields which can be used in growing the cowpea as a late catch crop. Where chinch bugs are very numerous, it is practically the only catch crop that can be grown, since the bugs do not feed on this plant.

In a recent interview with Prof. L. E. Call, head of the Agronomy department of the Agricultural College, he stated that as an average result of a four-year trial of the cowpea as a green manure crop preceding corn, the yield of corn had been increased nine bushels per acre. The increased yield of wheat following this corn was one and one-half bushels per acre.

He went on to state that in many soils in this state nitrogen is the limiting element in soil fertility, and the cowpea, being a legume, introduces into the soil nitrogen direct from the atmosphere. The plowing under of the crop also greatly increases the supply of humus or vegetable matter. The use of cowpeas is a thoroughly practical way of maintaining the nitrogen and humus supply of the soil, especially on farms where little live stock is kept. Upon most stock farms the cowpea should be used as a catch crop after wheat or oats and fed to the animals, either by pasturing or harvesting and storing as hay. In this way the crop is used to supplement barnyard manure.

Professor Call says the most practical way of growing cowpeas simply for green manuring purposes is to plant them in wheat or oat stubble and plow them under before heavy frosts come in the fall. Corn would be the natural crop to follow the next year. Cowpeas can be planted in stubble land after the crop has been hauled off and threshed or stacked, although as a rule it is not advisable to plant the crop later than about July 10, and only in the eastern third of the state could very favorable results be expected from this late seeding.

At the Kansas station two methods of seeding have been followed. In the first the stubble has been thoroughly double-disked and the cowpeas drilled in with a grain drill. If the drill is set to sow six pecks of wheat, it will usually sow peas at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter per acre. No cultivation is required where this method of seeding is followed. The second method is to plant in rows, three to three and a half feet apart, and cultivate. Where an edge-drop corn planter is available, the sixteen-celled plate should be used with the highest gear on the planter. The grain drill may be used by stopping up part of the grain cups so as to leave the rows about three feet apart. If the drill is set to plant two bushels of wheat per acre, it will drop the peas two to four inches apart in the row and will require about one-third of a bushel of seed per acre. Peas should be planted two or three inches deep in thoroughly mellow soil. If the lister is used, as is sometimes practiced, care should be taken not to list over four or five inches deep. The peas when planted in deep-listed furrows usually start slowly and a poor stand is secured. A little extra work is required where peas are planted in rows, but the saving in seed probably offsets this extra labor cost. As a rule the row method of planting with one or two cultivations will give a larger amount of growth than where drilled broadcast.

Is there a place on your farm where the cultivated land washes off in the heavy rains, leaving the land poor? Is there a fine, broad field with a gully right down the middle of it that you would like to fill up and plow over? Is there a low, wet place, where water stands in the spring so that you cannot cultivate it? If so then you should be interested in tile drainage.

### THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

In the announcement of the School for Rural Leaders at the Agricultural College, which appears in another column of this issue, the statement is made that there are 1,200 abandoned churches in Kansas. It is evident that the country church has been on the decline for some time. Just what influence this will have upon the life of the rural community is a matter of grave concern to many of our best thinkers. Last summer at the Agricultural College a conference was called to which rural pastors and others interested in the problems of the rural community were invited. This conference was somewhat of an experiment, but the call was so well responded to that it was decided to offer the following year a short training school for rural leaders. This training was to include various matters connected with progressive agriculture, the idea being to give the rural leader training which would put him in closer touch with rural life. When the announcement of this school was made to the college by Prof. E. L. Holton of the college it was greeted with a rousing cheer by those present. It is to be hoped that this school will be a great benefit to those interested in rural leadership problems. The program prepared is an especially strong one, and the instructional force of the college is to be freely drawn upon.

This problem of the rural church was one of the phases of rural life investigated by the Commission on Country Life appointed by President Roosevelt. As a result of the investigations of this commission, a number of national leaders became interested in the problem. Among them were Gifford Pinchot and the Rev. Charles Otis Gill. These two men were led to continue the investigations with the idea of finding out, if possible, the exact status of the country church as the first step necessary in proposing any remedies for the existing conditions. They have recently published a book entitled "The Country Church," which sets out in great detail the results of a careful survey of Tompkins County, New York, and Windsor County, Vermont. In carrying out this survey, the investigators asked themselves the following questions: Is the country church growing in size and power, or declining? Is it doing the work which belongs to it? Is it as influential an agent for the improvement of country life as it should be, and if not, how can it get back into the position it once held? The book is published by the MacMillan Company and should be of great interest to all concerned with this problem. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be devoted to the practical application of the remedies it recommends.

Cleanliness is an aid in resisting hog cholera. This, we are sure, is true. The hog is not naturally filthy. He will be clean in his own way if given a chance. Because he wallows in the mud does not make him a dirty animal. There is such a thing as clean mud or a clean wallow. The hog's surroundings should be kept clean as possible, and one way to give him such surroundings is the freedom of a good alfalfa pasture. While he is keeping clean he is growing bone and muscle on such pasture and which will require a minimum of corn to finish for the market. Cleaner surroundings, more pasture and consequently healthier hogs would, in our judgment, minimize hog diseases.

The Kansas Agricultural College has proved over and over again that nothing but barriers will stop the chinch bugs in the summer and nothing but fire will kill them in the winter. Chinch bugs have lived through cold 22 degrees below zero. The most serious damage to wheat has been done this spring over large areas. These bugs will soon be in the corn and sorghums and cause tremendous loss. The time for farmers to organize has arrived.

### MEATS UNDER PURE FOOD ACT.

A most radical and far-reaching extension of the Food and Drugs Act has just gone into effect. This was made possible by the handing down of an opinion by the Attorney General. Acting under this opinion, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce, have now placed the inter-state handling of domestic meat and meat food products, fully under the provisions of the Pure Food Law. This action was brought about through the revoking of regulation No. 39 of the Rules and Regulations for the enforcement of this act. This regulation specifically exempted meats and meat food products from the operations of the act. Secretary Houston could not understand why meat and meat food products were not foods in the sense of the Food and Drugs Act, nor why the Department of Agriculture could not seize bad meat or adulterated or mis-branded meat once it had entered interstate commerce. The revocation of this regulation now gives the Department of Agriculture the power to treat meat and meat food products exactly like any other food in interstate commerce. It in no way interferes with the powers of the Department of Agriculture as conducted under the Meat Inspection Law.

Under the Meat Inspection Law, meat inspectors have absolutely no power to seize meat or meat food products which have become bad or have been adulterated after they have left a Federally inspected establishment. The Department of Agriculture can now seize and prevent the sale of bad or adulterated meat once it has crossed the state line and remains in interstate commerce.

Under the new decision the government can now control meat foods in interstate commerce from the hoof to the retailer, subject only to the limitations of the power of the government in interstate commerce. The Department of Agriculture can now also apply fully to meat products its rules regarding statements as to weight, volume or number of pieces in a package required in other food, and many other stringent regulations.

A committee has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to provide an effective plan for co-operation between the Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Animal Industry to exercise control to the full extent authorized by law over domestic meats and meat food products. With effective co-operation between these two bureaus the seizure arm of the Food and Drugs Act, it is believed, will be a powerful means of regulating traffic in unsound meats.

### PURITY AND PRICES.

When the consumer complains of the so-called long prices he pays for food stuffs, it is well for him to reflect on the matter of food purity. There probably has never been a time in the history of the human race when the food products were so pure, of such a high standard, and cost as much money to produce, as now. This fact must be taken into consideration with the prices paid.

To illustrate how active the Pure Food Department of Kansas is—and by the way, practically every state has a department of pure food sufficiently active to protect consumers from imposition—in the year just ended the Department of Chemistry of the Kansas Agricultural College has analyzed for the health board, 750 specimens of food stuffs. Of these, 435 were dairy products, 114 meat products, 41 flour products, 69 canned and bottled goods, 48 vinegar and 32 miscellaneous. The result of all this is, protection in the future from horse corn sold as sweet corn, decayed tomatoes and preservatives for ketchups, and many other impositions supposed to be barred by the pure food laws. Of course the work included the investigation of mince meat, oleo, cream and other food of every day use.

### CROP REPORTS AND THE FARMER.

Farmers generally are not satisfied with present methods of handling and marketing farm products. It is evident that the development of this phase of agriculture has fallen far behind the production side. In a recent address which President Waters of the Agricultural College gave under the auspices of the Indiana Bankers' Association, he made the statement that insofar as supplying any valuable information to the producer was concerned, our present crop-reporting system had not progressed in the last quarter of a century. He said that under present methods the system does not include sufficient detail to help the farmer in the least in deciding whether he ought to sell his wheat from the thresher or hold it for an advance in the market. The peach grower, for example, is furnished no information as to where the market is glutted or where there may be a shortage in this product and a demand at fair prices. The consumer likewise has as much right to information showing where to buy to the best advantage as has the producer in his selling operations. It is evident, says President Waters, that our present crop reports are not adequate guides for the farmer in selling his products or to the consumer in buying his supplies.

The larger dealer and speculator, with their expert knowledge of the field of marketing and the facilities for storage with ample capital and credit, can take advantage of a surplus in one part of the country and a shortage in another. They can store foodstuffs when they are cheap and thereby reap a benefit, a portion at least of which the consumer should enjoy.

Recently Congress appropriated \$60,000 for the use of an Office of Markets in the Department of Agriculture, the purpose being to carry out a series of investigations along these lines. While this is admittedly a step in advance, it is but a drop in the bucket as compared with the twenty millions of dollars devoted to the exploitations of the details of food production.

President Waters says we move our stuff about too much. If we could get a man to give to the producer and the consumer the same expert service which most traffic managers give to railroads in developing their business, we undoubtedly could effect an enormous economy and solve in a great measure the problem of transportation of food products. Every movement should be in a direct line from the farm to the table. In conclusion, President Waters said that crop reports should be made in terms that would be understood by the man with other business to occupy his mind. Both our state and national governments should have expert advisers on marketing details, as we now have experts in the details of production. These experts should at all times interpret to the layman the exact conditions as to supply and demand and thus give them a reliable guide either in buying or selling food products.

Hundreds of committees are asking the Kansas Agricultural College to send them speakers for institute and grange picnics, etc., to be held during the summer. The Extension Division of the agricultural college will supply such speakers without charge except for traveling expenses. If the committees desire to have any particular subject discussed, that subject should be named when the request is made for a speaker. The Extension Division also asks the committees to prevent distracting noises and counter attractions at the picnics during the speaker's talk. This is a reasonable request. We have ourselves attended many picnics when the speaker could accomplish no results on account of a merry-go-round or other features attracting the crowd or making it impossible for those listening to hear.

The Missouri Experiment Station found in a steer feeding experiment, where corn silage was compared with hay, they could make a saving of \$1.07 on 100 pounds of beef by using silage.

# PROVEN WESTERN METHODS

*Corn and Wheat Methods—Summer Fallow—Farm One-Third Acres Owned—The Werners' Actual Experience*



MEMBERS OF KANSAS DRY FARMING ASSOCIATION EXAMINING SUMMER FALLOW PLOT OF WHEAT AT GARDEN CITY.—AT THIS STATION THE SUMMER FALLOW METHOD HAS SUCCESSFULLY STORED THE RAINFALL, AND FOR THREE YEARS THOSE IN CHARGE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ABSOLUTELY CONTROL SOIL BLOWING.

**C**ONTRARY to the belief of many farmers, with reference to the growing of corn in western Kansas, G. R. Werner of Thomas County, is actually growing corn and is hoping to secure an average yield for a ten-year period, of about 25 bushels an acre. He has for years grown Bloody Butcher corn and his yields have been such as induce him to believe that he can reach the above figure. By selecting the best early maturing ears year after year, he now regards his corn as well adapted to his locality as kafir or milo.

Mr. Werner is careful to have the corn ground so handled that it is thoroughly clean before the lister goes into it. He brings about this condition by disking and cross-harrowing, thus keeping the ground clean and free from weeds and in a condition to take up the moisture, preventing water from running off and preventing evaporation. This is his method of handling the ground during the year in which nothing is grown on it, and in fact comes near a summer fallow.

In planting the corn is listed, omitting each third row. He cultivates with a two-row cultivator which cultivates the full space between the rows on either side of the missing row. The vacant row creates a storage of moisture between the rows, one-half of which is available for each of the two rows of growing corn. He claims that the vacant third row gives better results than every other row vacant. This vacant row space is cultivated and kept free from weeds even after the corn is so high it cannot be cultivated. It is his contention that the ability of the growing corn to take moisture from this vacant and clean cultivated space will successfully hold the corn over a dry spell. It is Mr. Werner's experience that in September when corn planted in every row, has suffered, his corn has held green, due, he thinks, to his method of planting as above described.

#### BELIEVES IN SUMMER FALLOW.

Mr. Werner is a firm believer in summer fallowing and says that the farmers of his locality would be ahead in both crops and money, for a ten to fifteen-year period, by adopting summer fallowing methods, which, of course, means the cultivation of the whole area but the growing of a crop each year on only half of the area.

As early as 1889 G. R. Werner and Edward Werner had summer plowed land, turning under the weeds and the next spring cropping this land. Since they began their summer fallow practice they have grown as much as 28 bushels of wheat on an acre and have realized from wheat much in the form of pasture. In 1907 their 200 acres of wheat made 23 1-2 bushels an acre, while the average for the county was reported as 7 bushels an acre. They summer plow the ground when it is in condition for plowing and always, if possible, before harvest. If weeds are on the ground they are plowed under when green and before seeding and are regarded as a valuable green manuring crop. It is their idea to find some green manuring crop which they will plant and grow as such. They think favorably of cane for such crop.

#### THOROUGH PREPARATION PAYS.

The Werners do not believe in wheat farming on such large scale as to make impossible the preparation of the right kind of seed bed and proper planting methods. They think that wheat farming after slip-shod methods is responsi-

ble for the poorer conditions in the west now than existed ten years ago. In the last ten years the wheat acreage has been very materially increased and during this time wheat growing methods have become correspondingly poorer.

Also in the last ten years the live stock population has decreased and fewer cows have been milked each year than formerly. The losses through the neglect to sell butter fat have accumulated in the form of store bills. While the Werners have been wheat growers on the scale of general farmers they have also grown cattle and horses, they give it as their opinion that they have made as much money out of the wheat when pastured by their live stock as they have made from the grain itself. With cattle, they have kept brood mares and have raised colts and the wheat pasture

on summer fallow land, and 160 acres is stubbled in. While this two hundred forty acres of wheat is growing, 80 acres is summer fallowed and eighty acres is in cultivated crops, being corn, potatoes, kafir and cane. The total of the above acreage is 400 acres, the amount of his cultivated land. Under the above arrangement Mr. Werner summer fallows each eighty acres each five years. On the summer fallowed field he grows two successive crops of wheat, the ground being in excellent condition for seeding by disking after the first crop produced on the summer fallow. The remainder of the wheat is stubbled in. The eighty acres of cultivated crops is each year a field which has previously grown wheat and which, of course, is plowed and the seed bed prepared as is regarded as best for these

does not do well as a seed crop until it has become acclimated. However, he says that from such seed there are early maturing heads which if gathered and kept for seed and this plan followed up year after year, will insure the western farmer kafir seed which will grow and mature good grain for them. Milo is more certain as a grain crop than is kafir but the forage is not so valuable.

