

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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KANSAS lies in the Tropic of Kafir Corn.

Spreading up from the valleys and over the slopes of her western hills now thrives the Kafir, oldest of grains and of human foods, defying the drouth, resisting the wind and bringing sure returns to the farmer who yet plants it only as a safeguard against maize failure.

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Kafir Feeds More People Than Wheat and is the Corn of the Upland Plains

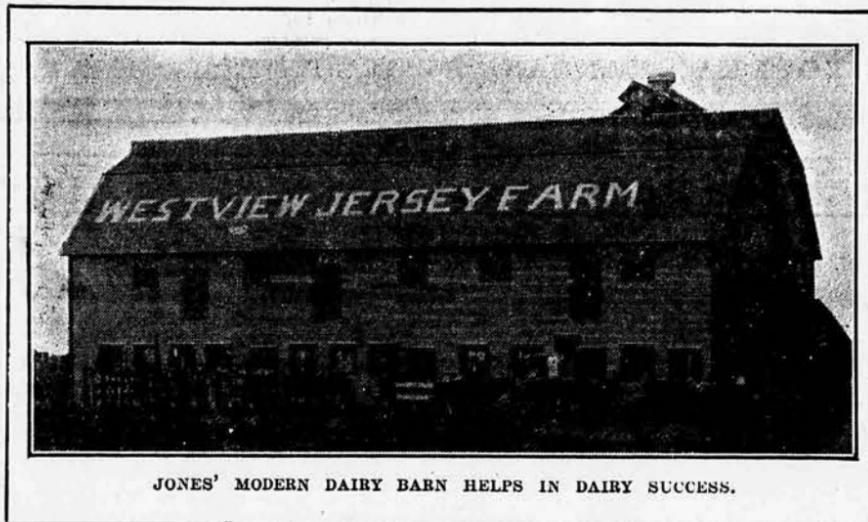
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UP-TO-MINUTE DAIRYING

This Oklahoma Dairyman Has Good Ideas of Cows and Barns—J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla.

I HAVE been in the dairy business about 15 years but I never made anything out of it as long as I kept grades and did business on the ordinary farm basis. Just as soon as a farmer realizes he has a factory and begins using business methods such as corporations use, checking up every product produced and learning the actual cost of production, allowing nothing to go to waste and taking nothing for granted from anyone, then

Our stalls are made of galvanized iron pipe two inches at top and bottom and three-quarter inch uprights. On the center upright pipe is a ring which slides up or down as the cow lifts her head. A collar is worn by the cow and a leather strap 15 inches long with snap on either end is used as a tie. A cement manger 3 feet high is made in front of piping and extends down under bottom of pipe about four or five inches and into stall. This allows hay, silage



JONES' MODERN DAIRY BARN HELPS IN DAIRY SUCCESS.

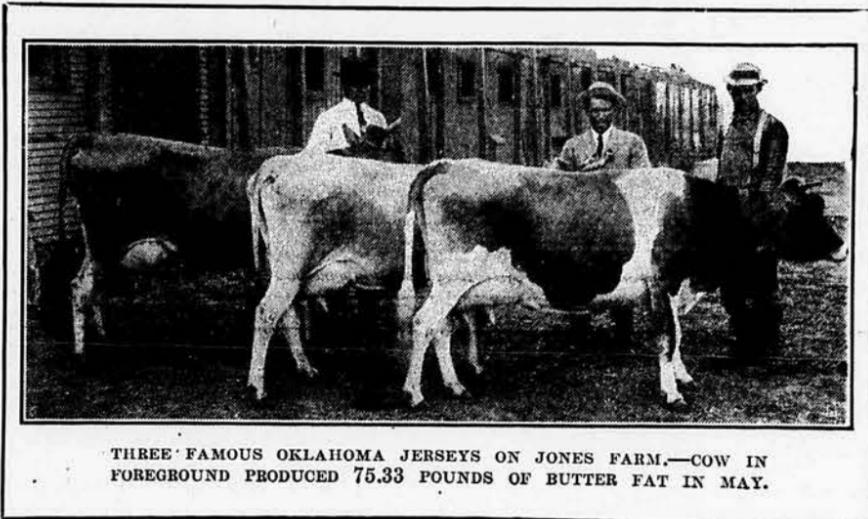
and only then, will he begin to have credit at the bank.

When I had grade Jerseys my bull calves sold as veal for \$6 to \$8; now they sell for from \$75 to \$300. Milk then sold for 5 cents a quart; now it sells for 10 cents. If you don't take pride in your cows you can't take much in their milk. We have weighed each cow's milk for the past six years—not once a month, but every milking—and we don't keep cows that milk less than 15 pounds a day ten months after calving. When we had grades, a cow that gave 35 pounds we thought was a wonder. We have cows that have milked as high as 60 pounds and 90 per

and grain to be fed in the same manger. The hay is eaten through the iron bars and grain at bottom.

We have litter carriers and a milking machine and every other convenience that will lessen the labor about the barn. The milking machine has just recently been installed and I am unable to give definite facts regarding its success.

We have a reinforced concrete silo 16x46 and the silage from it has been fine. We have always used corn in silo but this year will use kafir and cane mixed. We use alfalfa and cow-peas as roughage. I am partial to cow-peas and get splendid results from them as a milk producer, although I get bet-



THREE FAMOUS OKLAHOMA JERSEYS ON JONES FARM.—COW IN FOREGROUND PRODUCED 75.33 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT IN MAY.

cent of them milk 40 pounds when fresh.

During the past two years a number of our cows have been officially tested by a representative of the State College, the object being to enter these cows in the registry of merit. This testing is highly educational. A dairyman is poorly equipped to realize his possibilities if he fails to become acquainted with his cows through the Babcock test.

Our dairy barn has cement floors except under cows where cork brick is used. Cork brick is warm in winter, and keeps cows from having inflamed udders after calving. We use gas pipe partitions and individual water buckets in which water of well temperature is supplied.

We do not use stanchions but stalls made after our own ideas and they are absolutely satisfactory. We used stanchions for five or six years, but cows always had the hair worn off their knees and many times their knees were swollen. No human being could stand to have a cold iron fastened about his neck and keep well and I never felt that the cow should be compelled to stand it either.

ter results from using both than from either alone. The cows like a change and by alternating the appetite is always good.

South American Courtesy.

One lately returned from a trip to Panama and the neighboring cities of Colombia has a pretty story to tell that illustrates the proverbial courtesy of the Spanish people. He met on the ship a party of Peruvians who could not speak English. The traveler could not speak Spanish, though there were others of his party who did. One day the graphophone in the social room played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Americans promptly stood up in respect to this national air. That evening the Peruvians, with whom, as the gentleman says, he could communicate only by a smile of greeting, took pains to inquire why the Americans had gone through the little ceremony. The explanation was given and on another day when the same air was played again in the dining saloon, the Peruvians at a neighboring table rose with the American visitors and bowed across to them their smiling good will.

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KANSAS FARMER

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SEED CORN FOR 1914.

