

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home



Volume 51, Number 32.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 9, 1913.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

OUT in the meadow the farmer boy punctures the air with his songs of joy. Out in the rollicking rural scenes, with his jumper jacket and patched blue jeans, I can hear his laugh through the livelong day, as he blithely and cheerfully toils away.

Sometimes weary of task and toil, of the grim, hard fight with the stubborn soil, yet singing and laughing, on he goes from the day's glad dawn to its peaceful close, free from trouble and guile and care, and always ready to do his share.

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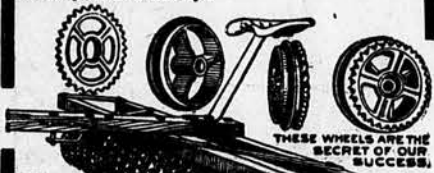
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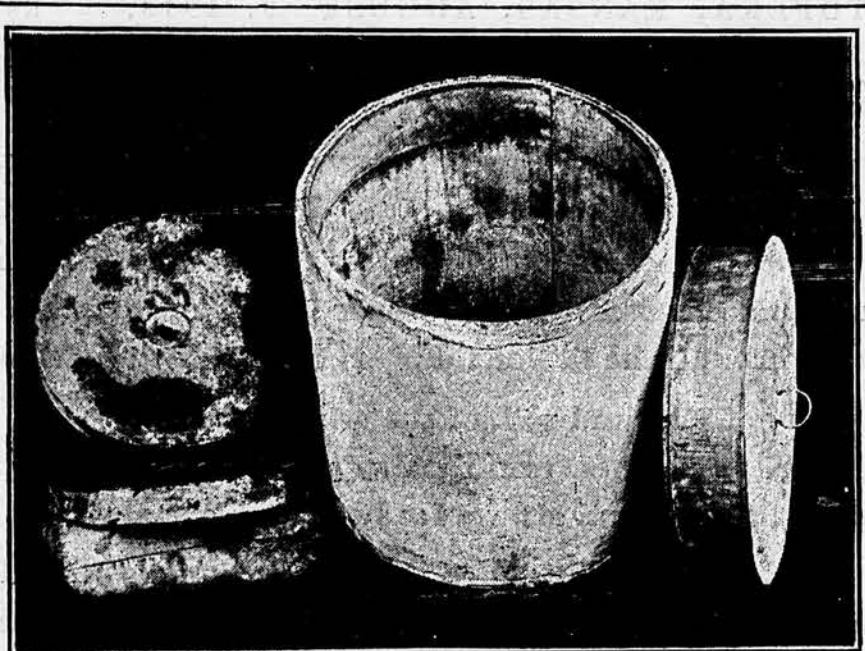
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Home-Made Fireless Cooker

The fireless cooker is a wonderful convenience in the home. This is especially true during the heated period of the summer. One of the patent fireless cookers such as are sold in the market has been in use at the home of the associate editor for the past three years, and we could hardly keep house without it. Frances L. Brown of the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, has made a very satisfactory home-made fireless cooker, the description of which follows:

Have the tinner make a heavy tin or galvanized iron cylinder having one end closed, with inside measurements as follows: Diameter, 10½ inches; depth, 12½ inches. Have the seams folded and not

ning a wire in the upper edge have the upper edge turned out. Have a lid made for this cylinder that will be an inch in diameter larger than the cylinder and have the outer edge of this turned down. Now have a ring put in the center of this disk, then take the sheet asbestos and lay enough circles in the bottom of this short cylinder to form a layer one-half inch in thickness. Put enough strips around the sides of it inside to form a layer one-half inch in thickness, fill it with sawdust or newspaper, place the disk with the ring in the middle on the top of this and holding the two together turn them upside down. Then hammer the edge down on the disk over the edge that was turned out on the



HOME-MADE FIRELESS COOKER.

soldered, and have a wire put in the upper edge. Now take sheet asbestos and cut from it disks that just fit the bottom of the cylinder and paste them on the bottom, outside, with flour paste, until you have added a layer one-half inch thick. Around the outside of the cylinder paste asbestos until you have covered it one-half inch thick, using ordinary flour paste. Set the cylinder where it will dry. Have the tinner make another cylinder of galvanized iron that will be 10½ inches in diameter, outside measurement, and 3 inches deep, having one end closed. Fold the seams of this cylinder as the other, but instead of run-

ning a wire in the upper edge, the cylinder, so making a folded seam that will also serve as a flange. When this short cylinder is placed inside of the top of the large cylinder this flange will keep it from slipping down inside. Secure two disks of soapstone 1½ inches thick and 8 inches in diameter, or two similar disks of cast iron, and the cooker will be complete. It can be used very successfully with heated stove lids. The short cylinder serves as a cushion. The asbestos around the large cylinder serves to insulate it, and while some heat does escape, enough remains to do the work. This cooker may be used either with or without the heated disks.

Feterita New Variety of Sorghum

The Federal Department of Agriculture has just published a bulletin devoted to a description of feterita—its planting, harvesting, etc. During the past winter and spring a considerable number of inquiries were received by KANSAS FARMER as to the value of feterita as compared with milo and kafir. It is not amiss to quote the above bulletin as follows:

"Feterita is more like milo than kafir. It resembles milo in earliness, in the size and height of the stalk, in the relatively dry pith, the few leaves, the shape of the head, and the large seeds. It differs from milo most sharply in having the heads all naturally erect and in its larger white seeds.

"It has become quite popular in parts of Northern Texas, because, in 1911, a year of severe drought, it produced good grain yields when both milo and kafir gave low yields. In that year much of it was planted on land where the corn crop had been destroyed by drought. In the vicinity of Chillicothe, Texas, many farmers are planting increased areas to feterita in preference to either milo or kafir.

"There is no satisfactory evidence that feterita is inherently more drought-resistant than other grain sorghums. The Chillicothe results above referred to many have been due to thinner stands, concerning which no exact data were taken. It often happens that thin stands of feterita are caused by failure of the seed to germinate, especially if planted while the ground is cold. Furthermore, the larger seed of feterita would give thinner stands if planted at the same rate as milo or kafir. At Amarillo, where feterita was grown under

identical conditions as to stand, it showed no greater drought resistance than milo or kafir.

"Much interest has been aroused also in feterita by the extravagant advertising it has recently received from persons either not competent to determine its merits in comparison with other grain sorghums or from those who had seed to sell at fancy prices.

"Experiments so far indicate that its earliness, its rather low water requirements, its satisfactory yields, and the ease with which it may be harvested, give it a real place among the sorghums either for grain or combined grain and forage purposes. No farmer should discard milo, dwarf milo or dwarf kafir, for feterita, however, until he has determined with certainty that on his farm it will outyield these staple crops when grown under identical conditions. The data at hand are limited, but they do not justify the claim that feterita will outyield dwarf milo."

Red raspberries are propagated by suckers which come up around the old plants. These may be taken up in the autumn, heeled in during the winter and set out in a permanent bed the next spring.

Black raspberries and dewberries are propagated by layering. The tips of the canes are bent over to the ground and covered with dirt to a depth of about four inches as soon as the fruiting season is past.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

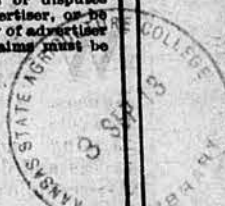
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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS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

**IMMATURE CROPS IN SILO.**

Many a farm in Kansas has this year produced a crop of fodder and but little else. Corn, especially, has been seriously injured. Those having silos as well as others who contemplate putting up silos in the near future are interested in the question as to how much value it is possible to secure from the use of stunted, immature crops as silage. Numerous inquiries are coming to KANSAS FARMER office on this point. As we have many times stated, nothing can be taken from the silo in feed value which was not put into it. An immature crop has not finished its work of storing feed. After the roasting-ear stage, the corn plant stores a very large portion of its feed nutrients. If put into the silo at the tasseling or silking stage when green and full of sap, the resulting silage would undoubtedly be very poor in quality. However, some food value has been produced even in this stage of its growth. If cured in the form of dry fodder, it will have little value. If properly placed in a silo, maximum return can be secured in feeding it.

We would advise that this immature corn crop be allowed to stand in the field as long as there is any possibility or hope of its making future growth. It contains entirely too much juice to make good silage if placed in the silo before partially drying up. It should be permitted to stand in the field until fairly well dry, or at least until the juice has largely left the leafy portions of the plant. Much corn in the state has undoubtedly reached this stage at the present time and should be placed in a silo very soon.

The question often comes up as to whether the silo can be filled later with other crops, since the corn crop will not supply a sufficient amount of material to fill the silos to their full capacities. The same silo can be successfully filled with three or four different kinds of feed. Kafir which even at the present time is perfectly green, will hang on and continue to produce some feeding value up to frost time. If rains come in the near future which they are almost sure to do, the kafir and the cane will produce large amounts of feed value between now and frost. These crops can be harvested as silage and run in on top of the immature corn which has already been placed in the silo.

We have already urged our readers to put out feed crops on every acre possible, not waiting for the rain to come, but getting seed in the ground so as to be ready for the rain the moment it does come. Those who had sufficient faith to follow this advice will undoubtedly have considerable feed to preserve in the silos before the frosts come in the fall. We can grow feed enough any year in Kansas to handle more live stock than we are handling at the present time if we save every ounce of feed value that is produced. These immature crops will be largely used for the making of silage this year, undoubtedly have a feed value pound for pound very close to that of well matured fields. It is true, the corn will not have the grain which carries the concentrated carbhydrate portion of the plant, but the immature crop always contains a larger relative amount of digestible protein and the high value of the protein to a certain extent will offset the reduced amount of carbhydrate contained in the feed.

One of our subscribers in Mitchell County who has a fine herd of Short-horn cattle, is now placing an immature crop of corn in the silo and will immediately list in the same ground an early variety of sorghum with the expectation that the late summer and fall rains will rush this crop to a sufficient stage of maturity to produce a large amount of rough feed for the final filling of the silo. Other pure-bred stock breeders are writing us that they are afraid they will have to sacrifice some of their stock because of the great shortage of rough feed. We would commend to them the action of this Mitchell

County breeder who is using every opportunity possible to store enough feed to carry his stock through the winter. Even wheat straw can be used in combination with this kind of silage in the wintering of stock cattle. If necessary, a small amount of cottonseed meal may be purchased and profitably used to supplement this low-grade rough feed.

NEW HERD HEADER.

Every producer of market hogs is confronted from time to time with the necessity of buying a new boar to head his producing herd. If he is in a neighborhood where there are no reliable breeders of pure-bred hogs, it is not an easy matter for him to supply his needs. Too often the producer of market hogs is inclined to purchase a cheap boar to head his herd. A cheap hog is almost invariably a poor hog and will turn out an expensive one in the end. If the producer wishes to buy a cheap hog he had better buy a young pig long enough in advance of the time he will have need of his services to carefully develop him. Of course he must take considerable risk because it is difficult to tell exactly what kind of a boar the pig will make. Here as a rule he must depend upon the reputation and ability of the breeder whom he patronizes. His pig by all means should be selected from the herd of a breeder who never has any mediocre stock on his farm. When selected from a herd of this kind, the young boar pig can naturally be expected to grow out into a good, useful animal.

Often times it is necessary to purchase a herd header by correspondence. In this case it is advisable to deal only with old, established breeders who have been advertising in good, reliable farm papers for considerable time. An unreliable, or crooked breeder cannot advertise for any considerable period of time in a thoroughly reliable journal. The breeder should be furnished full description of what you desire and also what price you expect to pay. It is well to correspond with several reliable breeders and then selection can be made from those giving descriptions which seem to most nearly fill the requirements. Guarantee should be asked for and the pedigree should always be required.

When a boar is received on the farm he should be placed by himself in a quarantined pen until it is certain that he is perfectly healthy in every respect. This rule should apply in introducing any kind of live stock on the farm.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

In these days when so much thought is given to the scientific practice of agriculture, we perhaps are neglecting to pay a sufficient amount of attention to the business side of farming. It has been said many times that the average farmer falls down more often in his business management than he does in the working out of correct methods of growing and producing his crops and feeding his live stock. Farm management problems are to be one of the important features taken up during the farmers institute meeting to be held the coming winter. Edward C. Johnson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, recently put out a few pertinent inquiries. Some of the more suggestive ones are as follows:

Have you thought of diversified crops and systems of management so that your horses will be busy all the time but will not be overworked any time, so that you and your help will have profitable labor the year round and will not work too hard for six months and be idle the other six?

"Have you several crops on your farm, so that if one fails the other may succeed? Are all of these crops adapted to your local condition of climate, soils, and markets? Are you specializing too much, so that a glutted market in your product may make your farming unprofitable, or are you not specializing sufficiently to succeed above the average?

Are you getting quality in your products so that they will sell right when your neighbor's will not?

"Are you studying the markets and do you know when to sell and when to buy? Are you selling in carload lots? Are you co-operating with your neighbor in selling and buying; if not, why not?"

"Are you investing your money in expensive equipment that stands idle the greater part of the year? Could not you and your neighbor own some equipment together? After deducting from the income 6 per cent on the capital invested in your farm and equipment, what do you have left for your labor?"

"Are you taking some time for rest for yourself, for your wife, for your men, and for your horses, even in the busy season, so that health, your greatest asset, will not be lost?"

"These are some of the big questions relating to farm management, and there are many others."

SEEMING WASTE.

We read that in one of the southern counties of Kansas the past winter in excess of \$40,000 worth of cottonseed cake was fed. This amount of money last year bought in the neighborhood of fourteen hundred tons of cottonseed cake. This was bought by men who are feeding cattle in a large way—and the probabilities are that most of those feeders do not own even the corrals in which the cattle were fed. Feeders move their cattle into this particular county that they may avail themselves of the alfalfa hay grown there, the feeders buying the hay in the stack and the corn in the crib. This is an example of one of the wastes we have going on in Kansas year after year. A large percentage of these feeders were bought here and there from comparatively small farms and on which farms was grown all the feed necessary to finish them, except the cottonseed cake. Small farmers grew the steers and sold them to feeders. The latter fed them on feeds they bought and finished them at a profit. It is likely, too, that the feeder rented at least one season's pasture. Now the point is this; that the steers should have been finished on the farms on which they were grown. They could have been so finished because on most of such farms the necessary feed was grown.

The man who grew the alfalfa hay and the corn could have bought feeders if necessary, to consume the products of his farm, and could have realized a larger profit for his feed by marketing it through the cattle. These same remarks apply in a general way to the growing and feeding of hogs. We do not have our farms organized on a basis of growing on those farms the live stock necessary to consume the feed we grow on those farms. Our farms are too generally devoted to the production of raw material instead of converting that material into the finished product. The man who makes the highly finished product is as a rule the man who makes the most money by his efforts. Our farm operations are not on the most profitable and permanent basis until the finished product only goes from the farm to the market.

This season has again demonstrated to the Kansas farmer the great future of kafir, milo and the sweet sorghums as drouth resistant crops. All over Kansas may be observed fields of corn dried up and past all hope of making a grain crop, while fields of kafir and cane remain perfectly green. It is true these crops are small and have made little growth during the extremely dry weather. They have managed to live, however, and are ready for the first drop of rain that comes. We believe every farmer ought to put out a certain proportion of his farm to these crops to be certain of having some feed in the dry years. Far too little attention is paid to these sorghum crops.