#### TRACTION PLOW HAS DONE INJURY.

Mr. Werner holds the opinion that the traction gang plow has done the western one-third of Kansas an almost irreparable injury. These plows have turned the ground over so quickly and easily that they have in the years past intensified the wheat fever. The slipshod methods of farming wheat attendant upon the tremendously large acreage sown, has in general proven a failure. At any rate it cannot be depended upon as giving a profitable return. It has brought about a condition whereby the soil has blown badly and much loss has resulted from this source. He thinks the country is naturally a stock country, that there are feeds adapted to the soil and climate of that country and that permanent prosperity cannot come until farming operations become diversified and live stock becomes the basis of general farm operations. On every farm a few cows should be milked, the milk check taking care of the farm expenses and the milking of cows together with the feeding of stock furnishing lucrative employment between crop growing seasons.

#### BUSINESS PEOPLE INTERESTED IN PROBLEMS.

The bankers, townspeople, and organizations of the latter are beginning to see the error of the farm methods of the past and are now doing everything they can to encourage farmers in the milking of cows, the planting of feed crops, the increasing of the numbers of live stock, the building of silos, and the growing of crops for the silo. These things show a tendency along a line which if followed, will surely lead to a permanent prosperity.

The Werners deplore the fact that so many old settlers have left the western third of Kansas during the last ten years. He says it is true that many of these have been replaced by new settlers. The old settlers have been induced to sell out on account of the high selling price of land. However, the new settler is not in a position to render for himself or for the West, such service as did the old settler, and he regards the loss of an old settler as a loss which in fact was an asset to the vicinity.

In Circular No. 6 from the Iowa Experiment Station the conclusion is drawn that for a short feed, silage is pre-eminently our most abundant and efficient roughage. The gains are not only more rapid than where clover or alfalfa is fed, but are made more cheaply. Furthermore, the selling price is markedly enhanced. Actual experiment has shown that as compared to clover in a 90-day feed, silage cattle, rightly fed, will sell from 10 to 75 cents higher per hundred weight.

The Kansas Experiment Station not only produced beef cheaper with silage in the ration, but also the silage-fed steers sold at a higher price on the market than did the dry fodder steers. They found corn silage when put in the silo would keep for five or six years and retain its feeding value.

**T**HESE Thomas County experiences obtained by the editor from Edward and G. R. Werner have their lessons for every western farmer. In fact they have lessons for every farmer everywhere—lessons of patience, perseverance, intelligent dealing with conditions of soil and climate, and above all the lesson of initiative and determination. Having learned these things, every man in any business is well on the road to success.

Western Kansas has so treated these men that they have no reason to complain. The same situation prevails with hundreds of others in the same section. There are numerous precedents—enough to give every farmer a choice near his liking—in western farming. To seek out these successes and to follow them is the only need of the western farmer. Those ideas he calls "new fangled" and "book farming" are in reality worked out successfully here and there somewhere near him, and show the practical application of the things he is inclined to regard lightly.

has been valuable for these. They have found it profitable to sow barley for hay, cutting it when in stiff dough and feeding it in the sheaves unthreshed.

An interesting thought presented by them in this connection is that not more than one-third of the total land owned should be farmed to grain crops, the balance being devoted to native grass pasture. That is to say, if a farmer owns a section of land, 200 acres of land under cultivation—this summer fallowed—and 100 acres in crops, each year, is about the right acreage to farm. The remainder should be in pasture.

Edward Werner has 400 acres of land under cultivation and it is his practice to summer fallow one-fifth each year, giving him a five-year rotation. For instance, he has 240 acres of wheat each year; eighty acres of this is grown

crops. The result is that each field grows wheat only three successive years, one year having grown cultivated crops and another year having been summer fallowed.

Mr. Werner uses the sub-surface packer and aims to pack each day's plowing before he leaves the field. He considers the gang plow drawn by four heavy horses as the best method for plowing.

#### CAN GROW FEED NEEDED FOR STOCK.

Mr. G. R. Werner is a firm believer in the ability of the western one-third of Kansas to grow all the good feed needed for all the live stock farmers can keep. Cane and kafir are certain producers of forage and early maturing home-grown kafir will mature seed and in a ten-year period will out-yeild corn easily one-third. Imported kafir seed



GOOD AS THIS KAFIR LOOKS IN THE SHOCK, ONE ACRE IN THE SILO WOULD INCREASE ITS FEEDING VALUE THREE TIMES.—IN OTHER WORDS, ONE ACRE IN THE SILO IS WORTH THREE IN THE SHOCK.

# BEEF MAKING IN CORN BELT

*In All Countries Through All Times Beef Cattle Have Made Owners Prosperous*



THESE CATTLE ARE THE HIGHEST-PRICED TEXAS CATTLE EVER SOLD ON THE KANSAS CITY YARDS, BRINGING 9 CENTS PER POUND.—THEY WERE RAISED ON THE C. O. KEISAR RANCH, CANYON, TEXAS, AND WERE FATTENED ON SILAGE, KAFIR AND COTTONSEED MEAL, ALL HOME-GROWN PRODUCTS.—THEY WERE PLACED ON FEED AT WEANING TIME WEIGHING 400 POUNDS AND IN SEVEN MONTHS GAINED 565 POUNDS

By W. A. COCHEL

THE industry of beef production in the United States is an interesting study marking as it does the various stages of development from a wilderness to the present state of civilization. No attention whatever has been paid as yet to the adaptability of any section of the country to the production of beef as compared with other farm products, but continually changing factors have controlled the rise and fall of the business in various sections. The first cattle imported into America were of beef blood used to graze the rich and luxuriant grasses which abound on the Atlantic coast.

#### BEEF PRODUCTION FORCED WEST.

As this section became more densely populated, diversified farming, dairying, market gardening, fruit growing and other lines of farming supplanted the production of beef to a large extent, because they were more profitable. The beef industry was driven farther west into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and adjoining states where the conditions for the production of beef were excellent and competition from more intensive systems of farming were not encountered because of distance from market.

Until the railroads penetrated what is now known as the corn belt, beef cattle were found in large numbers on every farm and in every county not covered by timber. The reason for this was that they could graze until four or five years of age, thus growing a tremendous frame, wintering on coarse forage of little value, fattening on grains produced and be driven to market, thus turning the crops into a marketable form. Otherwise the cost of marketing would have overbalanced their market value. When transportation facilities were provided for farm products the breeding herds of beef cattle were driven farther west into what was until recently known as the range country, when grass was free and land relatively cheap, thus creating a condition with which the beef producers of the corn belt could not compete. Similar conditions have been encountered in the range country by homesteading small areas which have been devoted to the production of grain, thus eliminating not only the free grass but because of fences intervening between the pastures and watering places eliminating many large areas which could otherwise be the feeding grounds for thousands of steers.

#### HOW FEEDING INDUSTRY DEVELOPED.

When the producing herds of beef breeding animals were forced out of the eastern and later from the corn belt states, the cattle feeding industry followed in their place, because "feeders" could be bought cheaper than they could be produced and could be fattened at a

lower cost in the corn belt than in the producing sections of the West. This tendency to gradually drive the breeding herds into remote sections and depend upon them to supply the raw material for the feed lots farther east has resulted in an increase in "feeder" values from year to year. First there was a reduction in the age at which cattle were put into the feed lots, followed by a material deficiency in quality, then the tremendous increase in value which is at present greater than ever before known at this season of the year. This scarcity and high initial cost of suitable material for the feed lots have become problems which must be worked out by the corn belt feeders if their business is to be as profitable in the future as in the past.

#### INFLUENCE OF LAND VALUES ON FEEDING.

Land values have no influence in the profits derived from fattening cattle for market. Just so long as the land is not too valuable to grow corn, clover and alfalfa, the fattening industry can be followed. There is little difference between the feeding value of a bushel of corn that has grown on land worth \$200 per acre as compared with that which was grown on land worth \$40 per acre. The same is true of a ton of hay. For this reason the productive capacity of the soil and its adaptability for growing feeds for live stock determine whether or not the land can be profitably employed for that purpose. Fattening cattle is simply a means of marketing the crop which has been produced. The feeder must determine whether this route is more profitable than the elevator.

#### RESULTS SEVEN YEARS' FEEDING.

During the past seven years, not including the experiment just closed, the animal husbandry department of Purdue University has fed 500 steers and 24,022 bushels of corn. The average profit per steer has been \$11.92 per head over and above the cost of feeds. This included not only the good years, such as 1909-1910 and 1911-1912, but the poor ones, such as 1905-1906 and 1910-1911, and covers a sufficient period of time

to justify tentative conclusions. This profit, if credited to the corn fed, would amount to 24.8 cents per bushel over its local market value.

The men who have been present at these meetings in preceding years know that there has been a vast difference in the comparative profits in the various lots. In some instances there has been an actual loss. In making up this summary the poor lots as well as the good ones are considered, hence the man who practiced the methods which have been most profitable would have made a much better showing than the average. This profit of 24.8 cents per bushel from feeding corn to cattle has been greater than the average profit secured by the grower during the same period of time.

#### CORN FED AT FIFTY PER CENT PROFIT.

In other words, cattle have furnished a market for corn at an advance of 50 per cent over that paid by the elevators at the time it was fed, which largely accounts for the fact that the men who have made cattle feeding a business are more prosperous than those who have followed grain farming exclusively. This, however, is probably not any greater than the profit which comes from the production of larger crops from year to year on the farms that are devoted to live stock. The farmer who feeds cattle has three sources of profit; one from growing the crop, one from feeding it, and a third from increasing fertility of the soil, thus adding to its productive capacity in future years.

#### BUYING AND FINISHING WILL CONTINUE.

On the richest and most productive farms of the corn belt, when every acre is capable of being plowed and producing a crop of grain, this method of buying cattle and finishing them for market will continue to be the rule, or will be supplanted by dairying in the future. Stated in another way, the "fat" lands should produce edible fats. On those rough or broken to produce grain crops profitably and should be kept in permanent pastures, beef breeding herds will again be established, as they can compete successfully with any section of

the country in the production of grass. Grass is the foundation upon which beef breeding herds must be built. There is nothing which will quite take its place in the production of lean meat and bone. Southern Indiana should produce the great bulk of the feeding cattle for the central part of the state. The same is true of Illinois and Ohio.

#### FEEDERS MUST HAVE RIGHT TYPE.

The one great reason for the failure to seek cattle for the feed lots in the rough and broken pastures adjacent to the corn belt is a failure on the part of the farmers in those sections to breed the right type of cattle. Marked progress has been made in recent years in that direction, and greater progress will be made when the advantages in producing stockers and feeders are fully understood, when the small land owner cooperates with his neighbor in the purchase of pure-bred bulls of the right breeding and type, assembling together carload lots of steers uniform in age, type, breeding and quality so that they may appeal to the feeder. There will also be many farms on which a combination of the methods of fattening cattle and producing feeders will be followed. This combination will result in the production of prime yearlings weighing 900 to 1,000 pounds at 12 to 14 months of age.

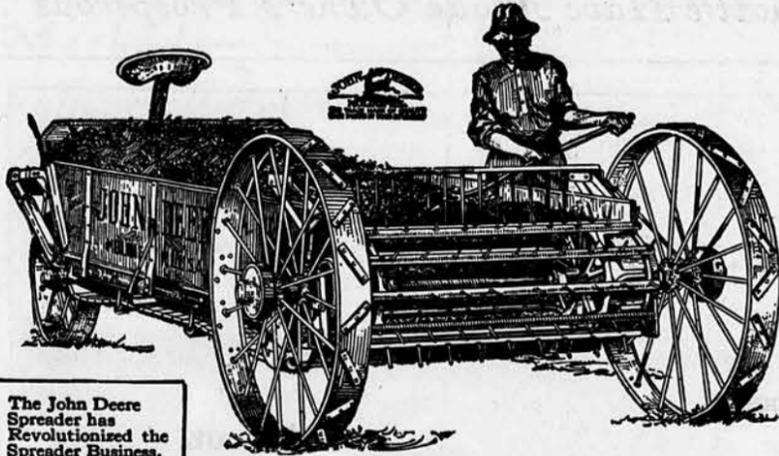
#### SILAGE BEST PASTURE SUPPLEMENT.

Whatever the method followed, judicious use of silage will increase the carrying capacity of the land, decrease the cost of gains, and usually increase the selling value of the cattle. It is the best supplement to pastures we have, reduces the cost of maintenance in winter and keeps the cattle in thrifty condition throughout the year. There are two factors to remember in its use; first, that it is a roughage, and second, that it is deficient in protein. Results secured at the Pennsylvania station indicate that a cow may be maintained largely on corn silage during the winter and grazed during the summer at a cost of less than \$20 per year. At the Kansas station similar results have been secured. Until the present deficiency of feeding cattle can be overcome it is probable that even in the richest lands of the corn belt a beef cow could be maintained for the calf she produces. At present beef cattle furnish the best market for the farm-grown feeds. This condition is one that will continue for several years, when other methods will have to be devised to meet the changing conditions of the future as has been done in the past. It is gratifying to note, however, that in all countries and through all times a consistent production of beef cattle has made their owners prosperous, their farms more fertile, and has resulted in the best citizens that can be produced.

CATTLE have furnished a market for corn at an advance of 50 per cent over that paid by elevators at the time it was fed, which largely accounts for the fact that the men who have made cattle feeding a business are more prosperous than those who have followed grain farming exclusively. The farmer who feeds cattle has three sources of profit: one from growing the crop, one from feeding it, and a third from increasing the fertility of the soil, thus adding to its productive capacity in future years.—W. A. COCHEL.

# John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



The John Deere Spreader has Revolutionized the Spreader Business. Here are Some of the Reasons:

## The Low Down Spreader with the Big Drive Wheels

### What You Want

Here's your chance to get exactly what you want in a manure spreader.

One that is easy to load, light for your horses free from constant repairing, and one that will last as long as you think it ought to.

### What You Get

With a John Deere you get a low-down spreader in which the advantage of big drive wheels is not sacrificed for the low down feature.

You get a spreader that is easy for your horses because it has these big drive wheels, together with roller bearings, few parts, the center of the load comparatively near the horses and evenly distributed over all four wheels.

No clutches to get out of order, no chains to give trouble, no adjustments necessary.

Built with steel frame, securely braced, like modern railway bridges—strong and durable.

### Why You Get These Things

Mounting the beater on the axle makes all these things possible in the John Deere Spreader.

It does away with some two hundred trouble-giving parts. It makes the spreader low down. It permits the use of big drive wheels. It does away with clutches, chains and adjustments. It puts all the strain and stress of spreading on the rear axle, where it belongs, not on the sides and frame of the spreader.