Farmers throughout Kansas realize that there will be but very little corn grown this year that will be fit for next year's planting. Farmers who have old corn on hand should select seed for their own use and provide as much as possible for the use of their neighbors. The corn produced in 1914 was exceptionally good in vitality, and where it has been kept in proper condition, there is no question but that it will be satisfactory for seed purposes in 1914. In some favored spots in the state, corn that will be suitable for seed is being grown. In these localities as much of the corn as is fit should be saved for seed to supply the demand in adjacent localities that were not so fortunate. It is known that parties here and there are buying up old corn on the quiet with the expectation of selling it for seed at an advanced price next spring, and while there is nothing to condemn this practice the foresight indicates the value of old corn for next year's planting.

On this point C. C. Cunningham, assistant in co-operative Crop demonstration work for Kansas Agricultural College, says: "Farmers who have 1912 corn on hand are urged to save as much of it as is fit for seed purposes. Every ear that is well developed and contains a desirable lot of kernels should be saved even though it may be a little small for what is usually considered good seed corn. Such seed will be preferable to that shipped in from other states.

"The seed corn situation is going to be a serious one next spring. Every farmer who has Kansas grown corn should consider it his duty to market, as seed corn, as much of it as is fit, in order to meet the inevitably large demand for seed that is adapted to Kansas conditions.

"With the exception of a few favored localities the majority of the corn planted next season will have to come from one of two sources; namely, shipped in from the eastern states, or from the 1912 crop. Extensive experiments covering a period of nine years in which Kansas grown seed of a number of varieties of corn were compared with the seed of the same variety introduced from other states show that the introduced seed was not as productive as the Kansas grown seed of a number of varieties. This would mean that if all of the corn planted in Kansas was obtained from the sources from which the seed in these tests were secured, the Kansas crop would be reduced sixteen million bushels.

"Results obtained in the co-operative experiments conducted throughout the state during the last four years, show conclusively that home grown seed of any given variety of corn is better than that introduced from other parts of the state, other things being equal.

"The 1912 crop of corn grown in the locality in which the seed is to be planted will in all probability be the best source of seed corn for next season. The corn produced in 1912 was much above the average in vitality. If it was properly stored and kept in a good dry condition, there will be no question but that it will have sufficient vitality to make good seed. In the co-operative variety tests of corn conducted in 1912, seed for the variety that made the second best average yield was from the 1910 crop."

TALK OF THE GRASS ROOTS.

At a meeting of a Grange recently at which the editor made a speech we were talking matters of the farm with several present and by one the remark was made that farm papers interested in a general upbuilding of live stock interests were too insistent upon the breeding of the extra high-class and high-priced animal. For instance, this man said that too much stress was laid upon the breeding of the \$1,000 horse and not enough upon the growing of the \$250 to \$300 horse. It was the contention that

there is a limited field for the breeder of the high-priced horse, and that the buyers for such horses were few and comparatively small in number as compared with the buyers of the \$250 to \$300 horses. The man who made the remark was right, too.

KANSAS FARMER in its live stock department has undertaken to keep close to the grass roots, close to the every-day work of the every-day farmer and live stock grower. It has not been our idea to develop top-notch breeders of the rank and file of Kansas farmers. We have applied the same general principle to the matter of seed selection, dairying, poultry, etc. It is certain that the exclusive horse farm, hog farm, dairy and poultry farm is adapted only to the specialist, the man who is especially trained along these several lines and who can see his way clear in pursuing his specialty.

The success of the general farmer will depend upon growing moderate-priced horses good enough to command a ready sale at the hands of the largest number of buyers of good horses. In swine growing he is justified in producing a hog of such breeding and of such type as will result in uniformity throughout the herd and in placing pork on his frame most economically. In dairying he is justified in building up a herd, each cow of which will produce 350 to 400 pounds of butter fat yearly and as much more as possible on an economical basis, but not engaging in dairying especially to grow cows which will produce a thousand pounds of fat a year, each, and the male calves of which will sell for \$700 or \$800. This is work for the real specialist, and he alone can do it.

The idea conveyed by the farmer with whom we were talking was that stress should be laid upon elevating the average in production of all live stock and crops and not to the end that farmers be educated to become top-notch specialists in the various lines. The opinion of this farmer seemed to us as sound and gratifying, particularly so since his ideas seemed to coincide with the work we are doing. You know it makes one feel good to find people here and there who have well fixed ideas along lines conforming to your own.

It is the purpose of KANSAS FARMER to keep close to the grass roots—close to the general and average farmer. He it is who makes up the rank and file of our population. He is the backbone of the country. He is the man who deserves full measure of consideration. He is the man who needs and who seeks the help and who is susceptible to advancement. He is the man KANSAS FARMER seeks to serve.

The schedule of the forage crop special train of the International Harvester Company-Union Pacific has been arranged but reached KANSAS FARMER too late for publication this week. The train will leave Bunker Hill on the main line of the Union Pacific on September 15, and will cover the territory traversed by the main line from the point above named, to Denver, and the Colby branch from Plainville to Oakley. Speakers will devote their attention to a discussion of the value of all forage crops specially adapted to the territory through which the train is operated. Stops of two hours will be made at all the points scheduled and during this time four or five lectures will be given.

The superiority of the system of farmers' institute organizations maintained in Kansas and fostered by J. H. Miller, Dean of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, has attracted the attention of institute workers throughout the United States. At the November meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers, Edwin C. Johnson, superintendent of farmers' institutes of Kansas, will give an address setting forth in detail the method of organization

and the results obtained by farmers' institutes throughout Kansas. Mr. Miller is vice president of this national association. The farmers' institutes of Kansas are regularly organized with officers and committees, and meet several times each year. Other states have only temporary organizations and hold no meetings except the annual meeting attended by college representatives and outside speakers. The Kansas method is regarded as superior to all others, since it develops initiative, leadership, and a community spirit not possible in a temporary organization.

Throughout the alfalfa growing sections of Kansas a good alfalfa seed crop has been harvested and the threshing of the crop is in progress. On a trip last week, we observed no less than two dozen threshing outfits working on alfalfa. In only one instance did we see the alfalfa straw being given the care the present feed situation warrants. In this case the stacker of the separator was projected into the barn and this alfalfa straw will have protection from the weather. In all other instances the alfalfa straw was handled as is wheat straw ordinarily. Rams will greatly damage the alfalfa straw if it is not stacked, and winds are sure to blow away a large portion of the leaves, these being the most valuable part of the straw. The fact is that most growers have harvested two crops this year, one extra good crop and a second not so good, and alfalfa growers have probably all the alfalfa they need for wintering stock. It is wasteful, however, to fail to give the straw proper care. If this is not needed on the farm, it can be sold before spring at good prices. Those who have not taken care of their alfalfa straw at the time of threshing, should shape up their stacks in such way as to retain this feed of its greatest value.

It is not too early to begin thinking about organizing your community for the destruction of chinch bugs by burning before the winter sets in. Reports from those few sections in Kansas in which chinch bug burning campaign were carried on last fall or in the early spring, are to the effect that damage from the bugs was this year greatly minimized and the belief is expressed that had the burning been done in time and the entire area thoroughly burned over, there would have been no damage from bugs. It is time for KANSAS FARMER readers to begin figuring on organizing their neighborhood and be prepared to act in due season.