PRESIDENT WATERS IN DEMAND.

"Intensive agriculture is adapted only to conditions where land is scarce and high and labor is plentiful and cheap. It is essentially 'hand farming.'" With these statements President H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College opened an address before the State Bankers Association recently held in Topeka. This address is now being printed in full in KANSAS FARMER columns. We would urge all to carefully read this remarkable presentation of facts and conditions concerning the status of agriculture in this country. There is probably no man in the United States having such a broad and comprehensive views of agricultural conditions as President Waters. He is recognized as the leading authority in the United States on the problems of agricultural development. His expert services are even now being sought by a national association which has for its purpose the rebuilding of the worn-out and impoverished farms of New England and the South. He has been offered more than double the salary he now receives to take up this work. While his great ambition at the present time is to make the Kansas Agricultural College the greatest of its kind in the world, this association will undoubtedly use their utmost endeavors to secure him for their great development work. Kansas can ill afford to lose his valuable services.

In the article referred to he points to the fact that we may be at the beginning of a landlord system such as existed a generation ago in Denmark and even now exists in Ireland to such an extent as to prevent its inhabitants from taking a place among the prosperous peoples of the world.

The absolute necessity for establishing local markets in advance of intensive systems of agriculture is certainly pointed out. In conclusion President Waters brought out most emphatically the fact that no nation in history thus far has ever been able to restore its soil except at the expense of the soils of some other country. He makes the broad statement that not a ton of hay should ever reach the Kansas City market, but should be fed at home. That our export products should be poultry, beef, mutton, pork, butter and eggs and finished products.

If too busy to carefully read these articles at the present time, preserve them for careful reading at some future time.

There are a whole lot of good people who offer as their excuse for not knowing some of the important things regarding their business, the fact that they had no opportunity to attend school or college. To be sure, it is a misfortune not to have been able to attend school to one's heart's content, but we in our business daily meet men who are well posted on affairs in general and particularly so with reference to their own business and who have had little of the so-called schooling. We note that there is a wide difference in men—a difference in their ability to learn as they go along through life reading and meeting people and picking up here and there the things they need and can use in their business. Were it not for our own ability to absorb from other people the things they know and adapt those things to our own use, we, ourselves, would be in a serious plight. We learn things well worth while every day from the men we meet and we learn from men who have little "schooling" but who have learned a lot from experience and observation. We have not yet met the man—beggar man or rich man—from whom we could not learn something good.

Frank Coverdale of Delmar, Iowa, who has 200 acres in sweet clover and has been raising it for fifteen years, found the pasture lands of Iowa would be increased four fold in feeding value if they were seeded to sweet clover together with blue grass.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Local Markets Must Precede Establishment of Intensive System of Agriculture

WE need to pay attention to some other things before we can establish intensive farming in Kansas. One essential is better local markets. We cannot develop intensive farming and ship materials long distances and depend upon foreign markets. As we build factories in Kansas and develop home markets, we can develop a more intensive agriculture, and we will not develop it any more rapidly than we develop the factory. A campaign to build factories in Kansas must precede intensive farming.

Kansas and Iowa are the best buying states in the Union. Any commercial traveling man, who covers the whole country will confirm this statement. These two states are what might be termed compact bodies of rich and productive land, and the Kansas farmer and the Iowa farmer are prosperous enough to be good buyers.

Why should we continue to send money to other states to support their industries? We should develop manufacturing in this state to give employment to our labor and keep our money at home. The insurance business of Kansas should be done with Kansas capital.

BETTER SYSTEMS OF DISTRIBUTING AND MARKETING.

There is a great interest at the present time in all movements looking toward improving the methods of getting our products from the farm to the consumer. Never did it cost so much to market our food supplies as now. The farmer is more interested in how he is going to sell what he produces to good advantage than he is in producing any more, which he thinks he would be forced to sell at a lower price. You can interest him much more quickly in a discussion pertaining to marketing than you can in one pertaining to increasing his output. He even thinks of limiting production in order to be able to market his wares to better advantage.

Frequently fruit and other perishable products rot in the field in one locality, while people not far away are hungry for these products, and are willing to pay good prices for them.

Often a central market is so completely gutted with perishable products that additional consignments will not sell for enough to pay the freight and commission, while other markets are short on these materials.

The waste due to improper distribu-

By H. J. WATERS, Before Kansas State Bankers Association

tion of our food products is enormous and might be largely saved if the producer and consumer had all the help from the state and nation that it would be profitable to give them.

At present the country's crop reports are inadequate, the results are not sufficiently detailed and complete to form a trustworthy basis for buying or selling crops.

The system should be extended to include a careful consideration of the de-

mand as well as of the supply. The consumer has as much right to information showing where to buy to best advantage as has the producer in his selling operations. Both of these are entitled to such knowledge of the crop situation, of the food supply and of its distribution as would be a safe guide in selling or buying. This knowledge our present crop reporting system does not provide. That is to say, it does not include sufficient detail to help the farm-



PLOWING UNDER CROP OF COWPEAS FOR GREEN MANURE.—AN INCREASE IN THE CORN YIELD OF NINE BUSHEL PER ACRE AS A FOUR-YEAR AVERAGE RESULTED FROM THIS PRACTICE AT KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

er much in deciding whether to sell his wheat from the thresher or hold it for an advance in the market. It does not tell the peach grower where the market is glutted, where disaster would follow the consignment of perishable products. It fails to point out where his products are needed and where a good price can be obtained.

Speaking more specifically, the crop reports do not involve a sufficiently accurate and detailed consideration of distribution of supply and demand to tell the consumer accurately whether to buy in anticipation of an advance. They do not give information upon which a consumers' league in a city, for instance, can touch quickly the point of largest supply and thereby serve two good purposes: giving the farmer a good market and cheapening the food to the consumer. But the large dealer and the speculator supplement the public crop reports, and this with their expert knowledge of the field of marketing, and the facilities for storage, and ample capital and credit, enables them to take advantage of a surplus in one part of the country and a shortage in another. They can store food stuffs when those food stuffs are cheap and thereby reap a benefit from large supplies which the consumer should enjoy, and a benefit from a shortage which should go to the farmer.

These observations are not in criticism of federal or state departments of statistics. They mean, merely, that the public has not been interested sufficiently in marketing and distributing to provide means necessary to do this work as we now know should be done.

The \$60,000 appropriated by Congress in its most recent session to provide aids to marketing, while, admittedly a fine advance and very timely, nevertheless is very small when compared with the nearly 20 million dollars appropriated to promote the details of food production. No one would contend that so much money is needed for the side of production, but the advance made in this instance ought to be considered only a beginning.

We move our stuff about too much. If the government could secure, for the producer and consumer such expert service as a first class traffic manager gives to a railroad in developing their business, there would be effected an enormous economy and the great problem of transportation would be largely solved.

Showing The Farmer How

By C. C. CUNNINGHAM

SCARCELY anything undertaken in recent years is more important in agricultural lines than the farm demonstrations authorized in 1911. Every section of the state may have problems that can be solved only by experiments under conditions other than those peculiar to that particular section. This difficulty was overcome to some extent by establishing branch experiment stations, which greatly increased the opportunity for investigators to reach a little near to local conditions. However, the problems of the individual farm, or even those of a township or county, cannot be fully solved in this way. An individual farm may have a peculiar problem that will have to be worked out on that farm. The experiment station workers could help the owner only in a general way. It would be necessary to tell him to take the information that the experiment station could furnish him as a guide and work out his own problem as best he could, as he alone is familiar with the special condition of his farm.

CO-OPERATION DOES IT.

In order to help the farmer with his local problems to the best advantage, it is necessary for the agricultural college to work in closer relation with him. It was for this purpose that the work of farm demonstration and co-operative experiments was undertaken. The following lines of work have been in progress for two years, 1911 and 1912:

1. Testing out varieties of wheat, corn, forage and grain sorghums, and other crops in all the various sections of the state, to determine the varieties best adapted for growing in the respective sections.

2. Selection and breeding of high-yielding varieties and strains of corn, kafir, milo, forage sorghums, and other crops.

3. Production and dissemination of pure-bred seed grains.

4. Preparation of the seed bed for all kinds of crops of the different soil types of the state.

5. Methods of planting the various crops, and the cultivation of the same.

6. Crop rotations.

7. Fertilizer tests and the use of barnyard and green manure.

8. Liming of soils to correct acidity (sweeten the soil).

9. Growing of alfalfa, especially in sections of the state not naturally adapted to the growing of this crop.

MANY VARIETY TESTS.

During the last two years, 1911 and 1912, one hundred and twenty variety tests of corn, ninety-five variety tests of grain sorghums, thirty variety tests of forage sorghums, and seventeen va-

riety tests of wheat were conducted. Over twenty farmers were supplied with seed of Mexican beans during each of these years. Twenty-eight were furnished with seed of Spanish peanuts and twenty with cow-peas in 1912. Fifteen farmers undertook to improve strains of corn, kafir, and milo; nine parties in southeastern Kansas are growing alfalfa under conditions not naturally adapted to the growing of that crop; three rotation experiments, nine fertilizer and seven green manuring tests are under way. Six date of seeding tests of wheat were conducted each year; forty experiments comparing different methods of preparing the seed bed for wheat, corn, and kafir are being conducted.

In connection with the experimental work the growing and the distributing of improved varieties of corn were encouraged. Forty-seven farmers were supplied with improved seed of kafir and milo for the purpose of growing

seed for distribution. In 1911 one hundred and fifty wheat fields were personally inspected by representatives of the college. Three hundred copies of a list containing one hundred and ninety-six names of farmers offering seed wheat for sale were distributed. Nearly all of this was grown from seed coming originally from the Kansas Experiment Station, and by far the larger per cent of the wheat advertised was sold for seeding purposes. About one-third of the co-operators reported sales amounting to a total of 35,000 bushels.

INSPECTED 165 FIELDS.

During 1912, one hundred and sixty-five fields were inspected and a list of two hundred names was issued. Earlier in the year a list giving the names of two hundred and fifty-four farmers and seed growers who had good seed of various kinds was prepared, copies of which were furnished upon request.

The co-operative experimentation and the seed distributing work have been of great help to the farmers, and they have also been the means whereby information of great value to the experimentation workers has been obtained. In conducting this work the experiments are all outlined by the men in charge. In planning the experiments, the interest of the co-operator is given the most consideration, and work that will prove immediate value to him and his neighbors is recommended. As far as possible, they are so outlined that they will fit into the regular farm operations.

Don't wait for some of your neighbors to come to you and propose to go in on a silage cutter. They may be waiting for you to come to them.

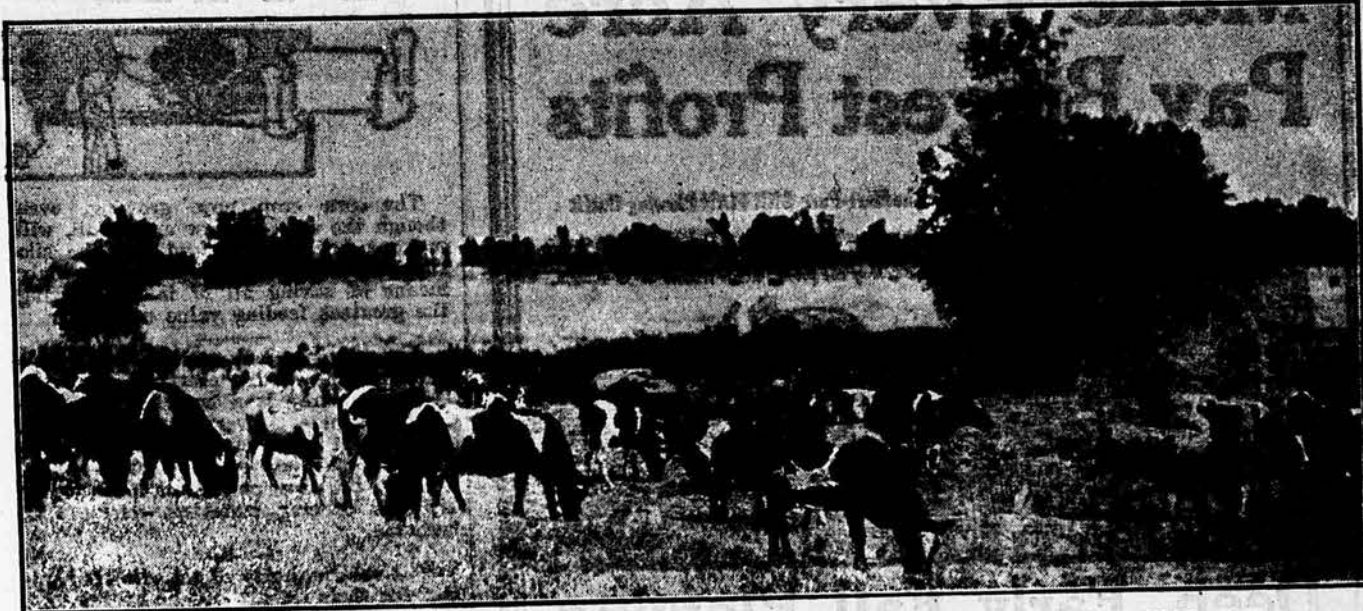
KANSAS FARMER folks have for years been reading more or less about the co-operative farm demonstration work done in this state. Results of this work have frequently been published over the name of C. C. Cunningham, whose position is that of assistant in farm demonstrations in the organization of the Kansas Agricultural College. This is a work carried on by the college with more than 200 farmers throughout the state and is regarded as valuable to every community and especially important to the farmer who co-operates. The work of the past two years is described in this article.

DAIRYING FOR THE WEST

Thomas County Dairy Figures Demonstrates the Farm Income Possibilities . . .

Men who milk Cows have money to pay their bills

By **IKE W. CRUMLEY**



DAIRY HERD ON PASTURE AT WILLOW MEADOW DAIRY FARM IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.—THIS HERD SUPPLIES HIGH-CLASS MILK TO DODGE CITY.—O. H. SIMPSON AND W. J. NEAL ARE THE PROPRIETORS.

THIS farmers' institute should not be closed without great emphasis being made on the importance of milking cows on the farm. I have gone to the trouble to ascertain what has been paid for cream alone at Brewster, Kansas, for the years 1911 and 1912, and the result surprised everybody, even the cream buyers themselves, and the farmer as well. He brings in his can of cream, and cashes his check for a few dollars, but does not realize what it amounts to for a whole year.

The year 1911 was the dry year, pastures short and no feed to feed the cows during the fall and winter, but the following amounts were paid for cream at Brewster:

For 1911—January, \$373.40; February, \$368.51; March, \$639.05; April, \$820.40; May, \$867.14; June, \$1,436.31; July, \$1,927.29; August, \$2,220.38; September, \$1,876.74; October, \$1,301.02; November, \$634.54; December, \$545.59; total, \$13,009.77, or an average of \$1,084.15 for every month in the year.

For 1912—January, \$398.55; February, \$425.75; March, \$385.75; April, \$506.30; May, \$1,055.27; June, \$2,350.12; July, \$2,877.78; August, \$2,219.66; September, \$1,611.22; October, \$1,550.84; November, \$1,305.84; December, \$1,097.83; total, \$15,784.93, or an average of \$1,315.41 for every month in the year.