It does a lot of other good things, too. They are fully illustrated and described in our new spreader book.

### Get this Spreader Book

It tells how the John Deere Spreader is made and why it is made that way. It contains illustrations of the working parts and colored pictures of the John Deere Spreader in the field. It also has valuable information in regard to storing, handling and applying manure to the land.

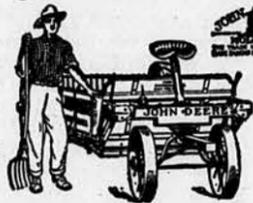
Get one of these books free, by asking us for our spreader book, Y 13

**BEATER** and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. Power to drive it is taken from the rear axle through simple gears like those that have been used on horse-powers for many years. This construction is patented. You cannot get it on any other spreader.

**ONLY HIP-HIGH**, easy to load. The top of the box is only as high as your hips. Each forkful of manure is placed just where it is needed. You can always see into the spreader.

**FEW PARTS.** Clutches, chains and adjustments—in fact, some two hundred parts in all—are entirely done away with. To throw the machine into operation, move the lever at the driver's right back until the finger engages a large stop at the rear of the machine.

**ROLLER BEARINGS** together with the simplicity of the machine itself, make the John Deere Spreader light draft. There are many more reasons that have helped to make the demand for John Deere Spreaders greater than all those interested in the spreader business thought possible. These features are fully discussed in our spreader book. You can get it free.



John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

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Superior Drills are made in all sizes and styles in plain and Fertilizer—Disc, Hoe and Shoe.

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SENT ON APPROVAL.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

# THE FARM



Our subscriber L. S. S. from Norton County, Kansas, reports serious trouble with her poultry. Their heads swell up on one side around the eyes. The swellings seem to be full of pus; their throats are a mass of sores; they get weaker as the disease progresses and finally die. It is to be feared that the dreaded disease of roup is in this flock. This is a very difficult poultry disease to treat. Many poultry men consider that the only successful way to treat a fowl seriously effected in this way is to chop off its head and burn or bury the carcass. As a sanitary measure all quarters should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The birds not already affected should be placed in separate quarters. A recent Farmers Bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture entitled "Important Poultry Diseases" would undoubtedly be of great value not only to this subscriber, but to others interested in poultry. Farmers Bulletin entitled "Hints to Poultry Raisers" has also recently been published and contains much useful information. These bulletins can be secured by writing direct to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or through your member of congress.

### Farm Butter Making.

According to the United States census reports our annual production of farm butter is in excess of one billion pounds. It is generally known that a large part of this is of poor quality, but owing to the isolated conditions of the farm butter makers, it is a difficult problem to take any steps which would result in an improvement. If improvement is to take place it will be necessary to give far greater attention to the details concerning the factors effecting quality in butter. Farmers Bulletin No. 541 entitled "Farm Butter Making" is now being distributed and will be a great benefit to those interested in making butter on the farm. This bulletin can be secured through members of congress or by writing direct to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Concrete Fence Posts.

In spite of the fact that they are often advised to do so, it will not pay farmers to make their own cement fence posts, unless they have plenty of time and understand how to handle cement. So says Prof. H. C. Ramsower, of the college of agriculture, Ohio State University. His reasons for making the statement are that he believes the farmer's time is worth more for other work than the post will cost ready made, and that the average farmer is not able to control conditions or does not understand cement well enough to always insure the production of good posts. From one batch of cement he may turn out good posts and from the next batch they will be bad, so he thinks it is better to buy posts from factories that make a business of this phase of cement work. Professor Ramsower does believe, however, that it will pay for farmers to make their own cement corner posts, where longer time and more attention can be given to the work.

### Ship Eggs and Butter Promptly.

J. D., Scott County, writes: "I think there should be a law compelling merchants to ship eggs and butter promptly. They should ship each of these products just as soon as possible. A shipment of either eggs or butter alone, or a shipment of say 50 pounds of each, will go forward by local freight at the same rate per hundred pounds, and a single hundred pounds will go forward at the same rate per hundred as if the shipment were composed of 800 or 1,000 pounds. This being the fact, I think that prompt shipment would not only work for improved quality upon arrival at destination, but does not work any disadvantage to either merchant or buyer on account of freight.

It is not uncommon for merchants to hold eggs in warehouses until they collect 15 or 20 cases, the idea of such collection being, doubtless, to obtain better prices, but during the heated season the eggs deteriorate rapidly, thus giving the merchant lower prices for the eggs sold and the farmer must of

course receive lower prices from the merchant.

"I think a law requiring prompt shipment of these commodities would be a benefit to both farmer and consumer."

### Seventeen Year Locust.

The "seventeen year locusts," or cicadae, which appeared in the eastern part of Kansas this year are being blamed for more damage than they are capable of doing. Reports that this periodical pest is eating trees and farm crops are untrue, says George O. Greene, horticulturist with the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, because during its brief existence above the ground the cicadae eats almost nothing. The damage is done by the females, particularly in young orchards, by puncturing small twigs when eggs are laid. As every female lays 300 to 500 eggs a great deal of injury may be done in young orchards and vineyards, if the brood is at all numerous.

Wounds caused by the female cicadae seldom heal readily and are likely to leave the branches in a much weakened condition. In many cases the injured twigs drop off, especially where the punctures are numerous. Very young trees and vines may not recover. The injured wood should be pruned off next winter, Mr. Greene says. Unless that is done borers and canker-producing diseases may enter the punctures and cause more damage.

### Law on Plowing Roads.

Subscriber E. B. C., Kiowa County, writes: "In your May 17 issue you publish an article 'Disgraceful Use of the Public Roads.' Under your editorial comment you state: 'Scouring of plows in the road is a common fault of the Kansas farmer and works much detriment to the proper maintenance of the road and many disadvantages to the traveling public.' I am wondering if KANSAS FARMER and its readers are familiar with the road laws of the state. Refer to Section 7314 of the 1909 Statutes of Kansas, and you will find the following, which is still in force:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hereafter plow up the public highways for the purpose of scouring plows or for any other purpose except it be under the direction of the overseer of the public highways, and any person or persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before any court having competent jurisdiction shall be fined in each and every offense under this act in a sum not to exceed ten dollars nor less than three dollars with cost of suit."

"Mr. Kassinburg of Mount Hope, needs only to file a complaint against any man whom he sees scouring plows or listing into the roads, and the county attorney will give such person a lesson he will remember. I think the above law has been in force since 1883."

### Best Handling of Manure.

This is from Wisconsin Bulletin No. 221, on getting the most profit on farm manure.

"It is best to haul manure when fresh, and spread it on reasonable level fields. There is no loss by fermentation, as the plant food sinks into the ground where it is needed. There are several systems of storing manure, all of which involve moisture and compactness.

"It requires two tons of fresh manure to make one ton of rotted manure. This involves much waste.

"The average per year of mixed farm manure is \$30 per 1,000 pounds of live weight of animals. A ton of mixed manure contains about ten pounds of nitrogen at 15 cents per pound; five pounds of phosphoric acid and ten pounds of potash at 5 cents per pound—making it commercially worth \$2.25.

"Liquid excrement is more valuable than solid, pound for pound. Water-tight floors and plenty of absorbents are necessary to prevent its waste. All farm manure is more valuable fresh than after storage.

"Leaching by rains is one great source of loss. Piles loosely built and located under the eaves, or on hillsides, lose half their value.

**Blooming and Seeding of Sweet Clover.**

The Tribune, Great Bend, Kan., writes KANSAS FARMER for information on the blooming and seeding of sweet clover. Our reply will be of interest to our readers because it presents several heretofore undiscussed phases of sweet clover growing.

Sweet clover is a biennial plant. That is, it lives only two years. Seeded this year, it grows and the plant lives through the winter. Next spring these same plants grow, bloom and seed, and the plants die. The field is perpetuated to sweet clover only by virtue of the re-seeding of the field or by seeds dropped from the maturing plants. These are the habits of sweet clover when the plant is allowed to grow without interference by pasturing or mowing.

If the field is so closely pastured or mowed that a sufficient number of plants fail to produce seed for re-seeding, then the usefulness of the setting has past. The fact that it makes no seed the first season and seeds only the second season, insures its being destroyed in clean cultivated fields before it has opportunity to produce seed. Sweet clover perseveres as a weed only in those places which are not completely cultivated at intervals of two years or less.

The first season's growth does not usually get coarse and woody and the first year's cutting should be made when the clover shows its maximum growth. It is not all essential to allow any second growth to come on before cold weather. The second season the clover should be cut just before the first blooms appear for the best hay. Immediately after the plant begins to bloom it becomes coarse and woody and much less palatable.

It is the experience of sweet clover growers that if the field is used for pasture only that there will be enough plants produce seed from year to year to maintain the stand. If the clover is used for hay and it is desired to keep the field permanently in sweet clover, a good practice is to leave narrow strips of uncut plants standing that these plants may produce seed and so re-seed the field.

Another plan which works very well for permanent pasture is that of seeding two years in succession in order that there may be a number of year old plants to take the place of the two-year-old plants which mature seed and die. That is to say, that in case sweet clover were seeded this August, if the same field were seeded again next August it would accomplish the above results.

**Sudan Grass.**

"Sudan Grass, a New Drought Resistant Hay Plant," is the title of circular 125, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

In the semi-arid West, where no perennial grass has thus far been found suited to the conditions, Sudan grass promises high value for hay. Indeed it is not too much to predict that there it is destined to become the leading grass for hay production. Under more humid conditions it has also succeeded admirably and will probably replace foxtail millets to a large extent, as it produces better hay and usually larger yields.

There is still much to learn in regard to the crop, but it has been tested most carefully in Texas, as well as at Arlington Farm, Va., and has had at least a year's trial at many places on the Great Plains and at various agricultural experiment stations, and the data at hand indicate approximately the best methods of culture.

Under light rainfall conditions, it is probably best to sow Sudan grass in rows, yet excellent results have been secured in dry regions from broadcasting, and the grass grown that way does not become too coarse for palatable hay. Although very similar in appearance to Johnson grass, it is considered far superior as a forage crop, as it is more bunchy, putting out more stems and many more leaves. Horses and cows eat it greedily, none of the stems, which contain a great deal of sugar, being wasted, as is often the case with the coarser grasses.

**School for Rural Leaders.**

The era of motor cars on the farm has brought another problem for the rural church to solve. Distance now is such a small item that the farmer with a motor car is tempted to leave the little church in the country and take his family to the larger house of worship in town where there is pipe organ music and a choir and where the pews are a little more comfortable. As a result many country congregations have dwindled and the churches are being deserted. Kansas now has approximately 1,200 abandoned rural churches.

It will be the business of a confer-

ence at the Kansas Agricultural College next month to strive for a solution to this and other problems with which rural pastors have to deal. The conference is known as a school for rural leaders. Four days—July 21 to 25—will be occupied by this school. Edwin L. Holton, professor of rural and vocational education, has arranged the program which includes these speakers: Dr. H. J. Waters, the Rev. W. O. Shepard, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. Ernest Pihlblad, president Bethany College, Lindsborg; Dr. A. E. Holt, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Manhattan; and these from the Agricultural College: J. H. Miller, dean of the division of college extension; W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture; W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry; O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry; W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry; and Professor Holton.

All rural pastors and rural leaders and all who are interested in rural life betterment are invited to attend this four-day conference. The comfort of every delegate is assured by this note on the program: "Swimming in the college pool every afternoon from 2 to 4."

**Lessons for Horse Owners.**

In the recent work horse parade held in Boston only seventeen horses out of fifteen hundred and sixteen shown were disqualified for lameness. This is an encouraging fact to the western pro-

ducers of draft horses since most of these horses are grown and developed in the West. Those using work horses could study with profit the drivers' rules of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association, which are as follows:

1. Start at a walk and let your horse work very easily for the first half hour.
2. A heavy draft horse should never be driven faster than a walk, with or without a load.
3. Look to your harness. Avoid these faults especially: Bridle too long or too short. Blinders pressing on the eyes or flapping.
4. Throat latch too tight. Traces too long. Breeching too low down or too loose.
5. Drive your horse all the time. Feel his mouth gently. Never jerk the reins.
6. Take the horse out of the shafts as much as possible; and if you drive a pair or four, unfasten the outside traces while the horses are standing; they will rest better that way.
7. Teach your horses to go into the collar gradually. When a load is to be started, speak to the horses and take a firm hold on the reins so that they will arch their necks, keep their legs under them and step on their toes.
8. Water your horses as often as possible. Water in moderate quantities will not hurt him, so long as he keeps moving.
9. Blanket your horse carefully when he stands, especially if he is at

all hot. Repeated slight chills stiffen and age a horse before his time.

9. Bring your horse in cool and breathing easily. If he comes in hot he will sweat in the stable, and the sudden stopping of hard work is bad for his feet.

10. In hot weather or in drawing heavy loads, watch your horse's breathing. If he breathes hard, or short and quick, it is time to stop.

11. Remember that the horse is the most nervous of all animals, and that little things annoy and irritate him. Remember that he will be contented or miserable accordingly as you treat him.

The conservation of the corn plant is perhaps the most important item of farm economics that has come before the people in recent years. By the proper use of the silo we will not only be able to save hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stock food, but we will also produce all stock products more cheaply. It will place the American farmer in a position where he can compete with cheap labor of foreign lands, and we will be able to market our beef and butter in all the great meat-eating nations of the world.

That the corn grain which is put into the silo is not wasted, Iowa Experiment Station records clearly show. Cattle receiving silage do not eat as much grain as hay-fed cattle, the decrease being approximately equal to the amount of corn found in the silage.

## No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Over-Capacity

### The Chief Tire Problem

How to end rim-cutting, for years and years, has been the chief problem of Tiredom.

Many devices have been tried and abandoned. They developed faults. The tires fell down. Thousands came back for replacement.

#### The Ruin of Rim-Cutting

Motor car owners have lost millions of dollars through having tires cut by rims.

The trouble occurs when tires are run wholly or partly deflated. And the ruin can't be satisfactorily repaired.

Myriads of punctured tires have been wrecked in a moment—before the driver knew of the puncture.

No-Rim-Cut tires make this ruin impossible. They have been used for years, on hundreds of thousands of cars. And not one has ever rim-cut.

#### Over-Capacity

Another fact is that No-Rim-Cut tires exceed clincher tires ten per cent in capacity.

That is, in air capacity. It is air that carries the load. This

extra capacity, on the average, adds 25 per cent to the mileage.

So these tires embody two enormous economies. They save rim-cutting and save over-loading.

#### The Secret Bands of Wire

These tires are made possible by six flat bands of 126 braided wires. They are vulcanized into the tire base.

Thus we get an unstretchable tire base, and we don't hook the tire to the rim.

One glance at these tires in any Goodyear shop will show why these tires can't rim-cut.

Every great tire maker, again and again, has tried to make tires that can't rim-cut.

We solved this problem in a faultless tire, and by means that we control. That is the reason why Goodyears now outsell every other tire.

We control these bands by secrecy. They are made under lock and key.