"Failures in farming are often traceable to a lack of ideals," says H. E. Eswine of Ohio State University. "The people who have made a pronounced success," he continued, "have been the people who have had a clear and definite notion of the things they were trying to attain. For example, the men who by their patience in breeding and selecting have given us the great breeds of live stock have had this power of choosing an ideal and following it."

Most farm boys appreciate a good book. The nineteenth volume of the Federal Department of Agriculture Year Book has just been printed and is ready for distribution through senators and representatives. The new volume is fully as interesting and helpful to those engaged in agricultural pursuits as any of its predecessors. It is free for the asking and one proves a valuable addition to the farm library.

There were \$35,000,000 wasted in preventable grain diseases last year. Use the formaldehyde treatment, one pint to forty gallons of water. It requires about three-quarters gallon per bushel. The Agricultural College at Manhattan will send you full information but you can get directions when you buy your formaldehyde

BUY GRAIN CAUTIOUSLY.

Kansas farmers and stockmen will this fall and winter buy thousands of carloads of grain to maintain or finish their live stock. Already communities here and there have begun to buy their winter's supply of corn and oats. Most of these purchases are being made through the grain commission dealers of Missouri River and Texas points and through these much inferior and in fact almost worthless grains are being sold to farmers, feeders, farmers' elevators and local feed dealers at current prices for good grains. Unscrupulous shippers from without the state are taking advantage of the grain shortage in Kansas and are supplying their customers with the dirtiest and poorest oats and corn we have ever known to be sold under the name of feed.

This is a word of caution to the farmers of Kansas—buy only grain known to be good and worth the price. Surround your transactions with such safeguards as will give you a chance to get good grain-feed worth the price you will pay for it. Buy this grain subject to the inspection of the Kansas inspection laws—do not buy subject to the inspection of some other state or grain exchange. Do not pay your money until you see the grain, unless you have done business with a firm in which you have confidence for square dealing.

Recently the editor saw a carload of oats shipped from Texas to the farmers' elevator at Sterling, which oats had no feeding value and which cost 47 cents per bushel. The draft on the car was paid before the receiver saw the oats. The car was ordered for a company of farmers, each farmer taking his proportion. The best of these oats were sprouted and mouldy and a dozen or more five-bushel bags were dried into chunks. A carload of loose oats shipped to another point had been "plugged." On top were 12 to 18 inches of fairly good oats and the remaining part was fully 50 per cent of wheat screenings presenting clearly a case of fraud. A car of number two shelled corn shipped from Kansas City to Burlingame was the poorest stuff we ever saw called corn. It was worm-eaten and mouldy and much of it sprouted. This was bought by a feeder who inquired what recourse he had. Similar complaints have been reported from Plevna, Macksville, Lehigh, and other points.

State Grain Inspector Ross is daily receiving similar complaints and his force is busy going from point to point inspecting shipments. The inspection department under present laws only supplies the imposed upon purchaser with the evidence needed to adjudicate his claim. The grain inspection department has no recourse at law in behalf of Kansas people—this is a weakness in Kansas grain laws. Mr. Ross is using the influence of his office in preventing this imposition upon the farmers of Kansas and he is extremely active. But Kansas needs a strengthening of its grain inspection laws and it will be up to the farmers and stockmen of Kansas to get it at the next session of the legislature.

The Kansas Agricultural College catalog for this year announces a division of work into a secondary school of agriculture and a college of agriculture and engineering. The school of agriculture includes three-year courses in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics. Students are admitted into these courses on certificate of the common school or grammar school work. The standard for the college proper has been raised and now students are not admitted regularly into the college courses until they have completed the equivalent of a good, strong high school course. The college therefore offers opportunities for the young people just from the common school and for the graduates of the high school and normal school. The catalog will be sent free on request to President Waters, Manhattan, Kansas.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

WHAT to do with this immature corn that is withering away before the fiery blast of this scorching sun, is a problem to be solved. In talking with scores of farmers you find quite a diversified opinion as to its value as a feed, and they are just as much at variance as to proper method of preserving same. Quite a number are advocating cutting and curing and then as soon as possible putting up in stacks similar to ordinary hay.

Those of us who have had years of experience in making silage realize very fully that this watery, half matured stuff will not make much but the sourest mess you ever saw if it is placed in a silo without something to absorb or neutralize the extra amount of juice present. Some are advocating permitting the corn to lie on the ground and partly cure before placing in the silo.

All students of the question fully realize that something must be done. Now my idea of the matter is that where wheat straw can be had, the finest way to remedy this evil would be to cut alternately one load of straw to one load of green corn. If this mixture seemed too dry, it could be moistened a little by pouring water on it. I really believe from long experience with similar combinations that this will work and prove very satisfactory. Old tops of prairie hay stacks placed in a similar combination have proved by experiments to make a feed that fat cattle eat with a keen relish. I know from experience that a man can make good use of every old hay stack by sandwiching it in with green corn. Predicated upon this fact, I fell like a man is safe in drawing the other conclusion. I have a friend who is going to take his alfalfa straw and so use it this year. If alfalfa straw will work, wheat straw will.

Hard years like this have good things for us in that they make us think. Many of us by observation have learned very beneficial lessons in moisture conservation. For years we thought the by-products of the cotton gin had no value. Now it is worth millions. It is the same way with the sugar factories, canning factories. When we learn the process every ton of the thousands of tons of straw that now go to waste all over the country will be made into cattle feed and it can be put up in such a manner that it will be palatable and by the addition of a little concentrate will be very efficient in beef production. Just such years as this drive us to solving these problems.—VALDY V. AKIN, Riley County.

Corn and Kafir For Silage.

We have an inquiry from Barton County as to whether it is desirable to put immature corn in the silo or wait a little longer in hopes it may rain sufficiently to make the listed kafir produce a silage crop. We would suggest that this inquirer read our editorial on "Immature Crops in the Silo," which appeared in our August 9 issue. Unless this corn is very immature, it will probably pay for the labor of putting it into the silo. If rain comes soon and brings out the kafir corn, this may be used for filling the silo later.

Cultivating Alfalfa.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER will recall that as late as six or seven years ago many farmers were severely disking alfalfa fields at least once per year and that the agricultural press was recommending such practice. Prior to that time the editor had some experience in disking alfalfa and did not believe it a good practice although recognizing the necessity of in some way or other cultivating it. This because the uncultivated fields naturally become compact and in such condition that no plant can thrive. This condition is especially true of certain kinds of soil and also of fields which are pastured. The packing of the fields really makes cultivation necessary but the severe diskings were, in our judgment, greatly detrimental and in those fields which need cultivating a harrow has little effect even though the teeth be sharp and the harrow heavily weighted. In view of our own experience and that of farmers with whom we have talked here and there, we have not the last few years been recommending disking.

This general situation has appeared in the same light to others and the last few years some alfalfa cultivators have been brought out. We have not seen

the operation of such cultivators although we are advised that they supply the best methods, to this date, of cultivating alfalfa. We recently received a letter from a farmer who has used the machine shown in the illustration, which machine appears much like a corn cultivator. The shovels are forced into the ground by a lever. The shovels are of the shape of those commonly used on the corn cultivator but they are blunt, that is, not sharp. The machine is of such construction that these shovels can be forced into the ground three or four inches or even deeper. The shovels being dull, it is claimed for them that upon striking an alfalfa root they dodge the root and do not tear it up.