This income to the farmers of one little town for the two years amounted to \$28,794.70.

This would buy every store in Brewster, and have \$2,500 left to buy the blacksmith shop and hotel with. Here is the backbone of the farm, and no farmer can make it without the cows.

The above figures are for the bare cream sold, and nothing else. If you would take the calves raised, the butter sold in town, and the cream and butter consumed at home, and the hogs fed with the skim milk and slop, you would

have nearly double the above figures as a result of the cows on the farm. This is what pays bills when crops don't grow, and the man who milks cows don't owe the merchant, but the merchant usually owes him.

This western country commenced to

the majority of them went down hill instead of up, from that time. You can look your community over today and the man who stuck to his ten cows all of the time is in good shape and has his grocery bills all paid.

I introduce the statements of several

Twelve calves raised, worth now \$25 each	300.00
Cream and butter eaten at home	60.00
1,500 pounds of hogs fattened from milk and slop	105.00

Total \$1,020.76

You can't tell Mr. Jones that it does not pay to milk cows, for he has the figures to prove that it does.

The other statement is that of Arthur E. Vail, living five miles southwest of Brewster, who milked seven cows during 1912:

Cream sold	\$312.54
Calves raised	150.00
Hog raised	60.00
Butter, cream and milk consumed at home	22.78

Total \$545.32

Average per cow 77.90
Henry P. Von Ann milked ten cows during 1912 and sold the cream at Brewster. Here is his statement:

Cream sold	\$609.91
Nine calves raised, worth \$25 each	225.00
Home use of milk and cream	50.00

Total \$684.91

Average per cow 88.49
J. N. Prentice milked twelve cows during the year 1912, and he makes this report:

Cream sold	\$350.07
Twelve calves raised	300.00
Home use	50.00
Hogs sold fed on skim milk	50.00

Total \$750.07

Average per cow 62.50

Who can beat it? You can't show more profit from anything you do on the farm. Get more good cows, raise plenty of good feed, and the cows will do the rest. Farm less acres, milk more cows, let part of your farm go back to grass and get a few more cows and you will never find the wolf at your door.

WHEN we wrote Mr. Crumly for this article we reminded him that ten years ago Thomas County farmers milked more cows than during the past five or six years and that in our judgment the county was then more prosperous than now. We asked why farmers were not milking as they once did and if he did not think they were justified in returning to the patronage of the old cow. This is his letter:

"I remember you well in the old skimming station days when the Continental Creamery Company made a campaign of education in the milking of cows. This country commenced to get to the front at that time, and everybody milked some cows then and had money to pay their little debts. When the butter and eggs do not pay the running expenses of the farm, the farm is not being run on right lines, and any farmer who will not keep track of what his cows bring for him does not know what they have done.

"This country will support a large number of people if they will stick to cows and poultry. But we had a number of good crop years and the farmer fell over himself to put in a whole township to wheat, drilling it in the stubble year after year, and of course we know the result—he does, too, now, but it has proven expensive knowledge. In the rush attendant upon growing so much wheat he didn't have time to milk the cows and so sold them. This was the greatest mistake he ever made.

"Any banker can look over his territory and tell you the man who stuck to his cows; he is the man who does not owe anybody. I am encouraging my customers to buy cows, and any good man wanting money with which to buy cows can get it from me. But if he wants a loan to buy an automobile or motorcycle, I usually turn him down.

"You are on the right track. I am glad to see you take an interest in Western Kansas, for as a rule the city papers are inclined to take a whack at Western Kansas whenever the opportunity presents itself—enlarging upon a wind storm or dry weather—instead of giving us encouragement which we need."

get on its feet in great bounds when the old skimming stations were first put in and everybody milked cows. Then we had a period of good crops, and the average farmer thought milking too piddling for him, and he sold his cows and turned his attention to wheat. And

cream patrons. The first is that of C. W. Jones, who has stuck to the milking business all the time, good years and bad. He milked an average of 14 cows during the year 1912 and kept track of everything sold from them:

Cream sold	\$ 555.76
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Buying Dairy Cows

There is a great demand for dairy cows in Kansas at the present time. Far too little attention is given to this matter of introducing new cows into the dairy herd. Buyers are liable to pay too much attention to the trim, neat appearance of the cow. This is especially true when the man buying the cows has perhaps had most of his previous experience in the handling of meat producing breeds. The profitable dairy cow almost never presents the smooth, neat appearance we find in the meat producing animal.

Whenever possible it would be a good plan for the buyer of dairy cows to insist upon a sample of milk from the cow, being present himself to see that the sample is properly taken. If in addition to this sample he can secure a reliable statement as to the quantity of milk the cow has been giving, he can readily form a more accurate estimate upon her probable value than if he relies entirely on outward appearances.

Of course there are many other things to take into consideration in the purchasing of milk cows. The young cow is always worth more, other things being equal, than the older cow. A four

or five year old cow is just in her prime and will increase in value for the next few years. On the other hand, the aged cow will steadily decline in value. The length of time the cow has been

giving milk should be given careful consideration when making selections. The value of a cow giving a very large flow of milk when fresh might easily be over-estimated and on the other hand, a cow

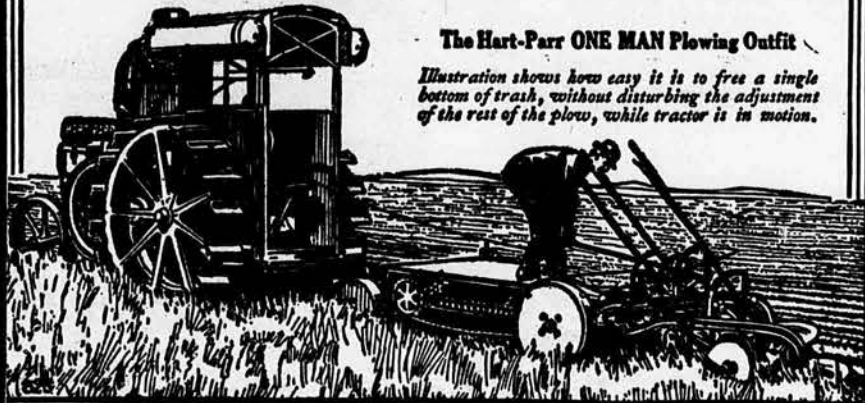
far advanced in lactation but still giving a moderate flow of milk might not be given sufficient consideration as to her value as a dairy animal.

If it is absolutely impossible to secure any accurate information from the standpoint of tests of milk or quantities of milk that the cow has been producing, the buyer must rely entirely upon outward appearances. Even the best of dairymen are often deceived from this standpoint. Careful attention should be paid to the indications of constitution and capacity for handling feed. A good cow must have a good sized udder and fair sized teats. If she is a good producer of milk we almost invariably find a large development of the milk veins. When the cow is almost dry, the veins may be much shrunken in size and the size of the orifices, commonly called the milk wells, through which the veins enter the abdominal cavity, should be noted. Large openings are an indication that when in full flow of milk the milk veins are of large size. The amount of blood being passed through the udder when the cow is in full flow of milk has a direct relation to the quantity of milk produced.



ONE DAY'S CREAM RECEIPTS, TWENTY-FOUR 10-GALLON CANS, BY ONE BUYER AT BREWSTER, MAY 24, 1913.—ANOTHER BUYER BOUGHT AS MUCH MORE CREAM, MAKING OVER 1,500 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT. IN THE MONTH OF APRIL THESE BUYERS PAID \$1,925.07 FOR CREAM.

Make Every Acre Pay Biggest Profits



The Hart-Parr ONE MAN Plowing Outfit

Illustration shows how easy it is to free a single bottom of trash, without disturbing the adjustment of the rest of the plow, while tractor is in motion.

Deep, Early Fall Plowing

Superior and Original Features of Design Found Only in the small, light Hart-Parr Tractor and Self Lift Plow.

Tractor—Lightest weight, yet great strength. Only 300 parts—others have 800 to 1500. Main frame is a strong, one-piece casting. Drive wheels with wonderful wave form lugs, are solid steel castings—not built up or plated. Driver lugs give 31 percent greater surface contact than any other. Can be equipped with Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" extension lugs, the lugs with a bull dog grip in soft soil. Especially designed carburetor operates efficiently on cheapest kerosene.

Plow—33 1/2 percent lighter than any other and has one-third less parts. Combined automatic and hand lift. To raise or lower bottoms, merely pull a rope attached to clutch lever. Any one bottom may be raised with hand lift attachment without disturbing adjustment of rest of plow. Spring beam coupler enables plow to skid around or over obstructions and prevents breakage.

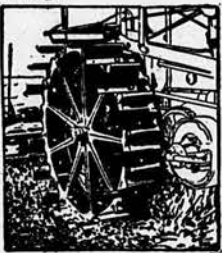


Illustration shows how Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" lugs grip the ground and pull out straight away without tearing up the soil.

is the foundation of an ideal, mellow seed bed—one that is best for seed germination and growth. But early fall plowing that is deep enough to secure best results would ruin the sturdiest horses and prove a costly operation. Instead of risking your horses, do your fall plowing with a

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR

and save time, labor and money. The small light tractor and "Self-Lift" plow shown in the illustration make an **Ideal One-Man Outfit** for farms of 100 to 320 acres. You operate both tractor and plow right from the engine platform. Easily plow 10 to 15 acres daily—6 to 8 inches deep—the work of 12 good horses. Work the outfit 24 hours daily, if necessary. It never tires or gets overheated.

Fall Plowing Means Bigger Profits

With this outfit, you can follow up harvesting and threshing without delay and kill injurious weeds, insects, grubs and bugs before they do any damage. You can turn up new plant life, conserve the rainfall and distribute your farm labor more evenly over entire year. When spring comes, your rush work is a simple task instead of a heavy round of hard work. Your plowing is done—you need only disc and seed and do it with this same tractor. And no matter how wet or backward the season, with your plowing out of the way, you can get your seed in several weeks earlier and give it a better start.

Power for All Farm Work

And remember—this Hart-Parr Tractor is more than a one purpose outfit. In addition to plowing, use it for discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, threshing and hauling; fill silos, shell corn, in fact, do all your traction and belt work with it.

We build a size for every farm, large or small. We can meet your power requirements.

Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" plows can be equipped with lister bottoms at slight expense. In using listers on the 4-bottom plow, the two middle beams and bottoms are quickly removed and listers easily attached outside beams. You can then list deep. The ground thrown up covers all weeds between furrows and a first class job results.

Write today for catalog, special circulars and expert information on power farming costs.

HART-PARR CO., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Ia.

94A

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills

Among the many styles and sizes of Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills you will find just the machine to do your sowing as it should be done. The vital thing is to drill the seed in the soil at an even depth, to sow an equal amount of seed in every furrow without skipping or bunching and cover it well. If your land is trashy, if you sow in cornstalks, if your ground is hard, loose, sandy, sticky—in short, it makes no difference what your seeding conditions may be—you can get a Farmer's Favorite Drill that will do your work in the best possible manner.

The Grain Feed sows all sizes and kinds of seed, both large and small. The Fertilizer Feed handles all brands of Standard Commercial Fertilizers. Send for a Farmers' Favorite Catalogue. Read it and go to a local dealer and insist on seeing the drill that is warranted to do all claimed for it.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.

INCORPORATED
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Genasco

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT

Ready Roofing

The roof is the mainstay of the building. Trinidad Lake asphalt is the mainstay of Genasco.

And Genasco applied to your roofs with Kant-leak Kleets gives perfect protection. Write us for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company Philadelphia
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
New York San Francisco Chicago

THE FARM



The corn crop now growing, even though the ears are few and small, will make a lot of good feed and the silo furnishes the best and about the only means of saving all of it and getting the greatest feeding value out of it.

Any way you look at it, trapping animals as universally practiced with the steel jump-trap is a brutal and brutalizing business. Every humane person and animal lover ought to work for the abolishing by law of this instrument of torture, the most cruel ever invented by man in causing suffering among wild animals.

The vast majority of all animals trapped for their fur are caught by the legs. These suffer until they die from pain and exhaustion, or are shot or clubbed to death by the trapper. Must not the fur trade and those who wear ornamental furs ask themselves if this is playing the game of life fair?

The New York Experiment Station reports that almost anything green can be successfully placed in the silo. That station makes the claim that it pays to silo green wheat, oats, barley, cane, kaffir, peas, immature corn or even fox-tail and Russian thistles might be added for western Kansas. It is a good idea not to depend upon any one of these crops, but to plant several. Keep in mind that if your silo is partly filled with corn you can later finish filling it with any other crop or crops which you may grow, and in this manner get your silo full.

Market Conference Report.

The first National Conference on Markets and Farm Credits was held in Chicago, April 9 and 10. This was in many ways a remarkable meeting. In the addresses and discussions given at this meeting we probably have the most comprehensive presentation of the important problems connected with the marketing and distribution of farm crops that has ever been made. Many great leaders along educational and industrial lines were present and took part in this remarkable conference. The proper marketing and distribution of farm crops and the institution of an adequate farm credit system constitute the most important problems which we have before us for solution at the present time. The full proceedings of this Chicago conference have been published in book form. This book contains in full all the addresses presented at the meeting, with a complete stenographic report of the discussions. The book has been published by the secretary of this congress, who may be addressed at 1408 Steger Building, Chicago, Ill. This book is carefully printed and bound and is being sold for \$1.00 postpaid. It is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and authentic publication of this kind in print at the present time.

A Laboratory Manual of Agriculture.

During the last decade great interest has been taken in agricultural education for secondary schools. In introducing this subject into the schools considerable difficulty has been experienced, mainly due to the attempt to make the subject conform to the organized ideas of this class of education which has for its controlling motive formal discipline instead of treating it as a strictly vocational subject. The subject has been taught too much as a text-book subject. This has been perhaps due largely to the fact that teachers had no laboratory or field guides to assist them in handling the subject from the proper standpoint. This manual of agriculture which has recently been published fills a long felt want in this line. Its authors, Professors L. E. Call and E. G. Schafer, of the Agricultural College, are experts and have spent much time studying how agriculture can best be adapted to the needs of secondary education. They have both had special training and considerable experience in teaching the subject themselves. Prof. Edw. L. Holton, an acknowledged leader in vocational education, has the following to say in the preface of this manual: "I have examined carefully every lesson in the manual and have seen many of them

worked out in the laboratory and field, and I am firmly convinced that it meets an urgent need in the high schools today." The book is published by the MacMillan Company and is priced at 90 cents net.

From the Agricultural College.

This office has received from the Kansas State Agricultural College two pamphlets of interest to young people and to others who like to know about our great industrial institution. One pamphlet tells about the School of Agriculture, the secondary or elementary school of the College. Under the new arrangement the courses in this school are intended primarily for those who may not want a complete college course. It is intended to reach the boys and girls of the country who do not find it convenient to attend a high school, but who want to know something of agriculture or mechanic arts or home economics. In this sense the School of Agriculture is to be a finishing school for hundreds of young people.

The other pamphlet tells about the courses in Agriculture, Engineering, and Home Economics. These pamphlets give practically all the important information given in the big catalog that is usually published in July. These pamphlets and the catalog will be sent on application to the President, Agricultural College, Manhattan.