And, so far as we know, there is no other way to make a satisfactory tire of this type. Nearly every maker has tried it.

#### No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than clinchers. With our multiplied output the price has come down. Now no standard tire of any type costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

There is no reason whatever to try an experiment. No reason for tires that rim-cut, or for tires of less capacity.

You can get at the same price the tire which is now the most popular tire in the world.

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

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## Save Much Time and Labor in Summer

BESIDES greatly increasing the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save much valuable time and labor.

This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.



As compared with any kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery with a DE LAVAL is a big item in its favor.

As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent AT ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

# DAIRY



This is the season of the year in which some attention should be given to keeping down the weeds in dairy pastures. They not only injure the pastures, but when eaten by the cows produce bad flavors in the milk.

It has been noted at the Kansas Experiment Station that changing milk cows from abundant pastures to silage feeding had not an appreciable effect on the milk flow. Dairymen who have had the opportunity to try feeding silage during the late summer found that their cows did as well as when on the best pasture. In the development of young stock fully a year could undoubtedly be saved by keeping them growing through the late summer. By the use of the silo this is easily accomplished.

Fourteen years ago the American Royal Stock Show was started by the Hereford cattle breeders to exploit their breed. Later other beef breeds joined the show followed by horses, hogs, sheep and goats. This year the dairy breeders are to be invited to participate. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the American Royal an appropriation of a thousand dollars was made for prizes for Jersey cattle. The Jerseys are recognized as one of our leading dairy breeds. Their admission

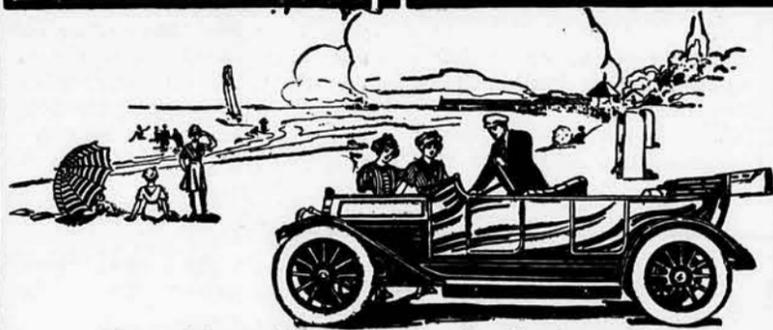
observed to develop in stored butter. A recent investigation by the scientific staff of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry have traced some of these bad flavors to the presence of small quantities of iron in the cream. They found these bad qualities develop very rapidly where cream has stood in a rusty can. It was an easy matter to pick out the butter made from this kind of cream by its peculiar flavor. They found that the presence of copper also tended to develop bad flavors in butter. It is apparent from these investigations that more care should be used to prevent cream from being handled in rusty cans or poorly tinned pasturizers or other apparatus.

### Kansas's World's Record Cow.

A new record has been made for Ayrshire heifers of the three-year-old class by a little cow owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Elizabeth of Juneau 26292 has just completed a year's record of 15,218 pounds of milk and 535.8 pounds of butter fat. This record of milk production is the highest ever recorded as being produced by a three-year-old Ayrshire. The next highest record for a heifer of this age is 14,582 pounds of milk, or 626 pounds less than Elizabeth's record. The butter fat produced is equivalent to 626



WORLD'S RECORD THREE-YEAR-OLD AYRSHIRE—535.84 POUNDS BUTTER FAT IN TWELVE MONTHS.—OWNED BY K. S. A. C.



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FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

Friction eliminated from a motor means long life and added power. With friction down to minimum, old cars are kept like new—their value stays intact. They bring the maximum prices on re-sale.

Polarine is worth ten times its cost because it adds to motoring pleasure, and stops depreciation in car value.

It maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or heat and flows just as well at zero.

Every type of motor car, motor truck, and motor boat, is made better by Polarine.

The product of the World's Oil Specialists after 50 years' experience with every kind of lubricating problem.

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### Papec Pneumatic Ensilage Cutters

"The Wonderful Papec"

Elevate silage to any height at 600 to 800 R.P.M. with one fifth less power than any other blower cutter. This is due to the fact that the Papec first uses centrifugal force, then with its six fans moving the cut silage in a steady stream—not in bunches—the elevating is accomplished under high pressure through a small pipe. Iron and semi-steel construction, easy to operate. Built in sizes for any power from 4 H. P. up. Investigate the Papec now—and save time, annoyance and money at cutting time. Write today for our new illustrated catalog. It is FREE.

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### THE PAPEC



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to the Royal was obtained through the efforts of the Southwestern Dairy Breeders' Association. In all probabilities the establishment of exhibits for other dairy breeds will soon follow. The American Royal, which will be held this year from October 6 to 11, ought to be bigger, grander and more interesting than ever.

The late summer is always a trying time for the dairyman. Flies are bad and pastures short. As soon as any shrinkage is noticed in the milk flow some provision should be made for supplementary feed. Fortunate indeed is the dairyman who has a supply of silage left over to fall back upon at this time of the year. Soiling crops can be utilized to good advantage at this season. It is not too late even now to plant strips of cane or kafir on turning rows or other vacant places to be fed as soiling crops later in the season. The results of allowing a dairy cow to shrink seriously in milk flow during this trying period often extend into the fall and winter season. Even though it may seem troublesome and expensive to keep up the milk flow at this period, it often-times will pay in the results which will follow later in the season.

### Flavor of Butter Injured by Metals.

Economic conditions make it necessary to hold butter in storage from the summer season when it is plentiful until the winter season which is usually a period of reduced production. Properly made butter can be stored in this way without materially injuring its quality. Various bad flavors have been

pounds of butter. Following is her record for the year by months:

	POUNDS MILK.	POUNDS FAT.
May 9 to 31	1,073.3	39.82
June	1,504.0	57.75
July	1,378.7	45.64
August	1,456.4	45.73
September	1,295.9	47.56
October	1,284.2	45.97
November	1,321.7	41.90
December	1,240.7	41.07
January	1,190.7	40.96
February	1,087.5	41.43
March	1,163.3	39.24
April	998.3	39.43
May 1 to 8	223.4	9.34
Totals	15,218.1	535.84

AVERAGE TEST, 3.52 PER CENT BUTTER FAT.

Elizabeth has had but little more attention than has been given to the other cows in the college herd. She has been cared for by students and five different men have had her in charge during the past year. Her ration has consisted of our general herd ration of four parts corn, two parts bran and one part oil meal as a grain ration, and she has received all the alfalfa and silage she would consume. During the pasture season she had access to blue grass and alfalfa pasture.—O. E. REED, Kansas Experiment Station.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station found good results in feeding steers silage and realized a value of \$6.20 a ton when used in this way. They also found silage superior to hay and much more economical in the raising of young stock.

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# The GRANGE

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Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

In the Grange column for July 5 a very interesting article entitled "Grange Influence in Rural Uplift" appeared. This article was written by the state lecturer, L. S. Fry, of Manhattan, but through some oversight he was not given proper credit.

The Grange cannot do everything, but it can do many things.

The Grange and Institutes. In a great many Kansas localities the annual farmers' institute is held in connection with the Grange. In many of these localities the Grange holds two or three institutes a year. This refers to Kansas conditions. We note from reading that there are some states in which the farmers' institute is at a much lower ebb than in Kansas, and that in these states practically the only institutes held are those held by or in connection with the Grange. Except for the Grange, these states would have no farmers' institutes. The fact is that every live Grange holds no less than 12 institutes a year, since the lecture hour of a good Grange meeting is itself a farmers' institute but on a somewhat reduced scale.

**Grange Co-operation.** In many states the Grange is undertaking co-operative work looking toward bringing about direct financial benefits to Grange members through buying and selling together. The results of these undertakings are being awaited eagerly, not only in the places where they are being tried, but elsewhere. This has been tried in various places, at various times, and with varying degrees of success. In some places in the past it has proved most successful; in other places it has ended in absolute failure, and as a result has interfered with Grange growth and progress. Where the Grange is undertaking co-operative work now it is going at it in a more systematic manner than ever before. Experience will enable those in charge to avoid many of the things that wrecked some of the co-operative undertakings of the past. The theory of co-operative buying and selling is good; it has not always worked when put into practical every-day use. Mindful of the experience of the past some Granges are slow to undertake co-operative work, and are watching the ones that are attempting it. The methods being adopted by some of the states in this work look good and there seems to be no reason why they should not be successful.

**Woman in the Grange.** When the Grange was first organized there was a strong prejudice existing against the admission of women as members. This was not confined to men alone, but woman herself—so long the silent partner of man—seemed to think that her only place was at home attending to the household affairs. She thought she was not capable of anything but that. She did not realize her own strength and influence over others; and I must honestly say man, at that time, thought the same. Woman, what did she know? She would be the death of the Grange or any other order; she could not keep a secret; she would gossip and breed disturbance; her place was at home attending to that, and so on. But she got there just the same, thanks to that wise provision placed in the declaration of purposes by those able men and one woman, Miss Carrie Hall.

And now, after many years in Grange work, woman has clearly demonstrated her ability in all work she has been called upon to do. Through her influence the Grange has been made better, and the Grange fully realizes her true worth. That she has certain inalienable rights that are fully equal to man's is what the Grange has helped her to, and by her efforts she has helped make the Grange what it is. She is indispensable to the Grange—truly she has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.—I. G. Stone, Pennsylvania.

# P & O LIGHT DRAFT PLOWS

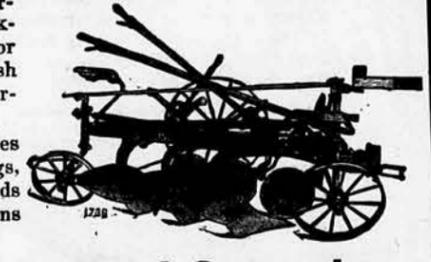
Have been used in ever increasing quantities by three generations of American farmers, spanning a period of 71 years, from 1842 to the present day.



Why? Because we have always insisted on the thorough working out of three cardinal points of merit, upon which rests the foundation of the success of P. & O. Plows: Strength, Simplicity, and Ease of Operation. These three features with us are something more than a mere choice of words, and they mean just what they say.

—In the studied effort to build plows and other tillage implements that are shorn of all superfluous parts, and still give every needed adjustment. Ease of Operation—In the position and counterbalancing of levers, the absence of jerking and jarring, either on the driver or the horses, and that general air of finish so difficult to describe, but which characterizes all P. & O. implements.

**Strength**—In the use of material, heavy when necessary, but not cumbersome; braced, reinforced and ribbed where the strain is greatest. **Simplicity**—In the position and counterbalancing of levers, the absence of jerking and jarring, either on the driver or the horses, and that general air of finish so difficult to describe, but which characterizes all P. & O. implements.



P. & O. Light Draft Plows, all styles and sizes, from walking to engine gangs, either molds or discs, made for all kinds of soil, for work under all conditions and under any circumstances, and

**Backed by an Unqualified Guarantee**

Ask your local dealer for P. & O. Light Draft Plows and then insist on getting them. When you spend your money for plows, get the best—the P. & O. line.

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**Every Day a Big One, full of value for visitors and exhibitors.**  
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**Aeroplane Flights.**

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# LIVE STOCK



In a recent address before the State Bankers' Association at Topeka, President Waters of the Agricultural College, made the following significant statements: "Live stock farming is more profitable than grain and hay farming in every section of the United States. The United States census show that the average income per acre from grain and hay farms for a ten-year period was \$7.72. The returns per acre on live stock farming was \$11.42 or 48 per cent more. The one system depletes the soil, the other builds it up. The future of western Kansas in particular must be based upon mixed farming with its principal element, live stock, supported by kafir, milo, the sorghums and the silo."

than the ordinary method of feeding. At noon the mules are placed in stalls and fed in the ordinary way but the feed that they consume during the mid-day rest is very small. Attempts to feed horses in a similar manner have not been successful due to the fact that horses will almost invariably over-eat. The splendid, vigorous appearance of Mr. Judah's mules testified to the excellence of the feeding system.—P. H. Ross, County Demonstration Agent.

### New Stallion License Law.

Inquiries are already beginning to come in regarding the new stallion license law which became effective July 1, 1913. A brief summary of the provisions of particular interest to stallion owners is given below.

1. It requires that everyone who shall stand, travel, advertise, or offer for service in any manner any stallion in the State of Kansas shall secure a license certificate for such stallion from the State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kansas.
2. All licenses issued under the old law (Chapter 168 Laws of 1909) became null and void and not in force July 1, 1913, but may be renewed for the year 1914 if application for renewal be made previous to March 1, 1914.
3. Stallions will be licensed under four classes: pure-bred; cross-bred; grade, and scrub, according to their breeding.

Professor Cochel in a recent address before the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association stated that during the past seven years the Indiana Experiment Station had fed five hundred steers, twenty-four thousand and twenty-two bushels of corn, securing an average profit per steer of eleven dollars and ninety-two cents. These steers were fed experimentally and necessarily poor lots were included. This profit per steer if credited to the corn fed would amount to twenty-four and eight tenths cents per bushel over its local market value. Professor Cochel's address appears in full in this issue.

### Silage for Horses.

We recently wrote our subscriber C. A. D. of Jewell County, concerning his experiences in feeding silage to horses. In his reply he states that during the first year he used silage he experienced a shortage of hay early in June and from that time on until the middle of July fed silage to his work horses. We quote directly from his reply. "Some higher-ups have told us that silage was not good for horses and we refrained from feeding it to them until compelled to do so by the reason of our supply of hay becoming exhausted. We fed it to our work horses right through harvest and never had horses do better or stand the work better. We had been told that it would kill horses and were afraid to feed it, but we had no hay and were almost compelled to. The results have been so good, that in order to convince us that it is not good for horses, we will have to be shown. We think it better for horses than alfalfa hay. In fact, were we to have only one kind of feed, we would take silage in preference to any other feed known to us. We feed it to our horses just like we do grain, giving them only what they will eat up clean. We have had colts running with young cattle eat all they could hold, go off and rest a while, and come back and fill up again and we never could see any ill results. We have never allowed any moldy silage to be fed to our horses, therefore do not know what ill effects might result from its use as a horse feed."

### Feeding Work Mules.

Mr. Henry Judah, who lives in the southwestern part of Leavenworth County, operates a farm of something over 1,400 acres which is about equally divided between crops and pasture. Naturally, the work on this place requires a great amount of power and Mr. Judah prefers mule power. He keeps twenty-four of these animals at work most of the time. A great many men must also be employed and every means of making the labor of men and animals efficient is carefully studied.

The most striking of the labor saving devices noted by the writer was the way in which the mules were fed. Mr. Judah is fattening steers and the man who hauls the hay and grain to them also fills the feed bunks in the mule lot with corn and cob meal and the racks with hay. When the men have finished their day's work they have but to remove the harness from their mules and turn them into this lot and their chores are done. Besides the feed mentioned the mules have access to water and blue grass pasture at will, and a lump of rock salt is kept in each feed bunk.