The farmer who used this machine reports that the use of the same on one-half of his field last year resulted in that half giving a considerably heavier yield than the uncultivated half and that the soil on which the cultivated and uncultivated alfalfa grew was the same. He writes further that last winter he manured most of the field, gave it a good working with the plow in March, and that this is now the best piece of alfalfa that has ever grown on the place. This same farmer has used this tool in cultivating a sod orchard and likes it. He also has a side hill to farm and which tract washes badly. This spring he disked the hillside, then worked it seven or eight inches deep

of the stalk should not be placed in the silo in that condition. It would be better to allow it to partially dry before running it into the silo. Ordinarily the crop would simply be left standing in the field, but if the wind and grasshoppers are damaging it very seriously, it might be better to cut it and allow it to partially cure before hauling to the silo. If the corn binders were started in advance of the silage cutter, it would partially dry out before the hauling began. It is rather an expensive proposition to haul a silage crop that distance and ordinarily it would not be considered a profitable proposition. Silage has a high feed value, however, when fed to a first class dairy herd. It would be better to weigh this crop as it is hauled to the silo if a satisfactory agreement can be made between the owner of the crop and the purchaser. It is rather difficult to determine the exact amount of silage in a silo by estimating the cubical contents owing to the great variation in density of silage from different crops and under different conditions.

If any rains come in the near future, the kafir crop will undoubtedly make more growth and can be used in the silo later. It would be impossible to estimate exactly how many acres of this corn referred to, it would take to fill this silo. From the standpoint of the silo owner it would seem that the

They preserve silage perfectly and the only thing that can be said against them is that if they are neglected during the dry portion of the year there is a possibility of their shrinking up and getting out of shape or blowing down. Proper guying and a little attention during the dry season probably will overcome the greater part of this objection. We certainly would advise our subscriber to get some kind of a silo in order to properly utilize this fodder crop of corn.

Preparing Ground For Wheat.

By J. L. SIMPSON.

One of our correspondents from Riley County who has made a few observations on growing wheat, writes as follows concerning his experience:

Harvest time comes in July, when the weather is hot enough to cook eggs in the sun, and the farmer does not feel very enthusiastic about preparing the ground for the next crop. When the grain is cut, and is removed the soil begins to bake, and often cracks appear extending a foot or so into the earth.

This baking and cracking of the ground may be prevented very easily. As soon as the grain is stacked, or before if possible, the ground should be disked or cultivated. It isn't necessary to stir the soil up to a great depth, but it should be loosened and pulverized to a depth of two or three inches. This work will be of two-fold benefit. It will conserve the moisture already in the soil, and will enable it to hold a greater per cent of the rainfall; and when the plow furrows are turned the inverted layers will meet the hard furrow bottoms neatly and compactly, eliminating the large air spaces. It will also assist in making a firm but well pulverized seed bed, which is necessary if the best results are to be obtained.

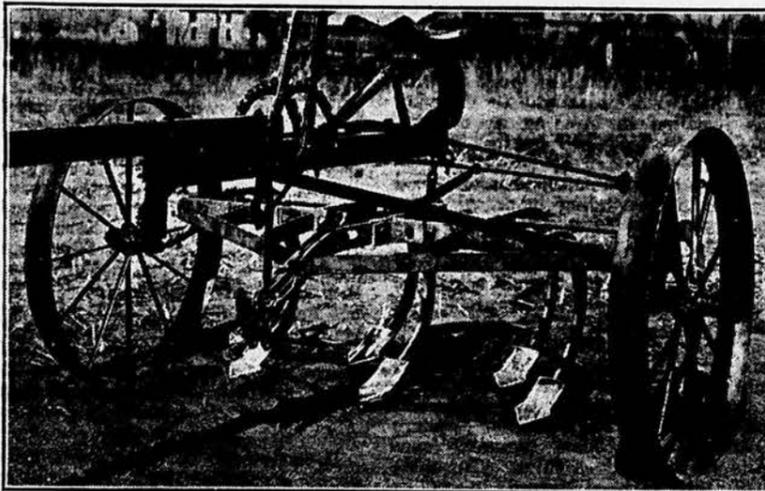
The ground should be plowed in late July or early August. In no case should the plowing be done too soon after heavy rains. It will bake, and it will be hard to work up. A mold board plow is preferable to the disk when plowing for wheat, as the disk will throw the layers of earth too much up on end, while the ordinary plow will leave the soil almost level. The deeper the plowing the better, but five or six inches usually insure good results.

The ground should be disked or harrowed soon after the plowing is done. A growth of weeds will soon spring up, and if the soil is left without stirring they will form a mat of greenstuff that will interfere with planting the seed, and will shade and weaken the young plants. It is well to harrow the land thoroughly about every ten days. This will make a good seed bed, firm beneath and well pulverized at the surface. When planting time comes, look your seeder over to see that none of the seed entries or sprouts are choked, and set to plant a bushel and a half or three pecks to the acre. See that the seed goes down well into the firm seed bed beneath the loose surface soil.

Perhaps you think that when you have planted your seed in properly prepared soil you are through with the field until harvest, but that is a mistake. The land will be soaked up by melting snow just before the spring winds come, and it will harden and dry out quickly. When the ground begins to look as slick and hard as a baseball diamond, get out the drag harrow, set the teeth at an angle of forty-five degrees, and drag the soil at a half right angle from the rows; then go over it with a roller, if you have one. I have seen many hopeless looking fields saved in this way. If you follow these directions, you'll get wheat, if any one does.

Feed Value of Cold Pressed Cake.

Our subscriber from Linn County who failed to send his name asks whether he should buy cold, pressed cottonseed cake at \$27.50 per ton or prime cottonseed meal at \$33.00 per ton, the cottonseed to be used in connection with kafir and corn silage in fattening steers. The cold pressed cottonseed cake contains considerable crude fiber and is not as rich in nutrients as the prime cottonseed meal. From experiments which have been made in comparing these two forms of cottonseed meal the general conclusions drawn have been that their relative value is in proportion to the nutrients they contain. With a difference in price of \$5.50 per ton, these two feeds would be of about equal value.



A GOOD KIND OF ALFALFA CULTIVATOR—MACHINES OF THIS TYPE ARE NOW ON THE MARKET.

with the cultivator. The field this year, in spite of the unusual amount of rain, has washed less than formerly.

The picture above shown is that of the machine referred to above. It was made in a blacksmith shop and is not on the market. We are confident that the cultivation of alfalfa is well worth while if we can find a machine that will do the right kind of work. It is certain that there is as much opportunity for improvement in farm machinery as in machinery used in other lines. The trouble, however, with the farm machinery business is that the man who uses farm machinery and the man who knows every condition under which the machinery should work has neither time, money nor inclination to become an inventor.

Buying Corn Fields For Silage.