It Pays to Farm Well.

The more we watch the threshing reports come in, the more we are convinced that unfavorable crop years are the years that bring out the farmers who have been following the best methods. For western Kansas conditions it certainly would seem that the summer fallow method is a far surer method of growing wheat than the attempt to grow a crop every year.

John A. Myers, one of Reno County's pioneer farmers, was recently quoted in the Hutchison News as follows: "I notice that in nearly every case where there has been a good crop of wheat this year it has been on land that was summer fallowed." He goes on to say that he is an advocate of that way of growing wheat. He says that he believes a man should let one half of his wheat land rest each year. It has been his observation that those who are doing that get from one-third to one-half more wheat and sometimes two or three times as much as they otherwise would.

Willis Hantla, a farmer near Fowler in Meade County, summer fallowed 25 acres last year and sowed it long before most of the farmers were commencing to drill. Less than two inches of rain fell on that piece, but it has made an average of 25 bushels per acre. Most of the wheat around him was not even harvested.

Lee Gould of Wilroads, has been making some very interesting wheat experiments on Ford County land. He put out in all about 400 acres using various methods of preparation. The writer visited these fields of wheat early in June and at that time the results from the early and careful preparation were most striking. The best field was on some stalk land that had been carefully plowed and cultivated the year before. This turned out 25 bushels per acre. Up on the higher land where most of his wheat was he had some fields deep plowed early, others double disked only, some shallow plowed. Some of his fields were only double disked and some plowed very shallow and only single disked, and even this preparation given late. The early, deep plowing on the upland, has turned him out 22 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre, the early disked, 15 bushels, and the shallow plowing, 15 bushels. Very little of Mr. Gould's late sown wheat was harvested at all. The same might be said of most of the wheat in that locality.

Mr. Gould is a recent graduate of the Agricultural College and had a few theories as to the proper methods of wheat production when he returned to the farm. A good deal of "sport" was made of him in connection with this experimental work, but now the laugh is on the other side.

You can't strain filth out of milk.

Discrimination Against Apple Shippers.

The apple shippers and growers of the four states, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, has just held a meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., in which many pertinent questions were put up to the railroad men by those present. A very careful investigation of rates have shown that the rates on apples from the Missouri River points to the southern and middle states are almost prohibitive as compared with rates from New York and New England points to the same territory. There seems to be absolutely no reason why the Missouri Valley apple growers should pay 25 cents per barrel more freight on their products than the New England and New York orchardists have to pay to the same points, even 500 miles further distance, than the western growers would have to ship. The complaint was further made to the freight men that the rates on apples were higher than the rates on dressed beef, a car of dressed beef being worth \$3,000 while a car of ordinary apples is worth \$500 and rarely over \$1,000.

The explanations made to these various propositions put up by the growers were not entirely satisfactory and it was decided to carry the complaint to the Western Freight Association which meets soon. An executive committee with power to act for the fruit men was appointed to appear before this Association. J. M. Bechtal, Hamburg, Iowa; O. M. Hammond, Nebraska City, Neb.; Elliott Sheppard, St. Joseph, and George O. Greene of the Kansas Agricultural College, constitute this committee.

Thinning Flower Garden Seedlings.

You must thin out the seedlings until they will have room to grow properly, if you would have strong sturdy plants. To thrive, plants must have the air and light admitted to all parts of them. They will grow and bloom but it will be under protest, the flowers will not be satisfactory, and dry weather will soon have its ill effect on the plants.

Plants differ so much in height and habit of growth that the thinning cannot be uniform, and rigid rules cannot

and such moderately stinky plants may be planted closer.

Trim your balsams to a single stem and see if you do not find them more beautiful. Do this by rubbing off all shoots as fast as they start. I have seen them one solid mass of bloom from the base to the tip when grown thus.—
L. H. COBB, Dunavant, Kan.

Sweet Clover Facts.

Farmers of Illinois have been taking up the use of sweet clover with good results. H. A. McKeene, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, has the following to say as to the results of his observations:

In my investigations of sweet clover I find that all vegetation grows considerably more luxuriantly when grown in close proximity to sweet clover so that their roots intermingle, as the sweet clover roots evidently supply nitrogen to other plants.

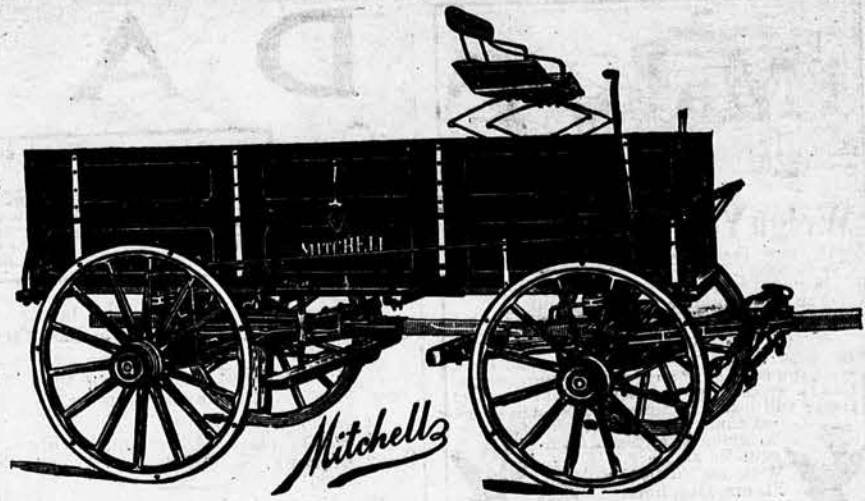
Crops following a two-year rotation, with sweet clover, will gain in yield from 25 to 50 per cent.

The top roots of the sweet clover extend down into the ground several feet, and when they decay they leave holes where water readily flows, moistening the ground to a considerable depth. These decayed roots are at the same time a good nitrogen fertilizer.

I believe it is a mistake to try to raise alfalfa on run-down farm land. If sweet clover were grown for two years and the land then seeded to alfalfa, failure would be reduced to a minimum, as the ground would be inoculated and enriched by so doing.

I will enumerate a number of the qualities in which sweet clover is superior to other legumes:

1. It will produce more hay on a given soil than red clover, alsike, or mammoth clover.
2. It will grow on many soils too poor to raise alfalfa or red clover successfully.
3. It is the only clover except white clover that will stand pasturing with cattle and horses.
4. It will add more nitrogen to the soil than any other legume.
5. It will thrive with less lime in the



GOING a-field in Mitchell wagons has been the habit of generations of American farmers.

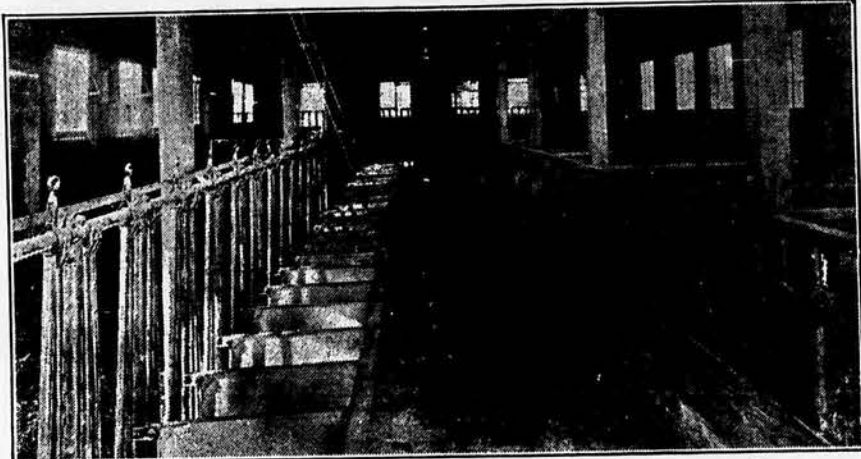
It's going to be the habit of generations to come; for the same old company that's been making Mitchell wagons for 79 years—ever since 1834—is going to continue making them in the same honest way and of the same good material that has made the Mitchell known everywhere as Old Reliable.

If you'll study how the Mitchell wagon is made to have strength, light-draft, and long-life built into it you will see why your next wagon should be a Mitchell.

For prices write the factory or the nearest branch house or representative:

- Mitchell Motor Co. of Dallas, Dallas, Texas.
- Mitchell Motor Co. of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.
- Mitchell Motor Co. of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.
- Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- E. G. Nelson, 1117 Farnum Street, Omaha, Neb.
- C. W. Keith, 1533 Wazee Street, Denver, Colo.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., Racine, Wis.



INTERIOR OF CALF BARN AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, EXTERIOR OF WHICH WAS PRINTED IN KANSAS FARMER JUNE 14.

be laid down, but the grower's judgment must be freely exercised.

Compact, low growing plants should be thinned to about six or eight inches apart. Dwarf nasturtiums, California poppies, sweet alyssum, phlox, dianthus, and all similar growing plants, belong to this class.

Trailing plants should be thinned according to the space they will occupy when fairly matured unless it is desired to get an immediate effect and thin more as the plants begin to crowd. Verbenas, the old fashioned sweet alyssum, climbing nasturtiums, and a few others that spread in this manner, are trailers. The Little Gem alyssum is more compact, and should be grown closer. The climbing nasturtium is supposed to climb, but it seldom does so. I have seen it spread pretty well, though, and the blooms are of better color and substance than the dwarf. They are also larger, but do not bear quite so freely.

Those tall growing plants that have strong branching habits should be thinned to a much greater extent than those that grow slender and upright. The cosmos should be given an abundance of room to do well, for it is a gross feeder, and the soil soon dries out if they are planted thickly. Dahlias, also, need plenty of room, especially if they are not staked, for their heavy branches are apt to fall over, and, if crowded, they will form a decaying mass below the surface. The cornflower, mourning bride, cacalia, petunia, zinnia,

soil than most other legumes, although it will not grow when the soil is too acid.

6. It will not bloat stock, whether fed wet or dry.

7. It has no plant disease, and it will thrive and combat weeds or grasses at the same time.

8. In pastures during a drought, sweet clover will keep green and grow when other clovers and grasses have practically all dried up.—Illinois Farmers' Institute, Springfield, Ill.

A Trained Business Woman.

Miss Pearl Holderman, a 1903 graduate of the Agricultural College, is becoming one of the prominent business women of Oklahoma. She recently announced her candidacy for the office of State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. She took the Domestic Science course at the college and was one of the brightest students of her class. Her father's health becoming very much impaired, she has for the last two or three years directed in every detail the management of his large ranch in Eastern Oklahoma. Miss Holderman is a Cherokee by blood, her grandfather being Little Turtle, a renowned Cherokee chief.

This season has demonstrated the need of an irrigating plant of some sort where small fruit, especially strawberries, are to be raised

APPLETON
SILO FILLERS

Handsome, illustrated booklet giving 30 convincing reasons for buying the powerful, low down, underslung, cut-under oak frame, Appleton Silo Filler, mailed free. Write for it to-day.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 419 FARGO ST., BATAVIA, ILL., U. S. A.

Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR

Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades \$1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickel plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Sorghums for Dairy Cows.
A subscriber from Arizona writes to ask what can be expected from feeding green sorghum to dairy cows in connection with good alfalfa hay. It appears that it will be necessary to supplement pastures with sorghum as a soiling crop. This sorghum is not more than three-fourths grown and of course does not contain as large an amount of digestible matter as it will when fully mature. Fed in the green form, however, its nutrients are very easily digestible and very good results can be expected by properly supplementing it with alfalfa hay to supply the protein which is so very deficient in the sorghum. Kansas dairymen have often sown sorghums as a pasture crop for milk cows. This

method is rather wasteful of the feed, since considerable is destroyed by the tramping of the cows.
There is always some danger from poisoning where sorghum is used for a forage crop. It seems that under certain climatic conditions a very violent poison develops in the leaves of the sorghum plant. We have one instance in Kansas on record where this poison was present in the cured forage. Previous to this record no reports had ever been made of this poison being present except in the green plant. Sorghum fodder cut and cured makes a very palatable, clean roughage, much relished by all farm animals. Of course, when cured in this form, it is not as palatable and does not give as good results as in the form of silage.



Weigh Your Own Produce
and know positively that you are getting a "square deal."

Mistakes may cost you thousands of dollars. You have absolute protection with a **McDONALD PITLESS SCALE**. It is the most substantially built, the strongest, heaviest, most accurate wagon and stock scale you can buy at any price. Requires no pit. Can be erected by anybody. Channel steel frame will last a lifetime—Protected bearings—Cannot freeze. Used for weighing U. S. Mails. Unequaled accuracy. Write for **FREE BOOKLET**. Flying Dutchman Dealers sell them.

MOLINE PLOW CO.
Dept. 6 MOLINE, ILL.

THE WESTERN AUTOMATIC SWEEP

Don't need any help to push off the load. This sweep fitted with an automatic Push-off attachment saves one man's work every day that it is used. A lot of time and horse power. Automatic attachment will fit any sweep and is sold separately with sweep.



We sell direct and make introductory price to first buyers in new territory. Send for circular, which gives full description and price delivered.

Western Land Roller Co., Bx. 205 Hastings, Nebraska

Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shows here, and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings free catalogue folder and direct factory order. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALDAUGH-DOVER CO.
2277 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

Kalamazoo
CENTER-SHEAR
ENSILAGE CUTTERS

Only cutters made that effect a positive shear-cut entire width of bundle, from sides to center of throat. This keeps bundles in middle of throat, greatly decreases friction, and increases cutting power and capacity. Fully guaranteed. Catalog explains this wonderful feature and our full line. Send for it now. Address Department 68



KALAMAZOO TRUNK & SILD CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

BRANCHES:
Minneapolis, Minn.
No. Kansas City, Mo.
No. Ft. Worth, Tex.

BEATRICE

Save \$25 to \$40
Also Save Repair Bills

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.
Topeka, Kan. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Cream Separator

Running Water

In House and Barn at even temperature Winter or Summer at Small Cost.



Acromotor Co., 1144 S. Campbell Av., Chicago
Acceptor Co., 20 and Madison Streets, Oakland, Cal.

Hopper & Son, Manhattan, Kansas

Builders of

Concrete Silo

Write for list of silos we have built. Ask our customers about them.

F. W. TAYLOR & CO.

HAY

770 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City.

We want your hay business. Write us for information in regard to the market.

UNIT STEEL SILO DOOR FRAME
FOR BRICK, HOLLOW TILE, CEMENT AND CONCRETE
SILOS

Gives masonry silos every advantage of stave silos. Rigid door frame, continuous ladder, bevel refrigerator doors, each door a unit. Write for folder.

UNIT STEEL SILO DOOR FRAME CO., 2935 N. SECOND ST., DES MOINES, IA.

ORGANS, \$15 to \$30. Highest Grade

Estey, Hason & Hamlin, Story & Clark, Kimball—C. Cotinge & Co. slightly used; like new. Write today. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo. Reference, any bank in Kansas City.

DAIRY



Often the profits from the best cows go to make up the losses from the others.

It is an old but true saying that "the cow yard is the farmer's mint."

A noisy, slow milker may ruin the best of cows.