Mr. Judah states that he has never had a sick mule from this system of feeding and though he has kept no cost accounts is satisfied that the cost is no greater

the principal purpose of a stallion license law is to verify the breeding of stallions offered for service, and under the new law license certificates will be issued without an examination for soundness accompanying the application for a stallion license.

5. The certificate of soundness will be a separate document from the license certificate. Experienced and thoroughly competent men will be sent out directly from the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board to make all examinations for soundness. These inspectors will visit from six to eight points in each county upon dates previously advertised and personal notices giving all the points and dates for each county will be sent to each stallion owner of that particular county at least a week in advance. The stallion owner will then bring his stallion to the most convenient point to be examined for soundness.

6. License certificates are issued for only one year, becoming null and void on December 31 following the date of issue and must be renewed before March 1 following the date of expiration.

7. Transfers of ownership must be recorded with the State Live Stock Registry Board.

8. Fees are as follows: New license, \$2.00; renewal, \$1.00; transfer, 50 cents.

9. Application blanks for licenses, renewals and transfers will be sent to all stallion owners in the near future.

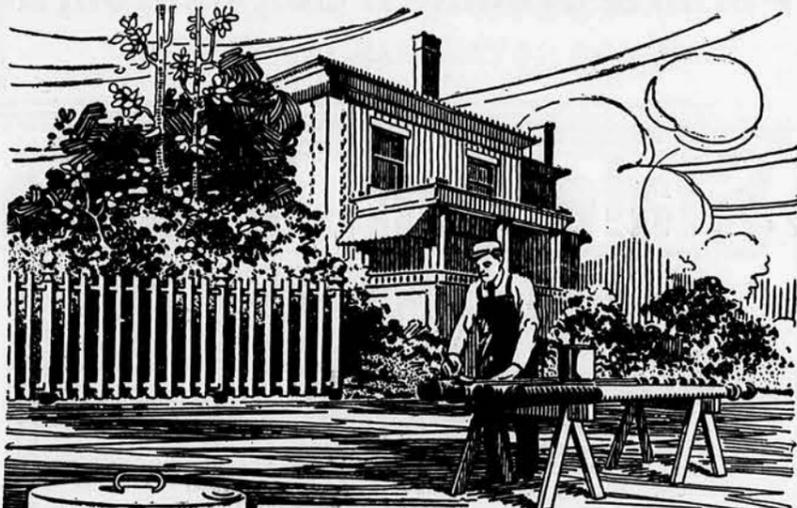
10. The method of advertising has been simplified and made more practical and effective. In the future every bill, poster, newspaper or other advertisement issued for a stallion must have as a heading for such advertisement the class and number of license issued for the stallion in question, thus: "Pure-bred License No. —." This heading shall be in the largest and boldest type used in the advertisement.

11. The minimum penalty for violation of any provision of this law is a fine of \$20 and costs for each offense.

12. Copies of the new law will be mailed to each stallion owner in the near future.

The law is practical and fair to all parties concerned. It is definite and specific with no loop holes for wilful violators to escape. Sufficient men will be put into the field during each breeding season to enforce this law in every county.

This law was passed primarily for the benefit and protection of the mare owners of the state that they might have authentic information regarding the breeding of any stallion they might wish to patronize. In return for this protection mare owners should be more prompt in meeting their obligations to owners of the stallions they patronize, not only in returning mare at the proper time and giving them the proper feed and care, but also in settling for the service fee.



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## "C-A-Wood-Preserver"

*It Doubles the Life of Wood*

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for preserving ties, poles and timbers of all kinds from decay. We have it in one and five gallon cans ready for use. It is applied with a brush, like paint and is the most effective wood preserving material known.

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**ORGANS, \$15 to \$30. Highest Grade**  
Estey, Hason & Hamlin, Story & Clark, Kimball-C. Cottage & Co., slightly used; like new. Write today. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo. Reference, any bank in Kansas City.

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**CORN HUSKERS** 30 DAY OFFER ONLY — Factory will sell 5 improved fastest Huskers at cost price to introduce new goods everywhere. Postpaid. Send \$1.10. Money back if not satisfied. R. F. CLARK, KF W, Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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## Women's Department at the Fair

Suggestions for the Improvement of Domestic Science and Art Exhibits—By Florence Snell, K. S. A. C.

It is essential of course that the plans for the arrangement of exhibits in domestic science and art for the fair or contest shall be made several months before time and thoroughly advertised. The place for the exhibit and the plan for the arrangement of entries should not be left till the day of the fair or contest, but definite steps should be taken beforehand and some reliable person placed in charge. The classes for which contestants may compete and the premium list, if any, should be clearly stated so that there may be no misunderstanding. The success of a contest depends to quite an extent upon the plans being explicit and definite.

The person or committee in charge of the exhibit should have a book in which the entries are made. As each person brings in an article to be entered, her name is placed under the class to which her article belongs and the article should be given a number. The class and number without the name of the owner is placed on a tag which is attached to the article.

In the pamphlet entitled "Boys' and Girls' Contest Plans for 1912" the capital letters are used to designate the class according to the age of the contestants, so in case this is done some other means must be used to indicate the kind of article. This may be done by simply using the name of the article and number.

There may be a contest in bread making, another in jelly making, another in the making of buttonholes, etc. If the capital letters are not used for the other purpose, bread may be in Class A, jelly in Class B, etc. Different kinds of jelly may compete against each other, but it is a little more satisfactory if a prize can be offered for plum jelly, another for grape, etc., thus making plum jelly a distinct class from grape, as then it can be decided which glass of plum jelly is the best and which glass of grape jelly is the best. This is satisfactory only when a number of entries of each kind can be depended on. The same principle holds good for canned fruit, jams, pickles, etc. It is easier to decide that one of a kind is better than others of the same kind rather than to have to decide that one article of a certain kind is better than articles of a different kind. Layer cake should not compete against loaf cake, but different kinds of layer cake may be in competition with each other.

In Domestic Art work the quality of work is considered of first importance and instead of offering a prize for the best centerpiece it is more satisfactory all around to offer the prize for the best piece of French embroidery work or drawn work or for the best centerpiece worked in French embroidery or whatever kind of work is of interest at the time.

If this plan is carried out each one who views the articles can readily understand in what respects the prize-winning articles excel others, while if the collection is a general mixture of kinds of work there is not a common standard by which to judge. Of course, such a collection can be judged and the decision given to the one which more nearly reaches the ideal of its kind.

The exhibit should be arranged to the best advantage for display, and in case of a contest every entry should be so placed that it is within easy access of the judges unless the committee intends to bring the articles in each class at a time to a table where the judging is to be done. This is a convenience for the judges in case of a large contest in fruit.

It is a good plan to have glass show cases on counters or tables for bread, pies, cake, butter, honey or any food which should be protected from dust and flies. This gives an opportunity for spectators to have a good view of the display and is also a means of protecting the food.

Canned fruit, pickles, jelly and anything in glass jars may be arranged on tables or shelves, care being used to keep all articles of a class together. Shelves may extend along the wall or be placed around a pillar in a square or hexagon with each lower one extending beyond the one above in the form of steps.

As a rule it is more difficult to arrange the Domestic Art display in such a way that it may be seen by all and still be within reach of the judges. Large strips of material may be attached to the wall and the articles fastened to them. If necessary to place articles above reach a step ladder should be provided if they are to be judged,

for the quality of work must be examined and this cannot be done at a distance.

### Spring Pruning Successful.

The pruning of fruit and shade trees and trees for timber in late spring and early summer gives the most satisfactory results, says Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural College. Wounds made before the middle of July have healed quicker than those made later in the season, but wounds have healed successfully that were made as late as August 15. The greatest difference was noticeable in maples, elms, and mulberries.

Some careful experiments with summer pruning have been made by the experiment station. Successful results were obtained with an apple orchard of ten-year-old trees which had borne but little and showed few spurs. The new wood was cut back and the heavy growth that shaded the two and three-year-old wood was thinned out. A lighter pruning was given the orchard the next summer. The orchard was in full bloom and produced a fair crop two years later.

Fewer "water sprouts" have been noticed on trees of similar age, that were grown on similar soil and pruned in the summer, than those pruned in winter and early spring. There is less danger that the operator will remove a large amount of wood in the summer, for he can readily see the danger of sun scald. Thinning out and cutting back the younger branches is all that is required if a reasonable amount of care is given the orchard. Light summer pruning appears to be a good treatment for unproductive trees.

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(Signed) B. M. LITTLE, Supt.  
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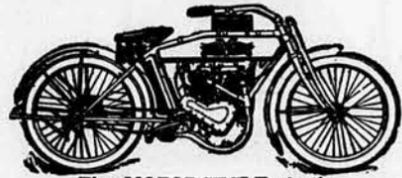
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# POULTRY



Hot weather induces thirst in man and beast. See that the fowls have plenty of fresh water.

As the chicks get larger they should be provided with larger coops. They soon get over-crowded in the small ones.

We have had unusually good success in raising chicks this season. They were fed on dry feed, principally pin-head oatmeal, in which a little bran and meat scraps was mixed. Skim milk was given quite liberally.

The amount of green food that a hen will eat is wonderful and is a great saving on the feed bill. If you have no grass for the hens, feed sprouted oats. It will pay both summer and winter.

That salt is good for fowls, goes without saying, and all their mash feed should be salted. Salt is a good conditioner and keeps the fowls in good health. Those who have tried feeding laying hens with and without salt, claim that those that are fed salt, lay a great many more eggs than those without it.

Your young chicks ought to be growing and flourishing these days. If you find their numbers diminishing without any apparent cause, suspect the cat, and you won't be very far from the correct cause. An old cat can get away with a great number of chicks, and she need not necessarily be your neighbor's cat. She may be your own demure tabby.

In answer to a correspondent would say, your hen is suffering from sour crop. Probably she was without water for some time, then drank too much. Hold her by the legs, head down, and empty the contents of the crop as much as possible by manipulating and squeezing it. Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking soda and two of sugar in a teacup of warm water. Give a teaspoonful of this twice a day and provide plenty of grit.

The poultry business is subject to the same laws that prevail in other lines. Success is not reached by chance, nor do successful poultry men reach their goal at the first attempt. So when you read of remarkable results by some well known experts, do not get the idea that you can reach their success at your first trial and with little effort. It will take close and careful study, as well as everyday work to get a good start in the business. But there is no other business that will give surer and better returns for the same amount of time and money expended. Be on the lookout for things that might cause trouble, and if you make a mistake, never repeat it. You ought not to fail twice at the same place.

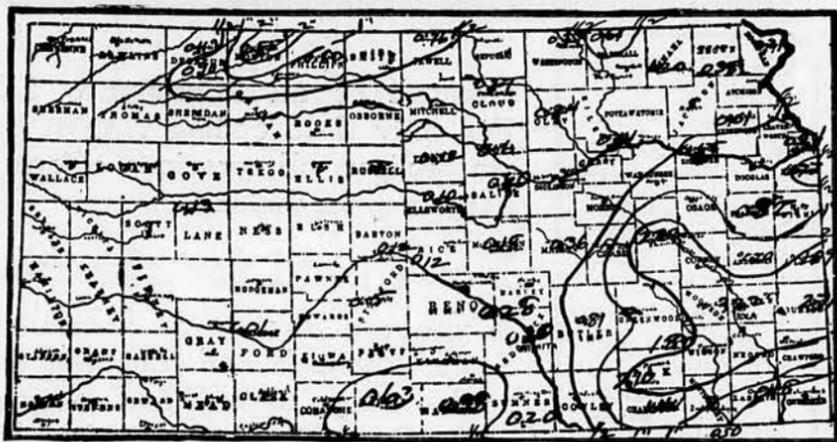
Films Developed, 10 Cents. Any size, 6 or 12-exposure. Printing prices low. Send for sample print, price list and special coupons. BEST PHOTO COMPANY, Topeka, Kan.—(Adv.)

Cheese packed in salt will dry without becoming moldy or strong.

THAT prose poem by "Brad" singing the glories of the "silo tower," on the front page of the last issue of KANSAS FARMER, is a bird. It's a gem. The thought is new and important and couldn't be better expressed. The "silo tower" is the farmer's stronghold.—EDWIN TAYLOR, Edwardsville, Kansas.

## KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 5

Rain Chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



### UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

A change will be noted in the map. The rainfall in inches is plainly inserted for each station and all shading omitted.

Allen—Good soaking rains. Crop conditions good. Anderson—Second cutting of alfalfa. Prospects good for corn, potatoes, peaches and apples. Barton—Rain needed; very hot with hot winds. Wheat threshing begun. Hoppers damage alfalfa. Barber—Good week on all growing crops. Brown—Wheat harvest completed; good yield. More rain needed. Butler—Rains helped, but very warm all week. Need more rain. Clay—Very dry. Crops need rain. Chautauqua—Rain has made all grain look fine. Prospects for bumper crop. Cloud—Wheat harvest over; yield above average. Hot winds on fourth. Rain is needed. Clark—No rain. Decatur—Corn good. Harvesting begun; yield light. Doniphan—Crops fair. Rain much needed. Ellisworth—Wheat cutting over. Corn needs rain. Elk—Corn growing fine. Rain helped pastures. Ellis—Hot winds Friday. Corn beginning to burn. Ford—Rain badly needed. Harper—Much needed rains fell on June 30 and July 1. Jewell—Crops look fine. Wheat harvesting over. Cherries good. Jefferson—Chinch bugs doing much damage. Corn needs rain. Johnson—Very hot and dry. Chinch bugs doing great damage. Rain needed. Lane—Hot and dry. Grasshoppers injuring wheat. Lincoln—Hot and dry. Subsoil dry.

Chinch bugs very bad. Harvest over. Linn—Wheat threshing out better than expected. Corn good. Labette—Rain first of week. Need more. Corn starting to tassel. Lyon—Corn and hay prospects fine. Wheat threshed out over 30 bushels to the acre. Marion—Corn looks good. Wheat threshing out well. Oats poor. Marshall—Wheat harvest over. Corn doing well. Pasture dry. McPherson—Hot winds. Corn beginning to tassel. Need rain badly. Mitchell—Harvest over. Corn needs rain. Hot winds. Norton—Harvest being rushed. Rains this week have put all crops in the 100 per cent list. Nemaha—Wheat cut; best crop ever raised here. Oats light. Rain needed badly. Ottawa—Rains needed badly for corn. Fruit prospects not so very good. Pottawatomie—Corn fine. Chinch bugs bad. Phillips—Hot week. Corn looking well. Russell—Hot and dry. Pasture and potatoes suffering. Rain needed. Rice—Very dry. Crops not looking very good. Sumner—Early corn in tassel. Rain needed. Stafford—Wheat harvesting about completed. Saline—Drought, worst ever experienced. Wheat a failure and corn must have rain. Scott—Hot, dry weather. Grasshoppers hard on crops. Washington—Somewhat dry, but crops as yet not suffering for rain.