Our subscriber O. H. S. of Dodge City, who is running a dairy, writes us concerning the feed situation. He says he planted 30 acres of kafir corn with the expectation of filling his 14x46 silo, but in its present condition, it would not fill this silo 10 feet. He is offered 50 acres of corn six miles away for \$5.00 per acre, cut in bundles. He states that this corn is about 5 feet high and every third stalk has a small nubbin on it. The lower leaves are now dead but the tops are still green. The hoppers and wind are working on the rest of the blades and he fears if it stands much longer most of the finer parts of the plant will be lost. The question apparently is whether this corn can be put in the silo at once and not be so juicy as to make sour silage. He can also have this corn delivered to his silo at \$4.50 per ton.

Immature corn which contains so much juice that it can be wrung out

proposition of delivering this crop to the silo at \$4.50 per ton, would be the more satisfactory proposition.

Shock Corn For Silage.

Our subscriber W. L. M. of Sumner County, writes us that the corn fodder is exceedingly light in his community. He is buying all he can get and putting it in the shock and intends to haul it and put it into the silo as soon as he can get it cut, and intends to weigh it when he puts it in. He inquires whether the silage can be made by handling corn fodder in this manner. It probably will give better results if handled in this way than to run it directly into the silo in too green a condition. The most important point in connection with making silage of fodder that has been in the shock is to add enough water to make it pack solidly. It should be very carefully tramped also. It will require more tramping and packing than an ordinary crop of corn in which there is considerable grain. It is certainly far better to utilize corn fodder in this way than to let it dry up in the field and thus lose a large portion of its feeding value.

Kind of Silo.

Our subscriber E. E. H. of Brown County writes to us concerning what kind of a silo he ought to put up. He reports corn fodder five to seven feet high with lots of leaves and very little prospect for corn. He certainly needs a silo of some kind. It is impossible to realize much out of this kind of a corn crop in any other way. The steel silos have given perfect satisfaction from the standpoint of silage preservation. The steel silo would probably be a more permanent silo and cause less trouble than the two by four common-sense silo. The stave silo costs less than the steel silo.

MORE ABOUT SWEET CLOVER

By C. C. Cunningham, in Charge of Co-operative Experiments, K. S. A. C.

SWEET clover is a crop that is destined to occupy an important place in the farming operations conducted in many portions of the state, especially southeastern and western Kansas. As a soil improver it is unequalled, for pasturing purposes it has considerable value, and as a forage crop it can be utilized to good advantage where alfalfa or red clover cannot be successfully grown.

There are several varieties of the crop of which the following are the most important: White sweet clover, large yellow sweet clover and the small yellow annual sweet clover. The white variety is to be preferred for growing for farm purposes, although the larger yellow variety is sometimes preferred where hay production is desired.

Practically all of the soils in the state are adapted to growing sweet clover; poorly drained acid and very sandy soils excepted. It thrives best on fertile land well supplied with lime, but will make a satisfactory growth on very poor soils. When grown for hay it is best to plant on fairly fertile land. Where the sweet clover is to be pastured, it may be planted on the poorer soil types and will yield returns that will justify the growing of this crop upon them.

PREPARING THE SEED BED.

To seed sweet clover successfully a thoroughly compacted seed bed is necessary with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. The lack of a solid seed bed is probably the chief reason why sweet clover so often fails when seeded upon cultivated fields. Sweet clover has been seeded successfully in western Kansas by broadcast seeding it on sod land and stirring the top soil lightly to insure the covering of the seed. Under natural conditions it re-seeds itself readily on the hard compact soils, along roadways, in prairie sod, and vacant lots where the seed is covered by natural agencies, such as rains and the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground. Evidently there is greater danger of having the seed bed too loose rather than too firm when seeding sweet clover on cultivated land. If it is necessary to plow the ground in preparing it for sweet clover, the plowing should be done several months before seeding. It is usually best to seed on corn ground or after some other inter-tilled crop and depend on implements that merely stir the surface of the soil to prepare the seed bed.

SEEDING SWEET CLOVER.

Under natural conditions sweet clover remains in the ground during the winter and germinates in the spring, although occasionally a few seedling plants may be found in the fall. It may be seeded any time from January to the last of May with equal chances of success. In the eastern one-fourth of the state it may often be successfully seeded with a nurse crop of oats or barley, provided the seed bed is not too loose and open and a rather thin stand of grain is grown. In favorable seasons good stands of sweet clover may be obtained by seeding with fall wheat; the seed being sown in the spring in the same manner as red clover is usually seeded. As a rule, about twenty to twenty-five pounds of clean or hulled seed per acre is required. Where the unhulled seed is used the amount of seed per acre should be increased five pounds. This comparatively large amount of seed is necessary because of the fact that often only about one-half of it germinates the first season. The remainder of the seed has such hard seed coats that it does not germinate the first season and therefore is practically useless.

Rough, wooded or stony lands that are unillable can be seeded by sowing the sweet clover broadcast during the late fall or winter. The seed will be worked into the ground by the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground or washed under by rains.

INOCULATING.

To produce satisfactory results it is necessary that sweet clover be inoculated with the proper bacteria. If it is not growing along roadsides and in fence corners or anywhere else in the locality in which it is to be seeded, or alfalfa is not grown therein, it is very likely that inoculating will be essential. This may be done by obtaining soil from an alfalfa field or ground on which sweet clover is growing and spreading it over the field which is to be seeded at the rate of two hundred to three hundred pounds per acre. This inoculated



PLOWING UNDER SWEET CLOVER AT EXPERIMENT STATION FARM. LARGE AMOUNTS OF NITROGEN ARE ADDED TO SOIL BY THIS CROP.

soil should be harrowed in immediately as exposure to the sunshine and the drying out of the soil will kill the bacteria. Best results can be obtained by applying the soil on a cloudy day. If inoculated soil is not available within reasonable distances, it may be more practical to inoculate with the pure cultures that are sold for this purpose. This method consists of treating the seed with a pure culture of the proper kind of bacteria according to directions accompanying the material. The inoculated seed should be sown soon after it is treated and should never be exposed to the sun.

Fortunately the only portion in Kansas where it would be necessary to inoculate for sweet clover is in those parts of the eastern one-fourth of the state where the crop is not growing naturally. The soil in the remainder of the state is evidently well supplied with the proper kind of bacteria.

HANDLING SWEET CLOVER FOR HAY.

Sweet clover properly handled produces a fair quality of hay which makes a desirable substitute for the more valuable forms, such as alfalfa or red clover. One cutting of sweet clover can be obtained the first year. This crop should not be cut until the crown sprouts have begun to show up on top of the roots about one inch under ground. At this time the crop can be cut close to the

ground. Two and perhaps three crops of hay may be obtained the second year. These cuttings have to be handled differently. The first one should be cut just before the first bloom buds appear, since the plants rapidly become coarse and woody after it starts to bloom. The sweet clover should be cut sufficiently high to leave a few branches and leaves on each plant. If cut too close at this time, many of the plants will likely be killed. The second cutting should be handled in the same way as the first. The time of cutting will have to be governed by the judgment of the farmer. The sweet clover will be continually in bloom soon after the second cutting comes on. Ordinarily, it should be cut when about twenty inches high, and must be mown high as at the first cutting. The third cutting can be mown close to the ground. The hay is cured in the same manner as alfalfa or red clover.