Weeding out the poorest cows is the best way to improve the record of any dairy in the amount of milk and butter produced in proportion to the number of cows kept.

Pit Silo Pamphlet.

The Pit Silo For Western Kansas, is the title of a recent issue of Agricultural Education published by the extension Division of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. This pamphlet describes in detail the best methods for installing pit silos. It also contains reports from men who have had personal experience in the construction and use of pit silos. If you have not already received a copy of this pamphlet, send a request to the Extension Division of the Agricultural College at once.

Weighing the Milk.

It is just as important for a farmer to weigh his milk as it is for the grocer to weigh what he buys and sells instead of going by guess.

It takes one-half minute to weigh the milk from a cow for one milking, or a minute a day—about six hours a year.

Weighing the milk results in finding that some cows do not pay for the feed they eat, to say nothing about the work required in caring for them. Wouldn't it be worth six hours labor a year to know this? It will save many times six hours labor, and harder labor than weighing the milk.

When to Cut Sorghum for Silage.

The time of cutting cane and kafir for silage is all important in making good silage from these crops. The crops should be practically mature; that is, the seed should be mature. At this time the stalk is still filled with sap and will make good silage. If put up too green, it will make sour silage. The crops should be put up before frost if possible, but it is better to let the crop stand until after frost than to put it up too green. After a heavy frost, the crop should be cut and siloed immediately. If it dries out too much, sufficient water should be added to cause it to pack well.—Experiment Station Circular No. 28.

Go After the Cow.

"Don't sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to back up to be milked—go after the cow." The basis for the whole dairy industry is the cow and if farmers are going to utilize to the best advantage the great quantities of roughage that annually are wasted on every farm they must go after the cow.

There is no way to convert the corn, the hay, the clover, the straw, the kafir, the milo and the abundance of other green feed into a marketable form so quickly and so economically as by feeding to the dairy cow. She works day and night constantly, both summer and winter, on week days and Sundays, in flood and drouth, to convert the unmarketable waste of the farm into a finished and valuable product of human food.

The first thing is to get the cows. Profits are then assured, for the dry-farm country is especially adapted, the feed is there, the marketing facilities are at hand in most sections and the products are in growing demand.—G. L. MARTIN.

The Scrub Cow Again.

The Secretary of the American Grade Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association is quoted as saying, "I am confident some old farmer is going to spring up from some backwoods and show us a common old cow that will excel these \$10,000 pedigreed and pampered beauties."

There are a lot of men who still think scrub animals are as good as high bred ones. These same men have not been getting ahead very rapidly in the handling of live stock. Those with better sense are using improved blood and securing some beneficial returns each year

as a result. When a mongrel from the bushes goes on the race track and outruns our thoroughbreds and a broncho from the plains breaks Uhlan's record, or a mouse colored "dogey" steer from Arkansas or Mexico wins the championship at the International, we may expect some old brindle cow to come out and produce more milk or butter fat than the \$10,000 cow gave a couple of months ago.

An association such as the American Grade Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association is not going to improve the live stock business much if they promote such ideas as suggested by the quotation above. Grade cattle invariably owe all the excellence they possess to the pure blood used in producing them. The more top crosses of pure-bred sires are used in producing grade stock, the better the result.

A Modified Form of Testing Associations.

A system of careful tests is the only thoroughly reliable means of developing a high class producing herd. Too often a few good cows in a herd may be carrying along the boarders and making the whole herd appear to be returning a profit. Prof. W. J. Fraser of Illinois University, recently made the following rather startling statement concerning dairy conditions in Illinois.

"Within a radius of ten miles from here where I have lived for thirty years there are produced at least 300,000,000 pounds of milk, an average of ten 8-gallon cans a day for every quarter section, under conditions of such deplorable ignorance that I cannot find adequate comparison for them. Not one dairyman in twenty has anything like a true conception of the production of his individual cows. I cannot now think of one who is making tests to know if each cow is profitable or not. Again where great ignorance as this prevails great filth goes with it hand in hand."

Similar conditions are found in Kansas in dairy sections.

Some attention is being given to the establishment of cow testing associations. Already their value has been demonstrated in the localities where they have been started. A few dairymen by means of private tests have demonstrated to their own satisfaction the absolute necessity for making individual tests of the producing capacities of their cows. The Danish plan for testing to be successful must be carried out in communities where larger numbers of dairy cattle are handled within a small radius. The Kansas dairyman is greatly handicapped in the organization of testing associations because of the wide scattering of the dairy interests in the various communities. There are very few distinctly dairy communities where large numbers of dairy cattle are found within a small radius. This means that the official cow tester cannot visit a sufficiently large number of herds to make the individual cost to the dairyman reasonable. A modification of the Danish plan has been recently proposed in Indiana. It is hoped that this plan will make it possible for the farmer with from five to ten cows to organize satisfactory testing associations. The Dairy Department of Purdue University is trying out this method and it is hoped that one man may be able to test from eight hundred to a thousand cows per year at an average cost of seventy-five cents each. In one of these associations recently started there are eight units, each group or unit containing from one hundred to a hundred and fifty cows. These units are not necessarily adjacent. One community may contribute enough cows for two or three units and another community twenty miles distant may have but one unit. The tester gives a week's time to each unit every two months. Of course it would be more desirable to have the tests made monthly, but a test every two months would be of tremendous value to the dairyman. The first association of this kind has been recently started in Indiana in the vicinity of Carmel, Noblesville, Sheridan, Westfield, Greenfield and Lebanon. The tester began active work June 17. We will suggest that those interested in organizing cow testing associations in Kansas give some thought to this modified form of association.

TIRES AND TUBES AT CUT PRICES

WE ARE offering now to motor owners all over the United States standard make tires at the lowest prices ever heard of. These are not a lot of old nameless tires. Every one is a well known make such as Fisk, Diamond, Good-year, Empire, etc. Take your choice of the reductions.

30x3\$10.10
30x3 1/2 14.20
32x3 1/2 14.90
33x4 21.00
34x4 22.00
36x4 1/2 28.00

Write today for complete price list and money-saving circular.

NATIONAL TIRE CO.
1621 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.
Dept. K. Ask any Bank.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Which means a great deal to the farmer, let alone the great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of product

The De Laval Separator Co.
New York Chicago San Francisco

BLADE HARROW



No Teeth. No Knives.

Slips the trash; moves the entire surface one to three inches deep, killing all the weeds. A leveler and subsoil packer. Seed-beds, listed corn and potatoes require this machine for best results. Let us explain how to save time and get better yields.

THE BLADE HARROW CO.,
Lawrence, Kan.

GREEN CORN CUTTER



Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows. Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.

J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KAN.

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, \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnston, 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.**

BEES for the Farm

Need little attention and pay big profits. If you are interested in them send for a sample copy of Gleanings in Bee Culture. Also bee supply catalog.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 320, Medina, Ohio

THE STRAY LIST

W. J. BRADLEY, COUNTY CLERK, Coffey County. Taken Up—By O. Trim, Lebo, Kansas, one steer; red, white face; three stars on right side. Appraised value, \$35.00, on the 11th day of June, 1913.

HERMAN BROEKER, COUNTY CLERK, Douglas County. Taken Up—By J. E. Daniels, Lawrence, Kan., R. F. D. No. 1, one light brown mare mule, blind in one eye, about one year old, appraised value \$50.00, on the 28th day of June, 1913.

TAKEN UP—By J. S. McCORD, OF Canville Township, Neosho County, on July 5, 1913, one gray mare, smooth mouth, possibly 12 or 15 years old; small red spots over body; weight about 1,000 pounds; valued at \$20.00 by taker-up.—W. E. Neal, County Clerk, Neosho County, Kansas.

W. C. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up—One gelding mule with black mane and tail. Appraised value, \$50.00, by Henry Randall, Onaga, Kans., on July 18, 1913.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS

Master.....A. P. Beardon, McLouth
 Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
 Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan
 Secretary.....A. E. Wedd, Lenexa
 Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe
 Chairman of Executive Committee.....
 W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
 Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
 O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
 Chairman of Committee on Education.....
 E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
 Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
 I. D. Hibner, Olathe
 Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....
 Adelia E. Hester, Lone Elm
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.
 Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
 Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.
 Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City,
 Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

Some Grange Questions Answered.

A reader asked of an exchange the questions below. The answers are given by the Grange editor of the same exchange. The questions and answers will no doubt prove interesting to hundreds of KANSAS FARMER readers who are not Grange members but who should be.

1. The editors of our paper are trying to advertise the Grange; what is their object?
2. Is it a secret society?
3. What is its religion?
4. Tell its selfishness
5. Tell how it raises money.
6. Is such a society right in a republic?
7. Can a person who is opposed to other secret organizations favor the Grange?

From the nature of the gentleman's questions it is evident that the Grange is an "unknown quantity" to him, and for his benefit we briefly answer his questions in order.

1. This paper and many other agricultural papers contain Grange departments

ish." It is a farmers' organization, but it is not an antagonist of other legitimate industries, and as our declaration of purposes says, "We seek the greatest good to the greatest number."

5. By small dues from the members.
6. The Grange or any similar organization is certainly "right" under any form of government.
7. We know no reason why any one who is interested in better farming and better farm conditions should oppose the Grange.

The California Refrigerator.

While visiting in the dry portion of Idaho last summer the writer observed a rather unique refrigerating device in use where ice was difficult to obtain. This device, which is known in that place as the "California refrigerator," depends upon the rapid evaporation of water as the cooling agency. It consists in the main of a framework covered with heavy burlap. It is equipped with a series of shelves like a refrigerator, and has a burlap covered door. The top is solid and covered with a sheet of heavy tin or galvanized iron. A tub in which a small hole has been made sits on top of this device and is kept full of water. Water leaking out through the small hole in the tub keeps the burlap on the sides constantly saturated. In a hot, dry atmosphere this water evaporates very rapidly and the temperature on the inside is kept very low. Of course it should be shaded from the sun. At the time the photograph was taken from which the cut was made the tub had carelessly been allowed to become empty and had just been refilled. It will be noted that the burlap had only partially become wet. The door was



CALIFORNIA REFRIGERATOR—COOLING DEVICE IN USE IN DRY PLAINS REGION.

because the Grange has been an important factor in agricultural progress during the last forty years; because it is the one agricultural organization that has stood the test of time, is national in scope and has become a permanent farmers' organization. And because it today is helping the farmer along educational, social, legislative and business lines.

2. It is not a secret society in the full sense of the term. Its objects, its aims and purposes are known to all who wish to know them. It is not an oath-bound society, and is secret only in the sense of being private.

3. The Grange is non-sectarian in religion, has high moral ideas based upon the teachings of the Bible, and seeks to develop a higher manhood and womanhood among its members.

4. The meaning of this one is obscure and it hardly needs comment. Certainly the Grange is not a selfish organization. An order that is moral, that seeks to educate, to elevate men and women and better the social condition of the rural people, is a long way from being "self-

open simply to show the interior construction in the photograph.

Riddles and Answers.

What is that which we often return but never borrow?

Thanks.

Can you tell me of what parentage Napoleon I was?

Of course I can! (Of Corsican.)

What was Joan of Arc made of?

Maid of Orleans.

Why ought stars to be the best astronomers?

Because they have studied the heavens for centuries.

What colors were the winds and the waves in the last violent storm?

The winds blue and the waves rose.

In what color should a secret be kept?

In violet (involute).

What letter is entirely out of fashion?

The Q.

What animal comes from the clouds? The reindeer (the rain, dear)!—McCall's Magazine.

JOHN DEERE Motor Press

The New Press with the powerful eccentric drive

Ask for Book No. M 13

Ask for Free Book

Write For Free Books

THE JOHN DEERE
 Line of Hay Tools
 Consists of
DAIN MOWERS
 4, 5 and 6 foot cut
DAIN LOADERS
 6 and 8 foot width
DAIN RAKES
 Sulky and Sweeps, all sizes
DAIN STACKERS
 In all styles and sizes

The line is complete and is without exception of the well known high-grade John Deere Design and construction. Attractive folders will be sent free. Be sure to mention the kind of machine in which you are interested so that we will be sure to send you just what you want.

ECCENTRIC gears give 25 per cent more power on working stroke than is possible on ordinary presses. Double drive with straight belts eliminates wear on belts, press, and engine bearings. Plunger head has a prying instead of butting action, applying power to better advantage and relieving press of jar and shock. No back gears, no fly wheel, no clutch means fewer parts, less friction, less wear and tear, and less repair expense. Improved block dropper prevents crushing of blocks or breaking feeder head. Baling case is bridge trussed and will stand enormous strains. High grade steel frame is continuous throughout, no joints or splices. Made of angle steel with heavy plates. Press mounted on substantial all-steel truck. The John Deere Motor Press is a complete, self-contained power baling outfit, always ready to move and quickly set for work. Spend your time in baling—not in moving and setting.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill.

State Fair, Topeka

September 8th to 12th, 1913

Mammoth Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibits.
 New Fire-proof Concrete Buildings for Stock and Exhibits.
 Four Grand Band Concerts Daily.
 New and Up-to-Date Free Attractions.
 Patterson's New Shows on the Midway.
 Five Days' Racing with Free Acts and Band Concerts—Five Days.
 Aeroplane Flights.

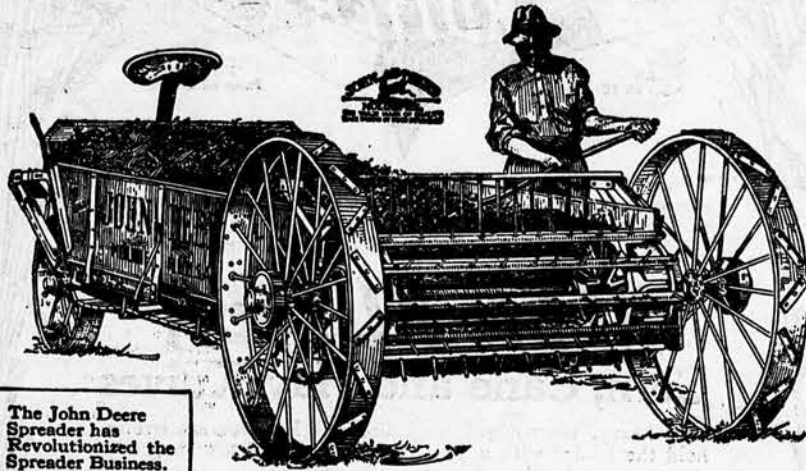
EVERY NIGHT—PAIN'S MAMMOTH SPECTACLE, "Old Mexico—1847." The storming and capture of Fortress Chapultepec. The awful and awe-inspiring spectacle of Mt. Popocatepetl in volcanic eruption. Scenic effects 350 feet long, 200 performers, followed by the greatest fireworks display ever seen in Kansas. The Fair at Topeka is in a class with the big State Fairs of the Western country. Every day a big one.

EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.
 T. A. Borman, President. H. L. Cook, Secretary.
\$40,00 in Premiums and Speed

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



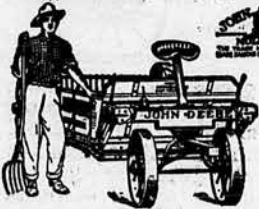
The John Deere Spreader has Revolutionized the Spreader Business. Here are Some of the Reasons:

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 hip. 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.