3 MACHINES IN 1. A perfect seed bed is as important as to sow or plant. The Western-Fulcrum, Packer and Mulcher makes a perfect seed bed and leaves a loose mulch on top to retain the moisture in one operation. It will double profits on crops. Made in 8 sizes, 1 and 3 sections. Sold direct to you on one year's trial. Prices, \$22.00 and up. THESE WHEELS ARE THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS. We want every farmer and landowner to have our illustrated circular. It describes the machine, its principle and advantages over all others. It gives testimonials from many farmers proving what it will do on wheat, alfalfa and other crops. It contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Send for this circular today, whether you want to buy or not. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO. Box 205 Hastings, Nebr.

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BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price, \$30.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The harvester has proven all you claim for it; the harvester saved me over \$25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.

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

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# HOME CIRCLE

## BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

Jim Riley.

Lover of birds and of blossoms, knight of the golden years, singer of dream-wrought fancies, poet of smiles and tears, lover of childish laughter, lover of clouds that drift, lover of dew and roses, bard of the heavenly gift, the whole world loveth a lover, and the world is glad and gay; and so are you shrined, Jim Riley, in the heart of our hearts always. Come back to "Griggsby's Station," you "old sweetheart of ours;" take us to "Old Aunt Mary's" and show us the fields and flowers; take us through dew-drenched pastures to see the "old swimmin' hole," let us forget for a moment that "time has took his toll;" bring back the dreams of our childhood; sing us your songs divine; sing as we heard you sing them in the "days of the lost sunshine." We are tired of the endless striving, tired of the turbulent mart; and today we are longing, longing, for a song that will reach the heart; so take up your harp, Jim Riley, and give us your sweetest tune—the kind that you used to give us when we walked "knee deep in June."

If you rinse a plate with cold water before breaking the eggs, add a pinch of salt and stand where there is a current of air, they will beat to a stiff froth quickly and easily.

Cheese is said to be as easily digested as meat and has about double its muscle-making value. An ounce of it is equivalent to one egg, a glass of milk, or two ounces of meat. From an economical standpoint this is worth considering.

A Utah woman figures that she traveled 125 miles a year in her kitchen in getting the meals. The kitchen was remodeled and the year's travel reduced to 57 miles. Conservation in the kitchen is as important as in the field.

The hostess who enjoys afternoon tea may have an inexpensive tea tray by procuring for five cents from her grocer the lid of a cheese box. The rim is given two coats of white enamel paint, and on each side of it is fastened a nickel handle, such as may be bought at the ten-cent store. After the bottom, inside, has been smoothly sand-papered, a piece of flowered cretonne is pasted over it and covered with a round piece of glass, which the glazier has cut exactly to fit. The whole tray, which, complete, would cost three dollars at a shop, can be made with little trouble for less than thirty cents.—McCall's Magazine.

If you wish to freshen salt fish, lay it in cold water being careful to have the skin side uppermost. By putting the flesh side downward, the salt, when it melts, falls to the bottom of the dish, otherwise it will sink into the skin and the fish will be as salt as ever.

**Not Exactly Satisfied Anyway.**  
A small boy was much afraid of the dark, and always tried to coax some member of the family to remain with him until he fell asleep. His mother stayed by him some time one night after she had tucked him up, and when at last she felt obliged to go, she said: "Now, you mustn't be afraid, dear, for the angels are all about you."  
"Will they be here when you're gone, mamma?"  
"Yes, indeed; all around you."  
"Well," said the boy, with a despairing sigh, "it does beat all how afraid I am of angels."

A valuable use for lye is the killing of cockroaches and other vermin that will sometimes invade the best-kept home. Sprinkle a little lye on a dish so as to cover it thinly, and place a piece of meat or bread in the center of the dish. The bugs will eat through this bait to the lye, which will kill them. Put a little lye in sinks or in places that are likely to be infested with roaches or water-bugs. Sprinkle lye around rat-holes and in damp and musty cellar corners to drive away troublesome rodents. Never put the lye on boards or carpets, as it will destroy same.

### Eye Strain to Blame.

It seems that at last genius is discovered not to be allied to insanity, but that rather all its eccentricities are due to eye strain.

English brain specialists, for instance, are asserting that if Carlyle had had properly adjusted glasses and a good electric light to work by, instead of a skylight, over his desk, and that illumined by a London fog much of the time, he would not have been such a grumbler and dyspeptic—in fact, eye strain was the cause of all his eccentricities.

All geniuses, in fact, would have been optimistic, says science now, if they had only had bifocal glasses at the right time. The same unnatural eyesight is given as the cause of many tragic paintings. That famous artist, Turner, would never have painted the slave ship in a storm, but would rather have depicted the peaceful landscapes that so many American artists paint when their eyes are properly fitted with glasses.

Wagner, too, if he had worn the correct spectacles and had had that decided tilt to one eye remedied, probably would never have written about Walkyrie and dragons, but would have written pleasant dances, and even ragtime, instead.

Darwin also was another victim of eye strain. Doubtless he would never have given to the world his theory of evolution which stirred society up if his eyes had been normal.

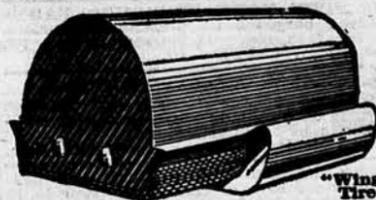
De Quincey suffered from bad eyes. Surely he would never have taken opium if he had had glasses—but then on the other hand the world would have missed his opium dreams. And after all is considered, scientists conclude, society could better dispense with spectacles than with geniuses.

Use very little bluing in washing laces for the lace absorbs a great deal of blue.

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FOR SALE—CORN AND ALFALFA FARM. 220 acres, all fine river bottom land; no better in Kansas; all in cultivation; well improved; 5 miles from Manhattan. Price, \$150 per acre. Good terms. Bardwell Real Estate Co., Manhattan, Kan.

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FINE 160 A. FARM, lime stone soil, good house, barn, etc. Nicely located. Will produce wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa. Part cultivated, balance pasture, meadow. Close to Fredonia, Kan., in oil gas belt. Will take \$40 a. and is worth \$75. Address Owner, Lock Box 807, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE we offer fine half section, choice Jewell County, Kansas, land. Large house, barn, hay shed and other necessary buildings; fine orchard; 40 acres of alfalfa; the best of soil and no better grain and stock farm to be had in the county. \$90 per acre. Reasonable terms. Write at once for photo. The Brown Land & Loan Company, Superior, Neb.

with us—Exchange book free. BERSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.

**BUY or Trade** —200 Acres Fine Bottom Land, above overflow; virgin timber, near railroad. \$4,000, terms. Also handle exchanges everywhere. List free. BURROWS, Warm Springs, Ark.

**BARGAIN** —200 Acres Fine Bottom Land, above overflow; virgin timber, near railroad. \$4,000, terms. Also handle exchanges everywhere. List free. BURROWS, Warm Springs, Ark.

**FOR SALE FINE DAIRY FARM** 160 a. highly imp., half ml. county seat town 4,000 pop. Only milk route. Fully equipped. 40 a. alfalfa. Creek. Big money maker. Write for details. V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

**GOOD CASH Bargain** 240 Acres, well improved, well located; 140 cult., 100 creek bottom, 30 alfalfa, 50 prairie meadow, fine timber, orchard. \$50 per acre. Write for bargain list. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kan.

**A Fine, Well Improved MISSOURI FARM** of 274 acres at \$85.00 an acre to trade for a stock of good merchandise at its value. Come quick for this. H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Commerce Building, Dodge City, Kansas. Phone 2.

**A Bargain For Cash.** If sold soon. Eighty acres close to Elk City, Kansas. Good 5-room house, barn and other outbuildings. Plenty of fruit and shade trees. Good water. Six acres alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, balance under cultivation. Price, \$5,000, with all the crop. One horse, 5 dozen chickens, and some machinery. Mortgage of \$1,000 which can stand. Possession in two weeks. This price holds until July 1. JESSE A. SIMPSON, Scandia, Kansas.

**A SPECIAL BARGAIN** 640 Acres, well improved, six miles from good town; 160 acres pasture land, fenced hog tight; 60 acres separate pasture; 80 acres clover and timothy; 110 acres corn, wheat and oats; two good wells. Price, \$55.00 per acre; half cash, balance time to suit purchaser at 6% interest. Write for particulars. W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

**ONLY \$3.00 CASH** BALANCE \$1.50 PER MONTH Pays for a level, well located, 50x140-ft. lot at \$30 for inside lots and \$35 for corners—in the prosperous little city—Plains, Kansas. Where prices are advancing rapidly and good profits assured. Send first payment for contract on guaranteed lot, or write for complete information. MUST ACT QUICK. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas. Drawer B.

### FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the card of P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Anderson owns one of the great big-type herds and is offering a few choice sows bred to his great herd boars for August and September farrow. They are extra good ones and priced to sell.

**Elmer Eddy's Big-Type Poldans.** Elmer P. Eddy, Mound City, Mo., who is one of the pioneer breeders of Poland China hogs, owns one of the good big-type herds. He reports a fine lot of spring pigs this year and expects to have an extra good offering for the fall trade.

**Holstein Bull Calves.** Do you want a good Holstein bull calf? If this is the case, you had better write to J. F. Mast, Scranio, Kan., breeder of "Butter-Bred" Holsteins. Mr. Mast's Holsteins are of the best quality, a great many of his cows having A. R. O. records and the best of pedigrees. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

**H. G. Nash's Poland Chinas.** With this issue H. G. Nash, Iola, Kan., starts a card calling attention to the sale on October 3. Mr. Nash has no mailing list and requests all breeders and farmers to send for a catalog. The offering will be sired by Gold Medal and Hadley's Model and from large roomy sows of the large-type breeding. A later announcement of this sale will appear in Kansas Farmer.

**Special Offer.** The Albaugh-Dover Company of Chicago, Ill., are advertising this week on another page their new Butterfly Separator. For a number of years this copy has been running in this paper, and a great many of them are in daily use in the homes of our readers. The Albaugh-Dover Company are guaranteeing the new Butterfly Separator to last a lifetime, and are giving 30 days' free trial on any size that you wish to select.

**Jeff Constant & Son's Durocs.** Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo., owners of one of the very high-class herds of Duroc Jerseys, report their spring pigs doing fine. They have an extra good lot of pigs this year, also a fine lot of fall boars and gilts. Their next sale will be held August 29, and it will pay breeders wanting Durocs that are right in every way to keep their sale date in mind. Watch for their announcement.

**T. W. Strickler's Big Poldans.** T. W. Strickler, Craig, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's greatest herds of big-type Poldans, has a good lot of spring pigs this year and also a lot of extra good fall boars and gilts. They are nearly all sired by his great boar, King's Equal, by Long King's Equal. This boar is conceded by all critics to be one of the great big-type breeders now in service, and Mr. Strickler will have a fine offering for the next annual fall sale.

**Verny Daniels's Big Poldans.** Verny Daniels, Gower, Mo., claims October 23 as the date of his annual fall sale. He has about 70 head of extra good big-type Poland China pigs. A large per cent of them were sired by his great herd boar, Daniels's Long King by Long King's Equal. This boar is one of the great young boars of the breed and is proving to be one of the best of breeders. Mr. Daniels has an extra herd of big-type sows, all of them daughters of noted sires. His fall offering will be one of the best of the season.

**E. C. Jonagan's Durocs.** E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo., owns one of the good Duroc herds. The spring pigs this year are a fine lot and are making a good growth. They were sired by his good Crimston Wonder bred boar and he is proving an extra good breeder. Mr. Jonagan has a great herd of sows sired by such boars as F. E.'s Col., G. O.'s Col., Red Chief, J. C.'s Prince of Cols., Crimston Royal, and other noted Duroc sires. Mr. Jonagan will have one of the good fall offerings.

**Poland China Herd Boars for Sale.** With this issue Haas, Lyons, Kan., offers two Poland China herd boars for sale. The writer has seen these hogs and can recommend them to any breeder as being all right in every way. One is a three-year-old hog, a grandson of Big Hadley; one is a fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. He is a big strong yearling and the making of a herd header good enough to use in any herd of Poland China sows. They are priced very reasonably for quick sale and are worth the money. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**W. W. Olliver's Big Poldans.** W. W. Olliver, Gulfport, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's extra good herds of big-type Poldans, reports his young herd doing fine. With 65 spring pigs and a number of extra good summer litters, Mr. Olliver will be in a position to interest buyers. The pigs were sired by A Wonder's Equal, one of the biggest sires and best breeders now in service. They are out of sows by Thousand Pound Jumbo, Long King's Hadley, Capital, Great Look, and other great sires. Watch for his announcement.

**Welshar Builds New Barn.** J. A. Welshar, the wide-awake and successful breeder of registered Durocs located at Dillon, Dickinson County, Kansas, is building on his farm one of the finest barns ever erected in this section of Kansas. It is 34 x 48 feet with stall room for 12 horses and 14 cows. It will have storage capacity for 60 tons of hay and is fitted with modern machinery for milking. The abutments are of concrete and the posts are of native oak. It contains 24 windows and has cement floor throughout. The barn is being built by Mr. Welshar, assisted by some of the neighbor boys. This week he claims October 23 as the date for his fall sale. See his card in this issue and write him about the bred gilts, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Nash Berkshires.** Recently a Kansas Farmer fieldman visited C. G. Nash, one of the best known breeders and showmen in the West, at Eskridge, Kan. Mr. Nash has won with his Berkshires at the best shows more premiums than any other breeder of Berkshires west or east. The herd was established in 1900 and Mr. Nash has had out five show herds since that time. The present herd boars are Buster Black and a line-bred Berrington Duke Jr. boar. Buster Black is one of the very large boars of the breed, weighing at this time nearly 1,000 pounds. He won the silver cup in 1911 and was never defeated but once, and that time for grand championship in competition with a mature boar.

**Tripps Sell Boar.** F. A. Tripp & Son, the big smooth Poland China breeders located at Meriden, Kan., report the sale of a choice fall boar to A. D. Larson, Lyndon, Kan. F. A. Tripp says he was an unusually choice pig, weighing 320 pounds crated. Mr. Tripp says they have four more extra good ones left and for ten days the price will be \$35. After

## Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order. SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

### HELP WANTED.

POSTAL CLERKS, CITY MAIL CARRIERS, wanted for parcel post. Commence \$65 month. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-85, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS. Commence \$65 to \$100 month. Thousands of appointments. Write for list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-85, Rochester, N. Y.

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

WANTED—MAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS ability to manage \$25,000 Kansas corporation doing profitable business, backed by well known business men. No promoters wanted. Give references. Address K Co., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn \$4 to \$10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

### REAL ESTATE.

CASH AND MERCHANDISE TO TRADE for good land. Quick deals. Clyde Mfg. Co., Clyde, Kan.

BARGAIN—A NICE SMOOTH 80 ACRES of tillable land, only 7 miles from Salina; \$3,200.00. Write for list. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

CHOICE FARMS, \$40 TO \$65. WHEAT making 30 to 35 bushels; clover and timothy, 2 tons; alfalfa, 4. Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kan.