SAVING THE SEED.

Where a seed crop is desired the second cutting of the second year's growth is the most practical one to leave, although maximum yields of seed can be obtained where the first cutting is allowed to grow to maturity. The sweet clover may be harvested readily with a binder; binding and shoking it up like a small grain crop, or by cutting with a mower and raking and stacking simi-

lar to the way alfalfa grown for seed is handled. A sweep rake is a very satisfactory implement to use in cutting sweet clover for seed. It should be cut about the time three-fourths of the seed buds become dark. Avoid handling the straw when in a very dry, brittle condition as the seed will shatter badly. The sweet clover should not be hulled or threshed until it is thoroughly dry.

SWEET CLOVER AS A PASTURE CROP.

Sweet clover makes excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. It very rarely causes bloat, and for this reason is preferable to alfalfa for pasturing cattle.

Sweet clover is very nearly equal in feeding value to alfalfa and clover, and stock pastured on it make gains that compare favorably with those secured on the latter crops. For pasturing purposes sweet clover is of greater value in supplementing other pasture. It produces early and late grazing, survives the midsummer drouths, often furnishing succulent pasture during the time pasture grasses are dormant and will produce fairly well on soils that would otherwise be practically barren.

As a rule live stock have to acquire a taste for sweet clover before they can be induced to eat it. The best way to accustom them to the crop is to pasture them upon it early in the spring before other forms of green feed are available.

For best results, the sweet clover should be pastured heavily enough to keep down the growth so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing purposes. It may be necessary to clip back the old growth once during the second season to maintain the development of fresh shoots. A sufficient number of plants should be left to thoroughly re-seed the field in case permanent pasture is desired. If hogs are pastured on the sweet clover during the first year it is best to ring them to prevent them from digging up the roots of the young plants.

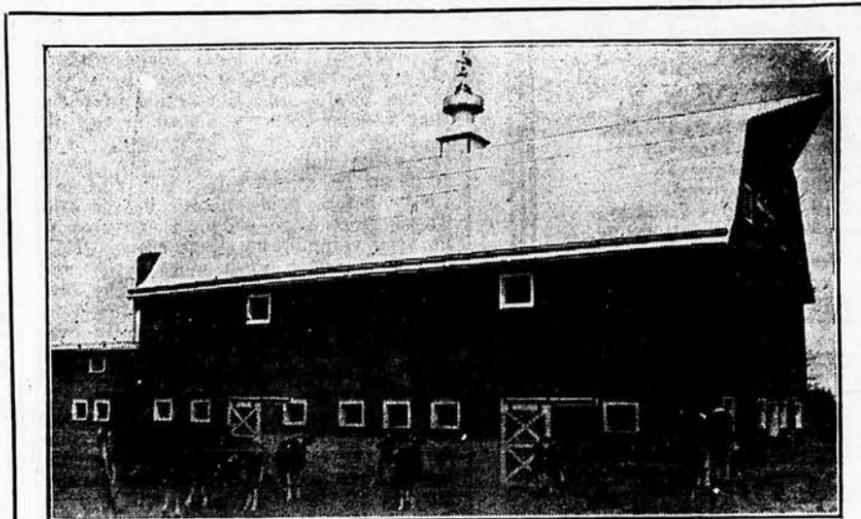
SWEET CLOVER AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

For quick results in improving the soil, sweet clover is superior to most other crops. Its ability to thrive well on soils lacking humus or otherwise badly run down makes it especially adapted for this purpose. Like alfalfa, cowpeas and other legumes it has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air by means of the nitrogen gathering bacteria which live in tubercles on the roots of the plant, thus adding much nitrogen to the soil in which it grows. When plowed under for green manure or allowed to remain on the land, this crop is a very efficient one in building up the humus contents of the soil. The large roots which penetrate deeply break up the lower layers of the soil, and add much humus thereto when they decay, thus improving the physical condition of the soil to a considerable depth below the plow pan. Sandy as well as heavy clay and hardpan soils, which would not otherwise produce satisfactory crops may be so improved in texture by growing sweet clover for a few years that they only become productive.

Freshening Heifers.

"Have your dairy cows freshen young" is the advice that has been handed out for some time. The idea is that the heifer who begins giving milk at 2 years of age is more likely to become a large producer than the one who did not come fresh until later. At the present time there seems to be some indications that this advice is not based on facts. It has been stated that many of our leading breeders of pure-bred cattle at the present time are not permitting their heifers to freshen until they are from 28 to 32 months old. The trouble with a heifer freshening very young is that she does not grow out to her full size at maturity, the tremendous strain placed up on the immature heifer during the first lactation period tending to reduce size.

Professor Barton, McDonald College, Canada, who has been studying the Ayrshire breed, is reported to be deferring the breeding of his Ayrshire heifers until they are two years old. The largest year's milk record and the largest year's butter record were both made by heifers who freshened for the first time at 32 months, and the second largest year's butter record was made by a heifer freshening the first time at 33 months of age. It would seem that we may have been in error in constantly urging that dairy cows be bred to freshen at such immature ages.



DAIRY HERD WITH SPIENDID BARN.

THE pictures accompanying this article are those of the exterior and the interior of the modern sanitary dairy barn constructed by John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan. The barn has a basement and is 34x64x18 feet with a self-supporting roof. The barn is equipped with galvanized iron mangers, patented stanchions, litter carriers, and King system of ventilation.

The basement floor accommodates five horses, sixteen cows and has box stalls for calves, a harness room and a cream separator room. The cow stall are floored with cork brick. On the second floor is a feed grinding room with elevator and hopper. The power for the grinder and cream separator and for the compression water system is supplied by gas engine.

Mr. Perrenoud has a high grade Guernsey herd among which are a number of registered cows and three registered Guernsey males. His foundation stock was all purchased in Wisconsin and the barn plan was secured there.

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FIELD NOTES

When the Indiana tourists went through Topeka on a recent tour, running on the Indiana-Pacific Tour, Governor Hodges presented to them from the State Capitol, an American flag to be carried to Los Angeles. The flag was presented to the Apperson team, and the Jackrabbit cars were the pace makers during the first day's run through Kansas. The Apperson team from Kokomo had been anxious to reach the Kansas portion of the trip, for the reason that the crew of the bright red Jackrabbit cars hoped to capture a few of the original Kansas Jackrabbits and take them back to Indiana with them. The Apperson Cars in the Indiana-Pacific tour are the culmination of 20 years of successful motor car building by the Apperson Brothers.

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THE FARM



That Extra Dollar.

It requires approximately \$7 per acre to grow a crop. This includes interest on the investment, cost of seed, wear and tear on farm machinery, labor, etc. By adding one dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profits would be doubled. In other words, as much profit should be realized from the one additional dollar's worth of labor as is now realized from the seven dollars' worth of unavoidable labor and investment. Consequently if farmers would devote one-third of their land to growing corn and alfalfa, neither of which interferes with the time and labor employed in farming wheat, and put one-third more labor, thus made available on only two-thirds as many acres of wheat, they would grow more wheat than where they spread their energies over one-third larger acreage. The corn and alfalfa fed to live stock would insure them a large additional income, and one that is not often adversely influenced by climatic conditions, while the fertility deposited upon the farm resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock would vastly improve the productivity of the soil.—J. H. WORST, North Dakota.