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

John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

LIVE STOCK



Rye For Pasture.

Rye makes an excellent winter pasture for hogs. It might be profitably used a great deal more than it is by the hog men. When seeded in August in a carefully prepared seed bed at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre it will yield under ordinary conditions a large amount of pasture in the fall and early winter. In the spring it comes on early and may be pastured before other crops are available. As soon as the stems begin to shoot, all the hogs should be removed and the rye either plowed under for green manure or allowed to produce grain. The grain may then be hogged down.

much improved but the supply available for export doubtless will not increase more rapidly than the combined factors of increased population there and among nations consuming her surplus, and the relative decrease of beef production elsewhere. South American beef surplus will be in strong demand; obviously countries willing to pay the highest premium for it will secure it. Again, the cost of production is sure to increase with increased cost of labor and land. Under such conditions it is not anticipated that the business of raising beef cattle in the United States will be menaced permanently by Argentina competition."

State Colt Show at Topeka.

Far too little attention is given to colt shows at our various fairs. Horses are produced by the great majority of farmers in Kansas. This means that a colt show comes closer home to the farmer than any other class of horse show. The colt show is of more importance and exercises a greater influence on the improvement of the horses of the county and state than the more spectacular show commonly given greater attention at our big fairs. These more spectacular shows are of far greater interest to the horse speculator than they are to the producer. The undue emphasis given to this feature of the horse show can justly be made as a criticism against

Water Work Horses Frequently.

Far too little attention is given to supplying water to the work horses while in the field. The farmer himself is very careful to supply himself with a jug of good, fresh water and makes frequent trips to it. The hard working horse sweats freely and in proportion to his size has a smaller stomach capacity for holding water than man. Far better service could be secured from the faithful horse and he could be kept in better condition while performing hard work in hot weather if a supply of water is kept handy so that he may be given frequent drinks between the regular periods.

It is always recognized as dangerous to permit horses to go directly to cold water when they come in heated from the field. They are invariably famished for water and are apt to drink so freely as to cause serious trouble at times. If the practice of watering in the field was followed, there would be no danger whatever from this source and the horses would always be in better condition to withstand the weather if they were not compelled to go such long periods without a drink. A barrel of water can be hauled out to the field on a stone-boat and the horses may be given a drink in the time the driver takes for resting a few minutes at the end of the field.

South American Competition.

Prof. Herbert W. Mumford, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Illinois Agricultural College, recently made a careful personal investigation of the beef cattle industry of Argentina. He has the following to say in Circular No. 168 of the Illinois Experiment Station regarding the outlook as related to beef production of this country:

"On the whole, it appears evident that the natural advantages of Argentina enable her cattle products profitably to compete, as they are already doing, with the grass cattle and lower grades of native beef produced in this country. North American cornfed beef, so long as the supply lasts, doubtless will continue to command a premium over Argentine grass cattle in the markets of the world. Although Argentina eventually may develop the production of cornfed cattle, which her soil and climate render quite possible, it is probable that the domestic demand in the United States by that time will absorb, and indeed already absorbs, practically the entire amount of beef produced here, thus rendering our export trade, and consequently foreign competition abroad, an unimportant factor in the industry.

"The chief concern of beef producers in this country should be, now what effect will South American competition have upon our export trade, and what effect will the possible importation of South American beef to the United States have upon the production of beef cattle here?"

"That corn, and likewise corn-fed cattle can be produced in Argentina, Uruguay, and some other South American countries is an assured fact. The extent to which it will be fed to cattle, however, is limited by the relatively small production of corn and further by the fact that it is a new industry and will not gain favor rapidly because it involves more cropping and labor and considerably more expense.

"It is significant that the expansion of cattle raising in Argentina has ceased, and largely because grain growing is proving more profitable than cattle raising. The beef product will be

C. W. M'CAMPELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF HORSE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA STATE FAIR.

many of our county and state fairs. The farmer with a few mares will continue to be a more and more important factor in developing the horse business. The Topeka State Fair Association of which H. L. Cook is Secretary, has recognized the fact that some encouragement should be given to the Kansas horse producer and in the Percheron and Belgian Kansas bred colts the following classification has been provided for each breed:

Stallion colt under 1 year and over 2 years old.

Stallion colt under 1 year of age.
Mare colt under 1 year and over 2 years old.

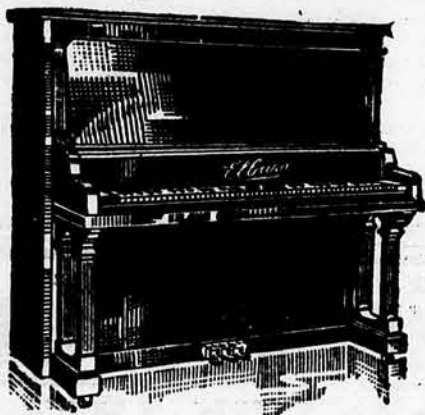
Mare colt under 1 year of age.
This is a step in the right direction. It shows that the Kansas State Fair Association is interested in the welfare of the Kansas horse producer, and it is now up to the Kansas horse producer to take advantage of this grand opportunity and to show their interest in this movement by entering and showing their Percheron and Belgian colts at Topeka.

There is no reason why Kansas cannot put on the greatest colt show in the world. In the near future that is just what we are going to see at the Topeka fair, and to win a prize at this colt show will be an honor second to none in the horse world.

The heifer calf of today is the boarder of tomorrow and the profit maker as the case may be. It depends upon her family antecedents and her "bringing up."

The heavy milker is not always the profitable cow.

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HOME CIRCLE



Proverbs of the Japanese.
Ota Masayoshi translated some of the national proverbs of Japan several years ago and published them under the title of "Japanese Proverbs." Among them are:

- Patience is the rope of advancement in all lines of life.
- The ignorant are never defeated in any argument.
- Where there are no birds, the bat will be king.
- Be not lenient to your own faults; keep your pardon for others.
- When the sense of shame is lost, advancement ceases.
- Genius hears one individual and then comprehends ten.
- Negligence looks at the battlefield, then makes its arrows.
- Seeking information is a moment's shame; but not to learn is surely a lasting shame.

Boiled rice must always be lightly handled. It should not be stirred with a fork or spoon.

A soft rag moistened with lemon juice and then dipped in silver whiting will be found excellent for cleaning piano keys.

After having washed lamp chimneys in soap water scald with clear water. They can be dried much more quickly and will be perfectly clear.

A pinch of salt added to the flour to be used for thickening gravy before mixing it with water will help to keep it from being lumpy.

To keep raisins from drying out and becoming hard keep them in a glass jar with a close fitting top such as a fruit jar.

Carl Gustaf Patrik De Laval, the inventor of the cream separator, died at his home in Stockholm, Sweden, February 3, 1913. He was a native of Sweden and was 67 years of age at the time of his death.

There is no cleaning cloth equal to old underwear, and outing flannel, after it has passed its usefulness in the garment, makes excellent dusting cloths for the floor.

Ironing Hints.

In many households ironing day is looked upon with dread. Yet half the drudgery is banished by the practice of better methods and the use of proper conveniences.

The first essential is well made starch. It should never be lumpy nor too thick. To put clothes through such starch means sticky irons and spotted clothes—and generally an irritated temper.

To make a perfect starch, dissolve the required amount in cold water, then stir in boiling water to the right con-

sistency. To every quart of starch put a lump of butter or tallow about the size of a pea. This makes irons run smoothly and imparts a gloss to the clothes. If made before use, starch should be placed on the back of the stove and stirred frequently to prevent it from thickening and becoming lumpy. For fabrics, such as lawns and dimities, use thin starch; they will iron much more easily and look better.

The irons should be clean and free from ashes and soot. Soap wrappers and coarse salt are good to rub them with. They must be hot to do good work. The gasoline iron has come into great favor as a time, labor and back saver; and it is always clean. The height of the board should be regulated to suit the ironer. Good adjustable boards are easily obtained and are not expensive.

During spring and summer, when there are heavy dews, clothes left over night on the line and taken in before sun up are in fine condition for ironing. At other times sprinkle over night. Use warm water, as it insures a more even dampness and leaves the clothes stiffer when ironed. Table linens, pique dresses and heavy fabrics should be very wet and ironed dry with hot irons; woollens only slightly dampened and irons moderately hot.

Too much ironing will yellow thin garments. When a garment is yellowed, put it in the sunlight. As long as a garment remains damp it will not scorch. The secret of good ironing is ironing till the fabric is dry. No matter how smoothly clothes are ironed, they will wrinkle when put in trunk or drawer, unless perfectly dry when taken from board. Thin pieces dry out quickly and often the garment is dry before the iron has been all over the surface. In such case wring a clean cloth from bowl of water and dampen ahead of iron.

Take the early part of day, have best boards and irons available, and the one time ironing "boggy" will become a pleasant task.—Journal of Agriculture.



6221

No. 6221—Girl's Dress. This neat little frock is closed in front and has a three-piece skirt. This is attached beneath a belt to the blouse, which has inset sleeves, seamed on the outside, and round cut neck finished with a band. These dresses are made of calico, cambric, gingham, pique, linen and poplin. The pattern, No. 6221, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



6216

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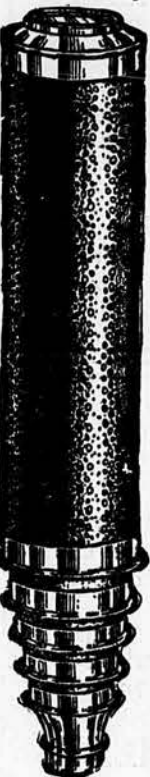
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POULTRY



You cannot make a mistake in giving your fowls all the bran they will eat this hot weather.

Corn is too fattening and too heating for hot weather. Oats, wheat and bran are the ideal summer foods.

Lack of shade during the hot summer months is responsible for the loss of many thousands of chickens each season.

After digging your potatoes, sort out the small ones for the chickens. Boil them and mix with bran. It makes the very best summer feed.

A mess of boiled turnips or beets mixed with bran will also be relished by the hens, and will be a change from the everlasting diet of corn.

During the moulting season, which is just about commencing, sunflower seed and linseed meal are valuable additions to the diet. They have a direct effect on the feathers.

Plow or spade up the poultry yards that are not occupied, and sow to rye or a mixture of rye and clover. This will furnish green feed for winter, save on the feed bill, and at the same time disinfect the soil.

The late-hatched chicks must have extra care and attention to do well. See that they are free from lice and have plenty of shade; also that the larger fowls do not get away with the little ones' share of the feed. A slatted coop should be made where the little chicks can go in and eat, where the old ones cannot come. By placing the slats the proper distance apart this can easily be accomplished.

From present indications every kind of chicken feed is bound to be high in price this fall and winter, and the feeding of chickens over winter is sure to be expensive. Would it not be better to dispose of all fowls not really necessary for the breeding season, at this time, rather than let them eat their heads off during the winter? If hens are laying during the cold weather they will pay for their feed, but all others that are kept are a dead loss.

Contrary to general belief, it has been found in a test by the West Virginia Experiment Station that hens do better and lay more eggs in poultry houses with natural earth floors than in those with board floors. The experiments were continued during two years and the earth floors were on a level with the outside yard and of hard, wet clay ground. A raised gravel and dirt floor would undoubtedly give still better results. The unfloored pens were warmer than the floored pens.

The Topeka State Fair will be held September 8 to 12, and one of its greatest attractions, as usual, will be the poultry department. Very liberal premiums are offered the poultrymen, and efforts have been made to favor the fancier, the man who raises his own birds, rather than the huckster who comes with his carload of chickens. Make up your mind to show some of your birds at this great exposition. It will be a great advertisement for your stock, outside of any premiums you may win. Write to H. L. Cook, Secretary, Topeka, Kan., for a premium list.

The Grading of Eggs.

Where eggs are handled in large quantities there are certain grades by which they are sorted and either retained for market purposes or rejected as useless. A brief description of these grades and characteristics by which they are detected is given below.

FRESH EGG.—An egg to be accepted as a first, or fresh egg, must be newly laid, clean, of normal size, showing a very small air cell, and must have a strong, smooth shell, of even color and free from cracks. With the exception of the air cell, which is only visible through the aid of the candle, these are the points by which eggs are graded in the early spring, at which time they are quite uniform in quality, thereby making candling unnecessary.

CHECKS.—This term applies to eggs which are cracked but not leaking.

LEAKERS.—As indicated by the name, this term applies to eggs which have lost a part of their contents.

SECONDS.—The term "seconds" applies to eggs which have deteriorated to a sufficient extent as to be rejected as firsts. They are, however, of a high enough quality to be used for human consumption. The several classes of eggs which go to make up this grade may be defined as follows:

(a) **Heated egg:** One in which the embryo has proceeded to a point corresponding to about 18 to 24 hours of normal incubation. In the infertile egg this condition can be recognized by the increased color of the yolk; when held before the candle it will appear heavy and slightly darker than in the fertile egg.

(b) **Shrunken eggs:** This class of seconds can be easily distinguished by the size of the air cell. It may occupy from one-fifth to one-third of the space inside the shell. The holding of eggs for a sufficient length of time to allow a portion of the contents to evaporate is the main cause of this condition.

(c) **Small eggs:** Any egg that will detract from the appearance of normal eggs on account of its small size will come under this class, although it may be a new-laid egg.

(d) **Dirty egg:** Fresh eggs which have been soiled with earth, dropping, or egg contents, or badly stained by coming in contact with wet straw, hay, etc., are classed as seconds.

(e) **Watery egg:** Those in which the inner membrane of the air cell is ruptured, allowing the air to escape into the contents of the egg, and thereby giving a watery or frothy appearance.

(f) **Presence of foreign matter in eggs:** This condition is found in many fresh-laid eggs. Often eggs are laid which show small clots about the size of a pea. These are sometimes termed "liver" or "meat" spots.

(g) **Badly misshapen eggs:** Eggs which are extremely long or very flat, or in which part of the shell's surface is raised in the form of a ring; in other instances a number of wart-like growths appear on the outside of the shell.

SPOTS.—Eggs in which bacteria or mold growth has developed locally and caused the formation of a lumpy adhesion on the inside of the shell. There are three well recognized classes of mold spots, namely, white, brown and black. In cases where an infertile egg has been subjected to natural heat for a sufficient period of time, the yolk will often settle and become fixed to the membrane. This condition might be termed a "plain spot."

BLOOD RINGS.—Eggs in which the embryo has developed to a sufficient extent so that it is quickly recognized when held before the candle. It has been found that it requires between 24 and 36 hours of incubation under a sitting hen to produce this condition.

ROTS.—Eggs which are absolutely unfit for food. The different classes of rots may be defined as follows:

(a) **Black rot:** This is the easiest class of rots to recognize and consequently the best known. When the egg is held before the candle, the contents have a blackish appearance, and in most cases the air cell is very prominent. The formation of hydrogen-sulphid gas in the egg causes the contents to blacken and gives rise to the characteristic rotten-egg smell, and sometimes causes the egg to explode.

(b) **White rot:** These eggs have a characteristic sour smell. The contents become watery, the yolk and white mixed, and the whole egg offensive to both the sight and the smell. It is also known as the "mixed rot."