FOR SALE—240-ACRE IMPROVED farm in Nowata County, Oklahoma; 2 miles to good town. Cheap. Terms if desired. S. F. Novotny, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

160 BLACK SOIL, GOOD NEW IMPROVEMENTS, good location. Exchange for 320 stock farm in Eastern Kansas. Must be good land. Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kan.

DO YOU WANT A HOME IN A WELL-watered, rich alluvial valley; three railroads and near big city—mild climate and natural dairy country; on terms of one-tenth cash, balance nine years. Write Humbird Lumber Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, about cut-over lands.

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

DAIRY FARMS IN CENTRAL WISCONSIN, the best dairy section in America. Good crops every year. We sell all sizes of farms with and without stock and machinery, also unimproved land. Write for list. A. Kleinheinz & Son, Marshfield, Wis.

FINE NEW MODERN HOME—EIGHT rooms besides outdoor sleeping room, bath, vestibule, 5 closets, cupboard and bookcase built in; concrete basement, furnace for coal or gas, city water, natural gas, gas range and water heater; lot 55x200; fine lawn, cement walks, fruit and shade trees; one block to paved street and car, two blocks of Friends' University. Occupied and for sale by owner. \$4,000, part on time, discount for cash. A. Casselman, 650 Hiram Ave., Wichita, Kan.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE—IN Schuyler County. Eighty acres, 7 miles from Rushville; 60 acres in cultivation, balance pasture; good house and barn. Sixty acres, 4 miles from Camden and 10 miles from Rushville; 35 in cultivation, balance pasture; 5-room house, good barn, other outbuildings. Both farms near school and church, on R. F. D. and telephone lines. Price, \$80, \$9,000. Price of 60, \$4,500. Would trade 60 for stock of goods or would take half its value in good clear town property. Geo. H. Mason, Owner, Rushville, Ill.

### THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP—BY W. E. KIRBY, OF Saine Township, Sheridan County, Kansas. Address, Hoxie. One bay mare, eight years old, slight wire cut on right front foot, mark of fistula on top of neck, small white spot on left hip. Said stray taken up on the 10th May, 1913. Valued at \$100 by taker up.

### AUTOMOBILES.

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR AN automobile? We can sell you good used cars cheaper than anyone in the West. Write for our list of bargains. Prices from \$200 to \$1,500. Mid West Sales Co., Dept. A, 1820-22 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### MEETING OF KANSAS GRAIN GRADING COMMISSION.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222 the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor in Topeka, on the 29th day of July, 1913, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1913.

A. T. RODGERS, THOMAS PAGE, J. G. MAXWELL, Secretary, Grain Grading Commission.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

that they must have more money. These are regular herd headers and have 7 1/2-inch bone. If not sold soon they will be fitted for the leading state fairs. The man seeing them will regret that he did not buy while they were being offered so cheap.

### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEARLING Holstein bull. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kan.

WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL calves crated at \$20 per head while they last. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

SOME CHOICE JERSEY BULLS THAT must be sold quick. Two nearly ready for service. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—32 HEAD HOLSTEINS, Shorthorns and Jerseys, all bred from winter cows. Good young stock. Owned by dairymen going out of business. Sell all for \$60 a head. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

### YOUNG MAN

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 356, Chicago.

### VEHICLES.

WAGONS, BUGGIES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS at reduced prices, poles, shafts, wheels and supplies at half price. Write us your wants. Vehicle Hospital, 413 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FUEL OIL—SMALL CAR FOR SALE AT 60c bbl. Union Brick & Material Co., Cherrysvale, Kan.

H. W. BOMGARDNER, FUNERAL DIRECTOR. Excellent new chapel. Best attention. Topeka, Kan.

THE ANDERSON LOADER LOADS MANURE, cornstalks, stack bottoms, dirt, gravel, sand. No hand work. Write Anderson Mfg. Co., Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOME CANNING PLANT in good condition; capacity 250 to 1,000 cans per day. Everything is ready to go to work. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan.

A GOOD THRESHING OUTFIT TO trade for land. Also some nice irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for land in Western Kansas. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

SUN CURED GROUND ROCK PHOSPHATE, the cheapest source of phosphorus in a system of permanent agriculture, containing 250 pounds phosphorus to the ton, delivered in Eastern Kansas for \$8 to \$10 per ton in car loads of 22 1/2 tons each. Further particulars free. Central Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING MAY BE found in these classified columns. For a quick ready sale on anything, try a small ad in these columns, which are read in the homes of over 60,000 subscribers. Rates, 4 cents a word; four insertions or more, 3 1/2 cents a word. For further information address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### POULTRY.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—SPECIAL SALE. Big reduction in price of breeding stock of my prize winners at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Topeka and Des Moines. Eggs and baby chicks. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, Indian Runner Ducks, Golden Seabright Bantams. Eggs for hatching. Mailing list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREEDING stock at all times. A few bargains in males and females from our 1913 breeding pens. Must be taken soon. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—PEN, \$1.50 PER 15, \$2.75 per 30; open range, \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed. D. W. Wolfe, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN Leghorns. \$1 for 15; \$4 for 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

### HOGS.

WELL-BRED REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE pigs. Homer Bales, Eudora, Kan.

### BEE SUPPLIES.

BEE SUPPLIES, ROOTS GOODS. SEND for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

### PATENTS

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents, Their Cost, Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### DOGS.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, Sable and White stock farm. U. A. Gove, Seward, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE, farm raised and good workers. M. E. Turkeys in season. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—NON-IRRIGATED alfalfa seed. Send for prices and samples. Ross Brothers' Seed House, 300 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

NICE WHIPPOORWILL COWPEAS, \$2.75 bushel, sacked, freight paid in 5 or 10-bbl. lots. Now's the time to plant. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

**KANSAS STATE FAIR PRIZE LIST**

The Kansas State Fair was created by the last Legislature and located at Hutchinson.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, under the law, manages, controls and directs the State Fair through a Board of Managers elected by it from its officers and members. There is no authority for more than ONE State Fair in Kansas, and there is but ONE.

Liberal premiums are offered on cattle and horses of all breeds. All premiums in the Swine Department are increased this year.

Special premiums on fat, pure-bred Duroc Jersey barrows, in compliance with specials offered by the National Duroc Jersey Association.

Largest premiums on agricultural products ever offered in the State. Horse Show—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday night with special attractions—a leading feature.

The greatest show and demonstration of tractors and other farm machinery in the Southwest.

Attractive prizes on all things made or used by ladies in the home for necessities or decoration.

The Kansas State Fair is the biggest public event in the State. Send for premium list.

A. L. SPONSOR, SECRETARY.  
GEO. B. ROSS, PRESIDENT.  
(Advertisement.)

**DUROC JERSEYS**

**Tatarrax Herd Durocs**

For Sale—12 head of tried sows and mature gilts, bred to Tatarrax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Tat's Top, for September litters. Prices reasonable.

Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kans.

**DUROC March Boars \$12**

and up, by Model Again, Long Lad and Tatarrax Boy. E. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

**CLEAR CREEK DUROCS**  
Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money.  
J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan.

**QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.**  
Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M.'s Col. 111095.  
E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.  
Route 4.

**CHOICE DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS**  
Sired by Dreamland Col. Some herd boar prospects. Selected and priced to move them quick. Also few fall gilts bred or open. Everything immune.  
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

**THIRTY EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED DUROC SOWS AND GILTS.**  
Extra good ones. Popular strains. Sired by Kansas Kruger and Collier Lad. Bred for August and September farrow to Isew's Choice. Can ship over four roads.  
J. A. Wieshar, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.

**TEN DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS**  
Good individuals and ready for hard service. Low price of \$25 each because I am short of room. First choice with first check. Descriptions guaranteed.  
DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

**BIG-TYPE DUROCS.**  
Monarch, Colonel Wonder and Buddy strains. Plenty of fall gilts, open or bred. Fall sale, October 17.  
MOSER & FITZWATER, Goff, Kansas.

**GRIFFITH DUROCS.**  
March and April pigs, \$15.00 each. Large, growthy, sired by Goldfinch Jr. 2d, dam by Goldie S. Write at once or come and see my herd.  
H. T. GRIFFITH, Reading, Kan.

**IMMUNE DUROCS**—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.  
P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**  
Oxford Down Sheep—Large, hardy, prolific, well covered.  
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

**PARADISE DELL SHEEP RANCH**  
The home of registered Hampshire sheep, Hampshire hogs, and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Stock for sale at all times. Twenty choice spring rams for sale. Five miles southwest of Waldo and 14 miles from Russell. Visitors welcome.  
E. S. TALIAFERRO, Russell, Kansas.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**

**WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.**  
Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.  
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

**MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS**

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.

**O. I. C. PIGS.**

HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

**FIELD NOTES**

**Jensens Visited.**  
A Hansas Farmer representative recently made a short call at the Carl Jensen & Son farm near Belleville, Kan. The Jensens have for years been among the most progressive big-type Poland breeders of the state. This year they are very low on breeding stock, owing to unfavorable weather conditions at farrowing time.

**They Trace Back to Pat Maloy.**  
Hampshire breeders wanting spring boars and gilts will be interested in the change of copy of S. E. Smith, Lyons, Kan. which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Smith has for sale four gilts and three boars from Mollie S 16264 and General Davis 13169. Mollie S is a granddaughter of Pat Maloy. If interested, write Mr. Smith, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Jones Brothers' Herefords.**  
Jones Brothers, the big Hereford breeders located at Council Grove, Kan., are getting ready for the fall fairs in earnest. They are fitting enough to fill all classes and will make about all of the leading western fairs. The brothers have also added Poland Chinas. They have a fine lot of spring pigs of the strictly big type and will have stock for sale later. Remember them.

**An Old-Time Breeder.**  
N. D. Simpson, Bellair, Kan. is perhaps the oldest Duroc Jersey breeder now living in the West. He has bred Durocs since he was a boy in Indiana. His father was a charter member of the American Record Association, and his son, N. D., has bred this breed to a greater or less extent ever since. Mr. Simpson has about 60 choice spring pigs mostly sired by his herd boars, Oakland in Chief and a son of Golden Ruler. Sows in the herd are daughters of such boars as Agra Topnotcher, Kansas Boy, etc. Mr. Simpson will start a card later. Watch for his announcement.

**Bred Sows for Sale.**  
Please note change in the ad of Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan. They offer 12 head of bred sows and mature gilts for sale at very reasonable prices. They are large roomy sows and have all been regular producers. They are bred to The Champion, Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat, Colonel and Tat's Top, all three great boars that have been siring showward Durocs. If you need some new blood in your herd, better write at once for prices. You will find this firm reliable and they sell good hogs at very reasonable prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Holsteins, Registered and Grades.**  
Dairy cattle continue to be in great demand. Mr. Knudson of the Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan., changes his ad this week and is now offering some large registered bulls, cows and heifers. He also has five carloads of grade cows and heifers. This herd is tuberculin tested and also is under state inspection. If you are in the market for this class of stock, write the Springdale Stock Ranch, at Concordia, for descriptions; or, better still, visit the herd. Don't forget to mention Kansas Farmer when making inquiries.

**Corn Harvester Has Given Satisfaction.**  
A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Manufacturing Co., of Salina, Kan. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do and costs only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the union, and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years. If you will write them, mentioning this paper, they will send you full particulars.

**Buy the Right Kind of Tools.**  
Buy tools that are sold on a money-back guarantee. There's only one way to be sure of quality when you buy farm tools—get them backed up by the maker's guarantee. If you buy any Keen Kutter tool that is not absolutely perfect, the Simmons Hardware Co. have authorized your dealer to make it good without question, or refund your money if desired. It is therefore advisable to look for the Keen Kutter trade mark before you buy any tool. You'll probably need some scythes and potato hooks—we can positively recommend the Keen Kutter line. There's splendid "hang" and balance to Keen Kutter snaths and the snaths are strong and durable, being fashioned from straight-grained lumber. The scythes are made of the finest quality steel. Keen Kutter potato hooks are well made—they have strong, flexible tines and are made to stand heavy work.

**Arnold & Brady Holsteins.**  
A Kansas Farmer representative recently saw the Arnold & Brady Holsteins on grass at the farm near Manhattan, Kansas. The herd now numbers about 80, headed by the splendid breeding bull, Sir Julian DeKol 7th, a 1,400-pound two-year-old son of Sir Julian DeKol. Nearly 70 head of this herd are heifers bred to begin freshening in September. The demand is strong and a large number of animals have already been sold. Among recent sales were five cows to Mr. Trimble of Kingman, Kan.; two to B. F. Hinkhouse, Palco, Kan.; and two to H. R. Docherty, Blue Rapids, Kan. The heifers are especially attractive, and, considering their quality, are being priced very reasonably. They were bought by highly competent judges and came from one of the best dairy sections of the country. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Spring Brook Farm.**  
It is always a pleasure to visit at the Spring Brook Stock Farm. This fine farm is located at Lebanon, Kan., and its proprietor, T. M. Willson, is one of the successful pure-bred stock breeders of the state. On this farm is kept a first-class herd of big-type Poland Chinas and a herd of registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. There are now on hand about 90 spring pigs sired by the herd boars, Spring Brook Hadley, by Hadley Leader, and Orange Tecumseh 2d, by Orange Tecumseh, out of a dam by Growthy King. Litter mate to Long King's Equal. These boars both have lots of scale and make just the right nick with the sows in the herd, daughters of Big Sam, Hadley Leader, Jesse Logan, Growthy King and Orange Tecumseh. The Polled Durhams are headed by the bull, Good Straight from the Ed Stegland herd at Straight Creek, Kan. Mr. Willson will hold a public sale November 8. Remember this and write him any time about the stock.

**C. D. Caldwell's Durocs.**  
C. D. Caldwell, Milan, Mo., is one of Missouri's progressive breeders and owns one of the high-class herds of that state. Mr. Caldwell founded his herd with the best blood lines of the breed and has always used care in selecting only choice individuals to retain in his herd. The head of this herd is Big Buddy Climax, a grandson of

**EUREKA STOCK FARM DUROCS.**

A number of outstanding fall boars sired by Wonder Chief 120029, Fond Defender 104735 and King of Ore 91957. High-class herd headers in this lot, and they are priced right. Description guaranteed.  
EDW. FUHRMAN & SONS, Oregon, Mo.

**CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C.'s**

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right.  
DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.

**POLAND CHINAS**

**H. G. Nash's Big Boned Polands**

Have a large bunch of spring pigs sired by the noted boars, Gold Medal and Hadley's Model, out of big roomy sows. Public sale—October 3. Send for catalog.  
H. G. NASH, Iola, Kansas.

**Clinton's Herd of Big-Type Polands.**  
Bred sows, cholera immune, most popular big-type breeding. Bred to farrow August and September. Priced to sell. Write at once as I have only a few for sale.  
P. M. ANDERSON, Lathrop, Mo.

**KINZER'S A WONDER POLANDS.**  
Headed by Little Orange by Big Orange, mated with A Wonder sows. Six choice fall boars sired by Little Orange and out of A Wonder dams. Also 40 spring pigs, same breeding. Nothing but the best sent out.  
J. E. KINZER, Palco, Kan.