Proper Stage For Cutting Silage Crops.

Corn and various sorghum crops will most generally be used for silage crops in Kansas. Corn should be cut for the silo when the grain has begun to harden. There should still be a sufficient amount of green material in the plant to make it pack solidly in the silo. It is oftentimes very difficult to harvest a crop in this ideal condition. A hot, dry spell, or an infestation of chinch bugs may cause the crop to dry up before the proper stage of maturity is reached. A great deal of poor silage results from the necessity of placing this kind of a crop in the silo. A crop of this kind which has failed to reach proper maturity does not have as much feeding value as the properly matured crop, but will be worth much more in the silo than if handled and fed in the ordinary manner. The use of water in filling is almost a necessity where dried out corn is placed in the silo. The exact amount necessary cannot be stated in positive terms. Enough water must be added so that the material will pack solidly and pass through the necessary fermentation. The most satisfactory way to apply this water is by directing a stream into the blower.

The kafir and sorghum should be allowed to become well matured likewise in order to make ideal silage. These crops as a rule remain green much later in the season, and the period in which they can be properly placed in the silo is longer than it is with corn. It is especially important that the sweet sorghum be allowed to reach full maturity before being placed in the silo. These crops have shown themselves to be very valuable as silage crops. They can be handled much more easily and rapidly than the corn during the process of filling and are becoming very popular as silage crops, especially over the central and western parts of the state. These crops sometimes become frosted by an unseasonable frost. It is then necessary to place them in the silo at once whatever the stage of maturity. If left in the field after the leaves have been frosted, a considerable portion of the finer parts will dry up and be lost.

State Fairs as Educators.

A state fair is a great series of object lessons. The best products of the state are presented to the public amidst the best surroundings. The state fair school, with its finished products, in every department of farm life on which the state of Nebraska depends for its prosperity, is the place where all original incentive for pedigreed stock has been born; where ambition for better conditions in all angles of life on the farm is quickened from the application of ideas gathered and originated from this great storehouse of knowledge.

The self education possible to attain through constant visits to a state fair is more valuable because of the method by which it is gained than any other

form of education in the same length of time. A spontaneous learning acquired through the state fair's object lessons, and an interesting course, remains in the memory where less imperative lessons flit quickly away. If a farmer from the great wheat growing belt of our state desires to purchase one of the great modern farm tractors he should by all means visit the state fair where he will see the various oil-pull and steam tractors, both high wheel and caterpillar. There he will see the various improvements with which the many machines are clothed each succeeding year, and each machine handled by an expert. By a careful study of the excellencies of each he can intelligently select the particular machine best suited to his needs.

The same conditions apply to animals. Many farmers who are in doubt as to the particular breed of animal to finally adhere to, can dispel that doubt by making a careful study of the animals exhibited, together with feeding and other information to be secured from our Experiment Station exhibits, and from such knowledge make an intelligent selection for future prosperity. Farmers have told us that a visit to the state fair has saved them months of experimentation and many times the cost of the trip.

The Way to Farm Success.

A farmer should have two important objects in view, namely:

1. To produce wealth from his land sufficient to compensate himself and family for their labor and yield a reasonable interest on the value of his investment.

2. To till the land and manage his operations so that the fertility of the soil will not become exhausted.

Haphazard methods and careless work will not accomplish these results, but systematic management, modern methods and a scientific knowledge of plant and animal requirements will surely bring success in a high degree.

Farming is a profession no less important nor less difficult to master than many of the so-called learned professions, and the man who believes that farming is a fool-proof occupation will usually make an abject failure of the business.

Two features must be observed; namely, stock raising and crop raising. It has been fully demonstrated that under better farming methods it is not difficult to produce from the soil, and we know that when the production is greater than the consumption the price is correspondingly low; therefore, it is very necessary that the farmer should create a market for the products of his soil. This he can do by observing the stock-raising feature of farming. If he will market his corn and coarser grains through live stock he will receive double and possibly treble the market price for them if the feeds are made up in a balanced ration.

The two features, namely, tilling the soil and stock raising, are interdependent; they lean on each other and neither one will long endure alone. The crop consumes plant food from the soil, but the supply is no more inexhaustible than the farmer's bank account. The soil fertility must be replenished from time to time, and it must be stimulated to activity, otherwise the soil becomes sick and unproductive. Live stock should consume the major portion of the product of the soil in order that many of the organic substances essential to make inorganic elements (which exist in most soils in abundance) available, may be returned to the soil in the form of manures. Eighty per cent of the fertility removed by the crop is restored to the land, if the manure is properly preserved and applied.—W. E. TAYLOR.

Each particular wheat growing district may have its own rotation. In Kansas wheat does splendidly when grown in rotation with corn and oats. The wheat is followed by cowpeas drilled on wheat stubble prepared with a disk harrow. This gives four crops in three years, the cowpeas to be plowed under for green manure.

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 tee.....Adella B. 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.

Pacific Grange.

If any one thinks that the Grange is not a factor in the far-western states he has another guess coming. The Pacific Grange Bulletin recently issued a big forty-page industrial edition boosting Oregon and her industries. The Grange has played an important part in the agricultural development of this western state—and it's still at it.

The Pacific Grange Bulletin is edited by H. A. Darnell, a former Kansan. He is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College as is also his wife. They both have attained places of importance and influence in the state of their adoption.

Parcel Post in Danger.

Last month Postmaster General Burleson announced several changes in the parcel post service. The most important are the increase of the weight limit from eleven to twenty pounds, the reduction of rates in the first and second zones, and the substitution of a convenient rate chart for the cumbersome map. All steps forward, accompanied by the declaration that further extensions and improvements would be made as experience shows them to be necessary and facilities for handling the business increase. While the Postmaster General's announcement made a hit with the public it did not charm certain interests which have always fought the parcel post and don't want to see it succeed. They began to look for a way to stop further improvements or extensions in service and reductions in rates. The natural way to keep an official like Burleson from doing things is to deprive him of the authority to do them. So the enemies of the parcel post proposed to deprive the Postmaster General of his authority to readjust rates, weights and other things. Their plan was to take out of the law the vital administration clause. They quietly proposed it and got some encouragement from senators who believe that all such powers should be reserved by Congress. But as soon as the people heard about this smooth proposition and realized what it meant they promptly knocked it into a cocked hat. The senators got so many and such emphatic letters from their constituents that not one of them had the nerve to say a word in favor of any measure which would cripple the parcel post or prevent it from expanding. They realize now, if they did not before, that the people are behind parcel post and will not tolerate any interference with its development. After years of struggling the people were granted a defective system, and the amazing proposition that no improvement shall be made in it except by Congress has met the fate it deserved.—The National Stockman and Farmer.

Lecture Hour Advice.