(c) **Spot rot:** In this case the foreign growth has not contaminated the entire egg, but has remained near the point of entrance. Such eggs are readily picked out with the candle, and when broken show lumpy particles adhering to the inside of the shell. These lumps are of various colors and appearances. It is probable that spot rots are caused by bacteria, but for practical purposes the distinction is unnecessary.—H. M. Lamon and C. L. Opperman, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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 Jersey Cattle.
 Nov. 6—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
 Sept. 17—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia.
 Oct. 2—Sullivan Bros., Moran, Kan.
 Oct. 3—Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.
 Oct. 3—Cline & Nash, Iola, Kan.
 Oct. 9—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
 Oct. 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.
 Oct. 11—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.
 Oct. 11—D. S. Moore, Mercer, Mo. Sale at Lineville, Iowa.

Oct. 16—W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.
 Oct. 16—Freeman & Russ, Kearney, Mo.
 Oct. 17—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
 Oct. 18—James Andrews, Lawson, Mo. (Big Spotted Polands.)
 Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
 Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.
 Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Oct. 21—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Kan.
 Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 Oct. 22—C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
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 Oct. 24—A. B. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
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Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.
 Oct. 25—Verny Daniels, Gower, Mo.
 Oct. 28—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
 Oct. 28—Walter Hilldewine, Fairview, Kan.
 Oct. 30—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Oct. 31—Lomax & Starrett, Leona, Kan.
 Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
 Nov. 5—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
 Nov. 6—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
 Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
 Nov. 8—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
 Nov. 12—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
 Nov. 14—W. E. Dubols, Agra, Kan.
 Nov. 15—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
 Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Jan. 23—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Dickinson Co., Kan.
 Feb. 6—Edward Frasier, Archie, Mo.
 Feb. 7—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
 Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.
 Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
 Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
 Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 20—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.
 Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
 Feb. 12—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
 Feb. 13—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan.
 Feb. 14—F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
 Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
 Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.
 Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
 Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
 Aug. 29—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
 Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
 Oct. 23—J. A. Weisner, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.
 Oct. 25—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
 Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
 Nov. 4—E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan.
 Nov. 4—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
 Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
 Nov. 8—E. C. Jonagan, Albia, Mo.
 Nov. 8—C. C. Thomas, Webber, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.

Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
 Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
 Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
 Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
 Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
 Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
 Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
 Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herington, Kan.
 Feb. 8—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.
 Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
 Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
 Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
 Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.
 Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

Polands and Durocs.
 Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White and O. I. C.
 Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.
 Oct. 14—George E. Norman & Sons, Newtown, Mo.
 Oct. 16—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
 Nov. 6—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.
 Nov. 18—J. D. Billings, Grantville, Kan.

Hampshires.
 Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 March 6—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

Last Call for Fesenmeyer's Sale.
 Breeders should not overlook H. Fesenmeyer's great sale of A Wonder and Big Joe boars at Clarinda, Iowa, August 12. Twenty-seven head sired by these great boars will be sold, and were carefully selected as herd header prospects from the large number of spring pigs in the herd. There will also be 23 great big-type fall and yearling sows bred to A Wonder and Big Joe, and three open spring gilts sired by A Wonder.

Verny Daniels, Gower, Mo. who owns one of Missouri's best herds of big-type Poland Chinas, has one of the extra good lots of spring pigs that the writer has seen this year. This is one of the strictly big-type herds and is made up of representatives of the best blood lines of the breed. Mr. Daniels will hold his annual fall sale October 23 and his offering will be one of the best of the season.

Corn Knives That Cut With One Slash.
 There is a minimum effort put forth on your part when cutting corn or cane if you are the owner of a Keen Kutter corn or cane knife. These knives, with their heavy razor-edged steel blades, cut down the heaviest stand of corn or cane with an easy slash—no hacking away, using up all your strength and energy, but one sturdy stroke setting you best results. Same way with

hay knives, too. No matter how tight the hay is packed, you can cut through it in a jiffy with a Keen Kutter hay knife. The handles are strong and shaped to insure perfect grip, and they hold the blades with the firmness of a vise. Keen Kutter corn, cane and hay knives are the best of their kind. They must be for the Simmons Hardware Co. give a standing, unqualified guarantee that unless they be absolutely satisfactory to you, your dealer is authorized to give you a new tool, or should you want it, your money refunded.

With this week's issue J. A. Cole starts advertising the green corn cutter. This cutter has met with the highest of satisfaction and has given the best of satisfaction among its many users. Interested parties should address J. A. Cole, Topeka, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Samuel Brybread of Elk City, Kan., is offering a bargain in 15 registered Herefords that belong to a neighboring breeder who is retiring from the business on account of ill health and is offering this lot at a very low price. They are good cattle and priced very cheap. Write Samuel Brybread of Elk City, Kan.

J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo., owner of Hillwood herd of Hampshire hogs, has the best bunch this year ever raised on Hillwood Farm. They are making an excellent growth and his offering for the fall trade will be an extra good one. The Hillwood show herd will be at all the leading fairs, and Hampshire breeders should not fail to look them over.

If you are in the market for registered Holstein bulls, cows or heifers, it would pay you to look up the card of M. P. Knudsen, Springdale Stock Farm, Concordia, Kan., whose card has appeared regularly for a year in Kansas Farmer columns. Mr. Knudsen is a reliable breeder and his herd is tuberculin tested and state inspected. He has some excellent stock for sale. Look up his card.
 AUG 9

On July 29 A Wonder, the great big type Poland China boar owned by H. Fesenmeyer of Clarinda, Iowa, died apparently of old age. He was 9 years old. On August 12 Mr. Fesenmeyer will sell 10 sows bred to this great sire. This will be the last chance that breeders will have to buy sows bred to this famous boar. Don't forget the date, August 12.

With this issue W. N. Banks of Independence, Kan., renews his card for Jersey cattle. While Mr. Banks gives part of his time to his law practice, he is one of the most wide awake and up-to-date breeders of high class Jersey cattle in our state. At the head of the herd is one of the best sons of The Champion Flying Fox. The herd cows number about 125 head of high testing, regular producing cows. Nothing but the very best is kept on the Banks farm. Mr. Banks is offering a few young bulls and a few heifers for sale. Please read ad and write your wants. You cannot make a mistake if you buy from this herd.

Bargains in Poland Chinas.
 Spring pigs by Model Monday, Long King's Best, Model Bill and other really great sires and out of sows by Missouri Chief, Expansive Pastime, King Commander, Union Leader, Pan Jr., Knox All Hadley and Expansion sows. Are you in the market for pigs of these blood lines? O. R. Strauss, Route 1, Milford, Kan., is offering 44 spring pigs and two December pigs at private treaty. He has cut the prices down low and you can get these pigs in pairs or trios. Mr. Strauss says these pigs are as good as any he has ever raised. They are extra good in quality—the lines of breeding speak for themselves. Now is the time to get your order in, as this stock will surely sell rapidly. Write Mr. Strauss today, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Bred Sows For Sale.
 W. T. Hutchison of Cleveland, Mo., is the proud owner of one of the choice herds of Duroc Jerseys in Missouri and with this issue he starts a card with Kansas Farmer offering at private sale a number of bred sows and bred gilts. There is no better stock offered by any breeder. Everything is either sired by Drexel Pride or Queen's Wonder, two of as classy boars as are known to the breed. The sows sired by Drexel Pride are bred to Queen's Wonder and those sired by Queen's Wonder are bred to Drexel Pride, a combination that will make good and prove out money makers. Queen's Wonder, the sire of many of the yearling gilts and the boar to which others are bred, is a boar with great scale and was sired by the Iowa Champion, Crimson Wonder Again and his dam was H. A. S. Queen, a champion sow. Drexel Pride is a hog with size and quality. He sired most all the show herd of 1910 when Mr. Hutchison won 14 premiums at the Missouri State Fair and 11 were champions. As Mr. Hutchison will not hold a fall sale, he is offering a number of bargains at private sale. Please read his ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

E. E. Carver & Son's Big Polands.
 E. E. Carver of Guilford, Mo., one of the most noted breeders of Poland China hogs, is also one of the pioneer breeders of that breed. His herd was established in 1875 and Mr. Carver has been breeding and showing Poland Chinas ever since that time. As a progressive breeder and showman he is in the front ranks with a record of over 400 premiums won at the leading fairs. Carver & Son own one of the best big type herds in the corn belt headed by the noted sire, Great Look. They also have a trio of young boars that they will show this year. Mo's Mastodon Wonder, a two-year by Mastodon Chief and Smooth Lady, one of the largest and best sows ever sired by A Wonder. He is one of the high class big ones and will weigh around 900. St. Patrick, a 700-pound yearling by Great Look is one of the kind that wins and Mastodon Expansion by Capital is a youngster that has few equals. He was farrowed September 1, 1912 and will go in the show ring weighing around 600 pounds. They have an extra lot of spring pigs and their offering will be one of the best of the year as they are selecting only the tops of the spring boars. Look up their show herds at the fairs and watch their announcement later.

TO TRADE FOR LAND IN ARKANSAS.
 220 acres 9 miles north of Dodge City, Kansas; 90 acres in cultivation, new house 15x28. Stable room 28 head stock. Shed barn. Well and windmill, chicken house, good granary. Rural free delivery and telephone. Price, \$4,800. \$1,500 against land due 2 years. Will trade this for a farm near Sheridan, Arkansas.
 H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY,
 Room 5 Commerce Building,
 Phone No. 2 - Dodge City, Kansas.

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 40 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.

WANTED—MAN TO MILK 18 COWS, care for them and calves and wash tinware. Liquor and tobacco users not wanted. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Oament, 44-R, St. Louis.

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 S-509. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT jobs. \$65 to \$100 month to commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Parcel post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-85, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WHEAT, CORN and alfalfa lands in Clark, Ford and Meade Counties. Write for list trades. Nate Neal, Real Estate, Minneola, 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.

GOOD LAND FOR \$7.20 PER ACRE. You can grow two money crops and start the third each year. Write Peters' Farm Bureau, Berlin, Md., for free booklet, "Many Little Worlds of the Eastern Shore."

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.

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.

POULTRY.

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.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, FAWN and white, both light and dark. Fine, erect and racy. Two dollars each. Mrs. Chas. A. Roark, Barstow, Texas.

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.

PATENTS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—A POSITION AS MANAGER on poultry farm. College man, married, and have strictly temperate habits. Best of references. Box 15, R. 6, Newton, Kan.

WANTED—FARM MANAGER TO OPERATE 1,000-acre general farm in Missouri. Must be agricultural graduate. Address, with full particulars, ZZ, care Kansas Farmer.

WRITE MOVING PICTURE PLAYS. Manufacturers are paying \$10 to \$100 for them. Demand exceeds supply. Experience in writing unnecessary; knowledge of form essential requisite. Photoplaywright's Guide gives form and valuable instruction. Order one today. Price, 25c. L. W. James, Blossom House, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

BEE SUPPLIES.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR BLACK REGISTERED Percheron mares, 3 and 4 years old. Weight, 3,800. Casino daughters. Their grandmother won the big prize, American Royal, Kansas City. Chas. Shafter, Monmouth, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

FOR BULLS WITH A R. O. BACKING, see or write to Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, 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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS choice Turkey Red seed wheat, \$2 per bushel. Reference, First National Bank. David Killian, Fairbury, Neb.

DOGS.

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

Bargains in Land

80 A. Improved Valley Farm, 35 cult., on Ry. \$16 a. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—640 acres, good wheat, corn and alfalfa land; 20 sets of improvements; in German settlement near church and school; near Carleton, Thayer Co., Neb. Price, \$100 per acre. Must be sold. Address Wm. Gallant, Hebron, Neb.

ROOKS COUNTY KANSAS SNAP

160 acres, all fine land, 1 1/2 miles of Falco; well improved, 120 cult., ideal home and farm. Offered for 30 days at \$36.50 per acre, some terms.
 BUXTON, Utica, Kansas.

ALWAYS HAVE

Just what you want in farm or city property. A new list just out. Write for it. List your sale and exchanges with me. Hardware for sale.
 ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

LAWRENCE REALTY COMPANY
 The Home of the "Swappers," handles exchanges of all kinds with agents or owners. Write us for particulars.
 Lawrence Realty Company, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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.

CASH BARGAIN FOR TRADE—640-Acre Lyon County Farm, 160 acres cult., mostly bottom, balance native bluestem grass. Good creek and timber. Price, \$45 per acre. Mortgage, \$10,000. Will take good 80 or 160-acre farm. Good chance for stock man. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

FINE FARM, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS. 275 acres; 95 a. first bottom, 40 a. alfalfa, 150 a. cult. 120 a. best blue stem grass; new improvements; near El Dorado; beautiful farm. \$20,000.
 V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

OZARK FARMS—Timber, fruit and pasture lands for sale or exchange, from \$5 to \$100 per acre. If interested write
 AVEBY & STEPHENS, Mansfield, Mo.

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS.
 We have many fine creek and river bottom farms; also splendid upland farms for sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices are reasonable. Write for terms and list.
 Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, 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.

SOMETHING WORTH THE MONEY.
 360 acres located in Anderson Co., Kan. Lays smooth and is free from rock. Well improved. Four miles from good town. Ninety acres tame grass, 35 acres prairie pasture or hay land; 30 acres timber; balance in cultivation, with abundance of living water. Price, \$55.00 per acre; half cash, balance at 6 per cent interest. Write for particulars.
 W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kan.

CLOUD COUNTY LANDS
 400-acre stock farm, 160 under plow. Good investment at low price.
 W. C. WHIPP & CO., Concordia, 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,
 Drawer B, Plains, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

POLAND CHINAS

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.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

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.

SAVE FIFTEEN DOLLARS

I have some magnificent old original big-boned Spotted Poland China boar pigs, of March farrow, for sale at \$20.00. These are absolutely critical in every respect to what other breeders are asking \$35 for. I also have gilts of all ages, bred or open, and a few sows bred for early fall litters. Write your wants.

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

A'S BIG ORANGE FOR SALE.

My coming two-year-old boar, sired by Big Orange and out of one of the best sows in Iowa. Cannot use him to advantage longer. Will sell him fully guaranteed and immune from cholera. Also two fall boars and 30 selected spring boars, all by A's Big Orange. Every representation guaranteed. Also spring gilts.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Poland China Bred Sows

18 Priced to sell quick. They are the big kind. Also choice spring pigs. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Beeler, Ness County, Kansas.

Hildwein's Big Type Polands

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

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

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

KINZER'S A WONDER POLANDS.

Headed by Little Orange by Big Orange, mated with 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, Falco, 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.

R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

20 Yearling gilts, bred by a son of A Wonder, and bred to a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell.

THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

CLEMETSON POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Jim by Major B sows carrying the blood and mostly daughters of Gold Metal and Model Look by Grand Look. Choice spring pigs, express prepaid, \$20 each until further notice.

O. B. CLEMETSON, Holton, Kansas.

BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

Fifty big-type Poland 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.

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.

L. L. CLARK, Meriden, 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.

F. M. ANDERSON, Lathrop, Mo.

THIRTY POLAND PIGS

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

FAULKNER'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLANDS

"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.

START RIGHT WITH OUR FOREFATHERS' KIND. Mail your check with first letter.

H. L. FAULKNER, Owner, Highview Breeding Farm, Jamesport, Mo.

OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

Ott's Big Orange at 12 months old, weight 550 pounds. Individuality you won't fault. The kind we breed, feed and sell.