**II Climax.** His dam was Surprise Lady by O. K. by Buddy K 4th. Big Buddy Climax is one of the big mellow kind, has extra large bone, good ear and ear, fine back and good feet, and is a number one breeder. Mr. Caldwell has an extra good herd of sows. Among them are daughters of Whitehall Col., King of Colo., Prince of Colo., J. E. Col., and other good ones. He has a very fine lot of yearling gilts and the spring pigs of his herd are an outstanding lot. Among them are some good prospects for show boars and gilts. His offering for the fall trade will be one of the high-class kind and Duroc breeders should not overlook this herd when selecting breeding stock.

**Morrison Has Poland China Herd Headers.**  
We have a letter from our advertiser, Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, in which he calls attention to having some good young cows and heifers for sale, distinctly of the dual-purpose type, deep red in color and having good size. This firm had an especially good sale for its Red Poll bulls, having shipped to three different states this spring and likewise sold many in Kansas. Good rains have fallen in Phillips County and the wheat crop will be better than last year. Pastures are good and cattle are doing well. They report quite a shortage of cattle for the county. Poland Chinas in the Morrison herd are doing well. They have four fall boars still on hand and six splendid boars of March farrow. The spring boars are from large, mature sows, and all have large bone with plenty of length and finish. They are genuine herd header prospects, four of them being from Orange Lady, bred by Peter Mouw. This is the largest sow ever owned in this herd, and has produced more herd-headers than any other sow ever owned on the farm. Anyone wanting a choice boar can make no mistake in sending in their order now, or better still, go and visit the herd.

**Durocs at Assaria.**  
One of the most interesting breeders the writer ever talked to is P. L. Nelson, located at Assaria, in the southern part of Saline County. Mr. Nelson breeds Duroc Jerseys and has one of the good herds of the state. He began immunizing against cholera about five years ago, and for at least four years has given an absolute guarantee that the hogs sold by him will not die from cholera or swine plague. Mr. Nelson is very enthusiastic over this and is well informed on the process. He located where he now resides in 1874 and has raised good hogs ever since, selling often at auction as high as 250 head. He now offers a lot of fall gilts and boars and 40 spring pigs, absolutely guaranteed. The foundation stock came from the McFarland herd at Sedalia, Mo. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Watt & Son's Big-Type Polands.**  
One of the great herds of big-type Poland in the corn belt at the present time is owned by William Watt & Son, of Forest Grove Stock Farm, Green City, Mo. This is one of the strictly big-type herds. The sow herd is made up exclusively of daughters of the most noted big-type sires of the breed. They have three great big-type boars in service at this time: Watt's Big Bone, sired by Prince Ito and out of Miss Corwin 2d by Pawnee Giant and out of Miss Corwin; Watt's King by Long King, dam Tecumseh Giantess by Rood's Tecumseh and Pfander's Wonder by A Wonder. They are a trio of the big kind and have the quality that makes the easy feeders. This herd has a record for large litters, and this year is no exception. The average is ten to the litter, and one sow of this herd broke the former record of the herd with a litter of 18. They have a very fine lot of spring pigs this year and will have a big-type offering that will be one of the best of the season. They have a number of herd header prospects that will interest breeders wanting the big-boned, mellow, high-class kind.

**Governor Hodges a Good Roads Booster.**  
Good roads building in Kansas is taking on such a business-like aspect that Governor Hodges takes a day off every now and then to tour the state and talk to Kansans about the importance of making the new Santa Fe Trail a great state highway, and of making all other roads in the state as good as the Santa Fe Trail. He recently made the "daylight run" from Hutchinson, Kan., to Kansas City—260 miles—just to prove that the bus drive is only an enjoyable day's outing for motorists if they will follow the marked poles along the new Santa Fe Trail. The real purpose of the run was to convince the people of Kansas that when roads are dragged and in good condition fast time can be made. Just to make it more convincing, the governor made nine speeches instead of five as originally planned, and arrived at 4:24 instead of at 6:45 as scheduled. The time was faster than the Santa Fe's train No. 6 between Hutchinson and Kansas City. At Lebo the party separated, the governor going over the regular Santa Fe Trail to Ottawa, and the other cars taking the cut-off to Ottawa. The cut-off is the shorter distance. Towns on the cut-off were anxious to have their route sanctioned by the governor as the official route, and offered any automobile driver \$50 who would beat the governor to Ottawa. Six machines entered the contest, but Governor Hodges reached Ottawa and had made his talk and gone before the first of the six put in an appearance. Governor Hodges' car was a Buick '31."

**HORSES AND MULES**

**FISHER & WALKER**

Of Evansville, Ind., importers and breeders of Percheron horses, also standard-bred horses and Kentucky and Tennessee Jacks. All young and first-class in every detail. Prices right and your own terms on payments. Stock sold with a gilt-edge guarantee that every one is as represented. Reference, Bankers National Bank, Evansville, Ind. Branch barn at Ellsworth, Kan. J. A. COWLES, Manager, Ellsworth, Kan.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.  
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

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At Breeder's Prices. Eleven home-grown 3-year stallions, exact wt. 1,740 to 2,060 pounds. Broke to work, sound and with bone to spare. July 12th, these and youngsters for sale. The biggest Percherons pay you best. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph.  
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa

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\$275 to \$650. Imported stallions \$700 to \$1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.  
FRANK L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.**

Registered stock, spotted and solid colored ponies for sale. Reasonable prices.  
W. M. FULCOMER, Belleville, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**10 SHORTHORN 10 BULLS 10**  
Sired by Double Champion and White Mystery, out of my best cows, priced reasonable.  
ED GREEN, HOWARD, KAN.

**Scotch Bull For Sale**

Collie Goods 333265, dark red, calved April 8, 1909; weight 2,100; kind and gentle; sired by a good breeder. Price, \$250, or will trade for one of equal merit.  
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

**SHORTHORNS.**

Five Choice Red Bulls, 15 and 16 months old, sired by a ton bull, out of richly-bred cows. Write for description. A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Osborne Co., Kansas.

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**Butter Profits**  
You ought to get more butter profits. Jersey Cattle mean more butter profits, because they yield more butter fat at less net cost of keep than any other breed.

**THE JERSEY**  
excels in beauty of dairy type. She is a persistent milker. Jerseys are easily acclimated. They live long and keep healthy. They mean steady butter profits. Write now for Jersey facts. Free for the asking.  
AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
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**Register of Merit Jerseys**

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. Eighty head to select from. Cows in milk, bred heifers, heifer calves, and the finest lot of young bulls ever on the farm. All ages. Six or eight now ready for service out of cows with official tests up to 612 pounds of butter with first calf, sons of Imp. Oakland Sultan, Gambos Knight, and a son of Golden Fern's Lad. Tuberculin tested and fully guaranteed.  
R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

**Jersey Bull Three weeks old; drinks milk; registered and choice individual.**

Sired by Kansas Omer out of a Brown Bessie dam. Will make great bull. Must be sold right away. Low price.  
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEYS AND POLANDS**

Best strains and individuality. Fed and handled intelligently. Stock for sale always.  
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**WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.**

One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's" Raleigh and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages.  
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**JERSEYS MUST BE SOLD SOON.**

Fifty cows, heifers and young bulls, all registered. If this fine lot of cattle is not sold within a short time I will call a public sale. Watch for announcement.  
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

Long King's Equal and A Wonder Jumbo

One hundred and seventy-five pigs sired by the above-named boars and out of A Wonder, Long King's Equal, and my famous Jumbo sows. We are headquarters for herd boars. Will also sell a few bred sows. Breeders will find the largest and best big-type Polands in this herd. Come and see them and you will be convinced. If unable to come, write me and I will do my best to please you. "Satisfied Customers" is my motto. All go at private sale. No fall sale.

JOHN B. LAWSON, Clarinda, Iowa.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

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FALL BOARS ALL SOLD

I now offer a tried herd boar, an excellent individual and breeder, priced where any good farmer can buy him. Also three January boars.

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BIG POLAND BOARS

TEN FALL BOARS, ready for service. Price, \$25 and \$30. Good ones, sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion and Big Logan Ex. Order quick. These bargains won't last.

GEO. WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kan.

Sold Out—More to Sell

Our fall boars are now all sold. We are booking orders for the finest bunch of spring pigs we ever raised. If you want the great big-boned Spotted Poland Chinas, write us. Also young Jersey bulls and heifers.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

SIX CHOICE SEPTEMBER BOARS

Sired by a son of Big Orange and out of large sows. Immune and ready for hard service. Also fall gilts, bred or open, and a lot of spring pigs, both sexes, and one Shorthorn bull 16 months old. Visitors always welcome.

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Poland China Bred Sows

18 Priced to sell quick. They are the big kind. Also choice spring pigs.

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Hildwein's Big Type Polands

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 29.

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POLAND CHINA BOARS

20 Extra Good Fall Boars, ready for service, sired by Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal, out of my best sows. Prices reasonable. Write me.

L. V. O'KEEFE, Stillwell, Kansas.

WE WILL PAY EXPRESS ON PIGS.

Sixty choice Poland China spring pigs at \$20 each for choice, express prepaid, for the next thirty days. Can furnish pairs.

HOWARD E. AMES, Maple Hill, Kan.

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Melbourne Jumbo, one of the large smooth sires of the breed, mated with the best of big-type sows, among them daughters of What's Ex, Big Prospect, Dorr's Expansion 1st, and Union Leader. Stock for sale.

E. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

20 Yearling gilts, bred or open. Sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. Five fall boars by a son of A Wonder, at reasonable prices.

THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

CLEMETSON POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Major Zim by Major B sows carrying the blood and mostly daughters of Gold Metal and Model Look by Grand Look. Choice spring pigs, express prepaid, \$18 each until further notice.

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BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

Fifty big kind Poland China pigs, either sex, sired by Ott's Big Orange, Big Ben and other great boars. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Pairs not related.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

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Five October farrow, strictly tops, the last sons of Mastery, the great Expansive and Mogul bred boar. Dams by Big Tom and Prince O. K. Weight, 225 pounds each; 6 1/4 to 7-inch bone; 43 1/2-inch or more heart girth. Low prices for the kind.

F. A. TRIPP & SONS, Meriden, Kan.

SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.

Forty big-type Poland pigs, sired by Big Four Wonder, grandson of A Wonder, and Orange Model 2d by Big Orange. Will sell them until they are 100 days old for \$25 each. Pairs not related. \$40. First choice with every sale. Inspection invited.

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POLAND CHINA HOGS—15 fall boars

and 10 fall gilts sired by the champion boar at American Royal, 1911, priced to sell reasonable.

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POLAND CHINAS

ENOS OFFERS 20 BIG, SMOOTH, BRED GILTS.

July and August gilts by A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder, dams by Nox All Hadley, bred for August and September farrow to the noted Orphan Chief. Blood lines and quality to spare. \$35 to \$40. Only good ones shipped.

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BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

Both sexes, February and March farrow. Fifty-five head, tops from 100 head, sired by Ross Hadley and Hadley C, out of extra big sows of Expansive, Price We Know, King Mastodon and Mogul breeding. Can furnish pairs not related. Well grown out on alfalfa pasture and of the best big-type breeding. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Jackson County, Kansas.

CLINE'S POLAND CHINAS.

Herd headed by Tecumseh Hadley, sired by Major B. Hadley, the grand champion at American Royal, 1911, and Long King's Equal 2d by Long King, two herd boars with size and quality. My fall sale of boars and gilts October 3, 1913. Write for catalog.

J. R. CLINE, Iola, Kansas.

225 REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE.

Thirty-two sows bred for summer and fall; 20 fall gilts, bred or open; six fall boars, tops from fall crop; 185 spring pigs. Both big and medium type. Sell at reasonable prices with big discounts on several head. J. D. WILFOUNG, Zeandale, Kan. Ten miles east of Manhattan.

Gritter's Surprise Fall Boars For Sale.

Two good ones sired by Gritter's Surprise by Long Surprise. Dams of these boars is a Lady Wonder sow of the large Iowa type. They are immune from cholera and priced right. Also a few bred gilts for sale.

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

Heads out herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted \$580 litter; Colossus O. K. Price and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited.

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BARGAIN IN HERD BOAR.

First Quality by Blue Valley's Quality. Dam, Blue Valley Ex. Exception. Three years old and a splendid breeder. Can't use him any longer and will sell him at \$75. Fully guaranteed.

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Forty head of choice fall boars and fall gilts, bred or open, and 65 spring pigs, all sired by Cavett's Mastiff, one of the best boars now in service. Only the best of individuals offered. Inspection invited.

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Headed by King Hadley 3d and Kansas Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Expansion, What's Ex, and Grand Look Jr. Stock for sale.

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TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—One 3-year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one 1-year-old, a grandson of Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell.

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PECKHAM HAS GOOD FALL BOARS.

Six of September farrow and two spring yearlings. Strong, vigorous fellows, mostly by Blue Valley Goldstud, out of large sows. Also 100 spring pigs.

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Four by Mogul's Monarch. Two by Long King, son of Long King's Equal. Two by Gephart. Extra good individuals at \$25 each.

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Hartman Has Choice Big Fall Boars.

Eighteen summer and fall Poland China boars, by Blue Valley Jr. and Hartman's Hadley by Nox All Hadley. Length and breadth right. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS—Choice pigs, both sexes, sired by Guy's Expansion 2d. Cheap for quick sale.

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THIRTY POLAND PIGS

Either sex. Good individuals. \$15 each. Pairs also. C. E. Carruthers, Salina, Kan.

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75 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS For Sale, sired by Danesfield Duke 10th by Berryton Duke Jr. and Artful Champion by Rival's Champion. These sows are high-class individuals and all trace direct to the great boar, Baron Compton Imp. They are bred to Robin Hood Premier, one of the new line-bred Black Robin Hood boars now living, and Ajax, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Four hundred head in herd. W. J. GRIST, Ozawkie, Kan.

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Choice tried sows and fall yearlings for sale, sired by Rival's Queen Premier 114255 and Imp. Baron Compton, bred for summer and fall farrow to Robhood for 1913. Also 25 selected boars and gilts ready to ship, February farrow by Robhood and Commander's Majestic. Nothing but tops shipped. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

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AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

Bull calves for sale. Prices right. Herd headed by Prince, one of the best sons of Actor. AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses. 25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers. GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

RED POLLS FOR SALE. In order to reduce the size of herd we offer choice registered cows of large frame and splendid milkers at very low prices considering quality. RESEK & WAGNER, Bigelow, Kan.

Phillips County Red Polls and Polands. All bulls over six months old sold. Bred cows and heifers for sale, also choice lot of big-type Poland China fall boars. Inspection invited. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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"LEADERS OF THEIR KIND."

One hundred and fifty May and June pigs now ready to ship. Special prices: Single pig, either sex, \$35; pair, not akin, \$65; trio, not akin, \$90. They will be sold in the next thirty days.

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