The kind \$25 to \$50 will bring to you. February to April farrow. These pigs will range in weight from 90 to 200 pounds.

J. O. JAMES, BRADYVILLE, IOWA.

WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

HERD BULLS—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,245 pounds milk, 935 pounds 10 ounces butter. Ruby Financial Count 87211, a grandson of Financial King, dam a Register of Merit granddaughter of Financial King; milk record of 56 pounds per day. Herd founded on Finance, Interest and Gamboge Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 56 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairyman ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

J. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR, NOWATA, OKLAHOMA.

TEN BIG FALL POLAND BOARS.

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

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old original big-bone improved Spotted Polands, large as cattle. Write to Headquarters.

B. E. ARBUCKLE & SON, Brownsburg, Ind.

44 Spring Pigs - 2 December Pigs

At cut prices. In pairs and trios. By Model Monday and other great boars, out of sows of the best blood lines.

O. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kansas.

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

Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS—15 fall boars and 10 fall gilts sired by the champion boar at American Royal, 1911, priced to sell reasonable.

G. M. Carnutt, Montserrat, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS. Spring pigs, one yearling boar Meddler breeding. All immune. Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

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

L. H. Grote, Morganville, Ks.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

85 HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS Ranging in age from 1 to 3 years, nicely marked, good size and a part of them bred to freshen this fall. Also registered males old enough for service, and a carload of young cows of good size showing plenty of breeding and milk form, bred to calve in August and September. All tuberculin tested. E. J. Howard, Bouckville, Madison County, New York.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS.

Highest A. R. O. backing. The entire herd, including heifers, average nearly 20 pounds each, 7 days. More cows above 20 pounds than all other Kansas herds combined. Best stock obtainable head herd.

Address F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS.

We have a number of fine cows and heifers (some fresh, some springers), for sale. Some new ones just received. All animals tested and guaranteed sound.

THE MERRITT DAIRY FARM, W. G. Merritt & Son, Great Bend, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri. High-class Holstein breeding stock at reasonable prices. Tuberculin tested.

Pure-Bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed. Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

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Large registered bulls, cows and heifers. Also five carloads of grade cows and heifers. Our herd is state inspected and tuberculin tested.

THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.

Seventy-five to select from. Cows in milk. Chocily bred heifer calves and young bulls, from the best stock in New York. Selected by us. Glad to show them.

EDMUNDS & YOUNG, Council Grove, Kan.

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$600. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or calf calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, \$125 to \$175. Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korn-dyke.

S. W. COOKE & SONS, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN BRED COWS AND HEIFERS.

Eighty Head. Choice individuals. Personally selected. Wisconsin-bred, tuberculin tested, pure-bred, unrecorded and high grade females. Recorded bulls. Grade heifer calves.

ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kansas.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

For Sale—Some choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well bred Holstein heifers and cows, graded, all ages. Also several thoroughbred cows. Write to

GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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.

RESER & 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.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE. Large, prolific kind, March and April born. 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.

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JOHN D. SNYDER Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

Col. Frank Regan Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas.

L.R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold. Manhattan, Kansas.

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



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.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

50 head of fall yearlings and tried sows. Every one sired by or bred to Drexel Pride or Queen's Wonder. The big kind—as good as grow. Must sell at \$35.00 to \$75.00. I guarantee satisfaction or money back. Write at once.

DUROC March Boars \$12 and up, by Model 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.

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M.'s Col. 111095.

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.

THIRTY EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED DUROC SOWS AND GILTS. Extra good ones. Popular strains. Sired by Kansas Kruger and College Lad. Bred for August and September farrow to Isenb's Choice. Can ship over four roads.

GRIFFITH DUROCS. March and April pigs, \$15 each, pairs and tries not related. Late growth, sired by Goldfinch Jr. 2d, dam by Goldie S. Write once or come and see my herd.

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.

BIG-TYPE DUROCS. Monarch, Colonel Wonder and Buddy strains. Plenty of fall gilts, open or bred. Fall sale, October 17.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.

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.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Oxford Down Sheep—Large, hardy, prolific, well covered.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE. Buy a bunch of 10 or 20 ewes, start in the business. Special prices on good sized bunches. Choice rams, all ages.

PARADISE DELL SHEEP RANCH The home or registered Hampshire Sheep and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Stock for sale at all times. Twenty choice spring rams for sale. Five miles southwest of Walden and 14 miles from Russell.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Twenty-five two-year-old registered Shropshire rams for sale. They are good ones.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

LINSCOTT BERKSHIRES

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 19th 16595. Also 25 selected boars and gilts ready to ship. February farrow by Robhood and Commander's Majestic. Nothing but tops shipped.

MULE FOOT HOGS

350 big-type Mulefoot hogs of all ages for sale, from champion herd of America.

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.

JERSEY CATTLE

Buy Jerseys

Dollar for dollar invested, the Jersey will earn back the amount paid for her quicker than other breeds because her product brings a higher price per quart or per pound. For the home she is unsurpassed, and her low cost of keep makes her most desirable. Write now for Jersey facts. No charge.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 224 W. 23d St., New York

JERSEY CATTLE

Bank's Farm Jerseys

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

Jersey Bull Three weeks old; drinks milk; registered and choice individual. Sired by Guinon's Eminent out of a Brown Beattie dam. Will make great bull. Must be sold right away. Low price.

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.

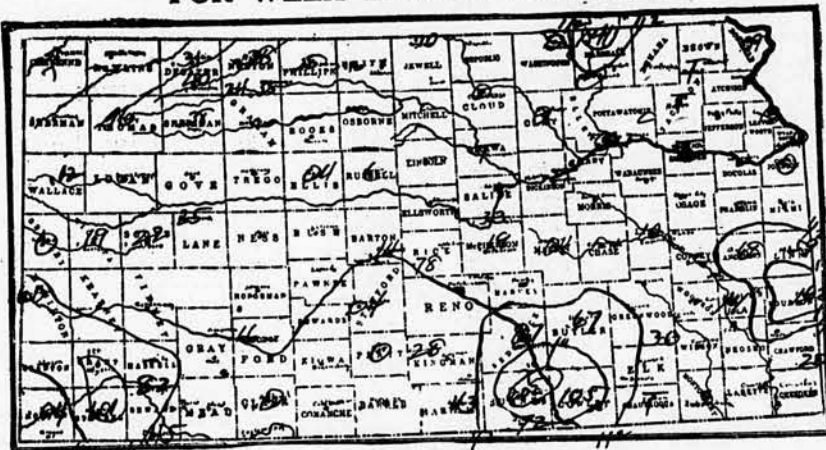
JERSEYS MUST BE SOLD SOON. Fifty cows, heifers and young bulls, all registered. If this fine lot of cattle is not sold within a short time I will call a public sale. Watch for announcement.

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 224 W. 23d St., New York.

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 512 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.

KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2



Rain Chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau. UNITED STATES WEATHERS 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—Slight showers. No material benefit. Soil dry and good soaking rain would help a lot. Anderson—Stock water in places dried up. Needing rain badly. Barton—Corn cut for fodder. Total fallure. Plowing for fall seeding started well. Bourbon—Week very warm. Corn filling very heavy in some districts. Conditions greatly improved by rains. Brown—Corn suffering for rain. Butler—Weather cooler and more favorable to what little crops there are. Farmers will begin cutting corn stalks next week for rough feed. Chatauqua—Extremely dry. Clay—Dry weather continues. Cloud—Drouth continues. Water for stock a serious question here. Decatur—Very little change in corn conditions. In still green. Doniphan—Nights cool. Very dry. Drouth causing damage. Ford—Rain needed for all crops. Greeley—Thick drilled forage is again needing rain badly while rowed crops are growing along very nicely. Greenwood—Hot and dry. Corn badly damaged. Stock water scarce. Harper—Ground in good condition for plowing but more rain needed to carry crops. Jewell—Dry weather continues. Corn holding out well. Pastures are dry but plenty for stock yet. Johnson—Hot and dry. Corn will not be one-fourth crop. Kingman—Rain needed. Leavenworth—Drouth continues. If rain comes will be one-half corn crop. Pastures short. Stock suffering on account of plague of flies. Linn—Corn needs rain badly. Pastures short. McPherson—Situation unchanged. Corn past redemption. Marion—No improvement in conditions. Marshall—Cool and cloudy. Many wells dry. Rain helped corn in north central part of county. Norton—Corn crop generally is gone. Rain in some sections of county being more than in others, conditions vary correspondingly. Ottawa—No rain since 9th of July. Pastures drying up. Somewhat cooler last few days. Phillips—Another hot, dry week. Pastures dried up. Potato crop light. Pottawatomie—Corn done for. Rain would make a few nubbins, but it will make good fodder as it is of good size. Many silos going up and every kind of roughness will be utilized. Pratt—Dry and hot. Fall plowing not begun yet on account of extreme dryness. Rice—Shower, but not enough to do much good. Threshing about done. Riley—Corn beyond hope of recovery. Russell—Very hot, dry week. Rain needed. Wells and cisterns drying up. Scott—Crops doing nicely. Sedgewick—Comparatively cool. Rain needed very much. Some rain this week. Seward—Fall crops looking good since rain. Will have some broom corn and plenty of roughness. Sheridan—Will be some corn if it rains within next two weeks. Smith—All hope for corn about gone. Rain needed. Stevens—More good showers. Crops looking fine. Sumner—Cool enough for fire this morning. Local showers. Farmers well along

with fall plowing. Thomas—Threshing in full progress. Yield better than expected. Early corn badly damaged. Pastures getting dry. Wichita—Not good prospects for feed. Rain needed. FIELD NOTES Frost's O. I. C. Attention is called to the card of S. D. & B. H. Frost in this issue of the Farmer. They are offering twenty head of March and April boars and three show boars that will weigh from 300 to 500 pounds each. Crystal herd of O. I. C. hogs is one of the best herds in the west and is famous as the herd that won the long list of premiums at World's Fair at St. Louis. Frost Bros. are still breeding just the kind of O. I. C.'s that won at the World's Fair. Their entire offering this year is one of the best that breeders will have a chance to buy. Write for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer. Forty-seven years ago, one of the oldest and most successful commercial colleges in the West was established in Kansas City by its present president, James F. Spaulding, A. M., who is looked up to and loved by more than 25,000 young men and women graduates. Spaulding's Commercial College, Kansas City, occupies its own \$100,000 building corner of Bent and Oak streets. This building is a model commercial college home with large, airy, fully equipped gymnasium and auditorium. Its class rooms contain model banks, postoffices, mercantile offices and model offices of various kinds, in addition to the class rooms, lecture rooms, telegraph rooms, four shorthand rooms and two typewriting rooms equipped with over 100 new machines of high standard. A free employment bureau of Bent and Oak streets. This college is daily placing graduates and students in the great mercantile offices, banks, manufacturing, railroad offices, packing offices and telegraph offices in Kansas City. Kansas State Fair. If you are in the pure-bred stock business for profit you cannot afford to overlook the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, held September 8 to 13. This year the live stock exhibits bid fair to be larger than any previous year. Because of the large premiums given this year some of the best showings of live stock are coming for the first time into Kansas at the State Fair at Topeka. Not only in the live stock but in all departments a record breaker is expected. More than twenty counties of Kansas have already engaged space for county collective exhibits and it is said that no less than fifty county displays will be seen in the big building this fall. The State Fair at Topeka has gained the reputation of being the cleanest fair in the West. This is made possible by the management who allow nothing on the grounds that is the least bit offensive to the most refined people. The Fair to be held at Topeka this year will be as in the past, the most comprehensive exposition ever presented of Kansas' agricultural and industrial interests. All persons who wish to arrange for exhibits in any one of the twenty-five departments of the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September 8 to 13, should not delay but write today for premium list, entry blanks, and any information concerning privileges and space. Address, H. L. Cook, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

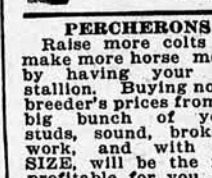
FISHER & WALKER



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 Large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 yrs.; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Special prices for summer and fall trade.



PERCHERONS Raise more colts and make more horse money by having your own stallion. Buying now at breeder's prices from my big bunch of young studs, sound, broke to work, and with BIG SIZE, will be the most profitable for you.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers

THREE \$500 Bargain Lots

Three high class cows, due to calve soon, desirable every way, for \$500. Four good ones with calves at foot or to calve soon, for \$500. Five splendid 12 mos. old heifers and a bull to match, for \$500. Servicable bulls, \$100 to \$200.

G. A. LAUDE AND SONS, Rose, Kan.

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

Collynie Goods 333265, dark red, calved April 8, 1909; weight 2,100; kind and gentle; sure and 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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

FOR SALE

Fifteen registered Herefords consisting of 8 cows, 2 yearling heifers and 5 calves. Price, \$1,000. The owner is a neighboring breeder past 70 years of age and must dispose of the herd. Must sell by August 15. A bargain for some one. Come and see them at once or write to SAMUEL BEYREAD, Elk City, Kansas. This ad will not appear again, so get busy.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Choice lot, 8 to 15 months old, registered and well grown. Sired by the ton bull, Clark 238402. Out of large cows, rich in Anxiety 4th blood. Prices reasonable. Also Duroc Spring Pigs.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

C. C. CATRON'S HEREFORDS.

A strictly high-class herd, a number of extra good yearling bulls for sale. Will weigh 1,000 pounds. Extra quality, best blood lines of the breed. They are the breeder's kind.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

Spring boars and gilts now ready for sale. Four gilts and three boars from Mollie S 16264 and General Davis 13169.

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

For the next few weeks we will offer to the public a few choice sows bred for fall farrow. Also a few very choice spring boars, all of which are of the very best breeding. If interested, write.

WM. INGE & CO., Independence, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

FROST'S O. I. C.

20 Mar. and Apr. boar pigs for sale; also 3 show boars weighing from 300 to 500 lbs. Prices reasonable. Address, S. D. & B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo.



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Looking Backward

The following is a sample of thousands of letters received by us during the year. We are proud of them all. Read this one and you will see why our customers have faith and confidence in their dealings with us. Here is the letter:

"May I extend the greetings of the season? I have been with you since 1878. Thirty-four years I have patronized your house. As a boy I sent you small orders. It would be interesting to look over all the orders I have mailed to you. Boyish things, the trimmings of a young man, my wife's engagement ring, the furnishings of a little home, the toys and playthings for babies and children, boys' and girls' books, tools, farm implements, groceries, drugs, clothing. A few years ago my home was destroyed by fire. The new one was equipped from your great store. The enclosed order is for a few presents for some of my children. If I had not received good treatment at your hands would I have remained so long a customer?"

(Name and address furnished on application.)

Looking Forward

Whatever we have done in the past for our customer is only a foretaste of future service. The best evidence of this will be found in our new catalogue of 1000 pages.

This immense volume is filled from cover to cover with over a hundred thousand real bargains—bargains in foods, bargains in furniture, clothing, drugs, farm implements—every requirement of man, woman or child.

This book is free. Sign and send the coupon on this page today. Take the first step in reducing high cost of living by acting now.

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of your new Catalogue. All
I agree to do is look it over.

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