The following advice was handed out to western lecturers by State Lecturer H. A. Darnell of Oregon. It is just as valuable to the eastern lecturer as to his western brethren:

I insist upon your share of the program. At least one hour should be given to the lecture program, which should be so prepared as to warrant such use of time.

The most important quality of any teacher is readiness to meet the problems of the day. This quality is the result of forethought. The lecture work of the Grange requires as much preparation as any other office; perhaps more, since the success of the lecture hour depends on enlisting assistance from numerous persons and in the end securing the co-operation of the entire membership.

Get the children to assist in the recitations. They enjoy it and parents will appreciate the attention you show them. Then, top, it assists in the development of the child.

Don't allow visitors to consume all the lecture hour time. Your first obligations are to those who have come prepared to perform the part you assigned them. If there is time remaining after

To Save Blow-Outs On No-Rim-Cut Tires We Spend \$1,500 Daily No Other Tire Maker Does That

This "On-Air Cure,"—done to save blow-outs—costs us \$1,500 daily. And no other maker employs it.

It is one of the three features—used in No-Rim-Cut tires alone—which have saved tire users millions of dollars.

It is one of the three reasons why No-Rim-Cut tires far outsell any other.

All these tires are final-vulcanized on air bags, shaped like inner tubes. They are cured under road conditions.

Cured in this way—on elastic air—the fabric doesn't wrinkle. Every inch shares the strain.

All other tires are vulcanized on iron cores alone. The fabric often wrinkles. See the picture. This wrinkled fabric shares no strain, and that leads to countless blow-outs.

Loose Treads

Tread separation near the breaker strip is another costly ruin.

We use for this strip—at the base of the tread—a patent fabric which is woven with hundreds of quarter-inch holes. The tread rubber is forced down through these holes, forming countless

rubber rivets. Then the whole tire is vulcanized en masse. In no other tire is this thing done to prevent tread separation.

No Rim-Cutting

Then rim-cutting is made impossible by a method which we control.

With clincher tires—the hooked-base tires—rim-cutting ruins almost one tire in three. This is proved by careful statistics gathered by public accountants.

We save all that ruin. And the way we control is the only satisfactory way known to do this.

No Extra Price

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get these three features which no other maker uses. You save blow-outs, save loose treads; and you end rim-cutting completely.

Yet these tires now, because of mammoth output, cost you no extra price. No standard tire made without these features costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

That is why No-Rim-Cut tires hold the leadership of Tiredom. No other tire in all the world has nearly so many users.

And you will be one of this army of users when you once make a mileage comparison.

Our dealers are everywhere.



This shows how the fabric wrinkles unless tires are cured on air. This wrinkled fabric bears no strain at all. That's the main cause of blow-outs.

GOOD YEAR
 AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
 With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities For Sale by All Dealers More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
 We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
 Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(1337)

the program is over, let the visitors have attention.

Beware of politicians and promoters who come to seek publicity. So long as the members of the Grange can profit by their acquaintance it is well. When the interview reaches the stage where the individual only is benefited, it is well to call time.

Don't let the master and other officers use all the time. Cut the routine business short. Dispose of questions by promptly making the necessary motions. Much time is lost by long discussions when there is no business before the house in motion form. Make a few talks along this line or read this advice to your grange. If you can keep the business part of the day's program down to 20 or 30 minutes, there will be no occasion to cut the lecture hour short.

I never disappoint children, or any one else, if possible, when they have come prepared to render an assigned part on the program. Have it if it does cost a little discomfort to others who may not know the situation. It would not be bad to explain to your members that the above will be your judgment and policy and that they must not crowd additional features on the program without consulting you as lecturer.

No great good can be accomplished without securing a concerted action from many people. Better homes, better farms, better standards of living, better hygienic conditions, and better laws can only exist when many people become of

the same mind. It is the purpose of our Order to attain these ends and it is your office to assist in the accomplishment of this undertaking. Your success will depend on your effort and harmonious adjustment to the plans which may be offered.

The Juvenile Grange.

The following letter on Juvenile Grange work is addressed to Ohio Granges by Mrs. Harriet M. Dickson of Piqua, superintendent of Juvenile Granges in Ohio: "There is no event in the Grange calendar that is more generally observed than Children's Day. It was from the observance of this day that juvenile work was taken up and juvenile Granges established in this and other states, and where sufficient encouragement has been given by the Patrons they have been a success. The fact should be constantly borne in mind that the places now occupied by men and women will very soon be occupied by the boys and girls of today; and we, who are looking to the future usefulness and perpetuation of the order of Patrons of Husbandry should not fail to look after the boys and girls around us, interesting them in Grange principles and the opportunity that is open to them as our successors in Grange work. There is no better way to interest the children in Grange work than to organize a Juvenile Grange, thereby giving each child an opportunity for development and a training which will give the

child self-possession, ready expression of thought and a training in leadership, which the people of rural districts so much need. The importance of this feature of Grange work is not fully realized. It is a noble work for the boys and girls and we fail to fulfill our highest mission when we neglect to use every means within our power to start the children aright. The matron who must give much of her time to this work is rendering a service that will develop character, give to the world a better citizenship, a higher and nobler manhood, and trained and efficient members to the subordinate Grange of the future. The Juvenile Granges are organized, officered and conducted practically the same as the subordinate Granges. Any subordinate Grange having eight children or more within its fold can have a Juvenile Grange. Children outside the Grange may be invited to join. The pamphlet, 'How to Organize,' will be promptly sent to all who may desire it. Patrons of Husbandry, think this matter over—talk it up and see of a Juvenile Grange in your community is not worth considering. Any assistance you may need in organizing will be most cheerfully given by the superintendent of Juvenile Granges without any cost to your Grange."

When cleaning spots use a little salt in the gasoline, and there will not be the objectionable ring left on the goods when dry.

Are You a Carriage Dealer or User?

In either case you will find it greatly to your interest to see the display of

KRATZER Quality CARRIAGES

at the State Fair

and learn the particular advantages you get with the Kratzer. Look us up at the Fair.

You will see the most beautiful and the most perfectly built carriages ever produced. The most economical to own in the end because "Made in the West for the West."

Carriage Dealers We have a fine proposition for you. Write today and reserve your territory. Come and visit us at the factory, or see us at the State Fair.

Carriage Buyers Write today for the new Kratzer Catalogue, whether there is a Kratzer dealer near you or not, and be sure to see our display at the Fair.



Kratzer Carriage Co., 108 W. First St., Des Moines, Ia.

DAIRY



Why Have Silos?

1. The silo affords the means of keeping, in small compass, a large quantity of forage safe from the weather and in convenient form to feed.
2. Forage placed in the silo keeps at a uniform quality; whereas field cured forage constantly deteriorates.
3. Considering the food value saved, the silo affords the cheapest means for forage preservation.
4. Because of the palatability and succulence, silage possesses higher feeding value than does the same forage dry cured. Conservative feeders estimate that the silo doubles the value of the forage crop.
5. Not only corn, but kafir, milo, maize and sorghum are adapted for use in the silo. All these crops have been successfully siloed.
6. Silage can be used in summer and fall as a substitute for and to supplement pasture.
7. It has been conclusively proven that the silo effects a considerable saving in the cost of production of beef, mutton and milk.
8. The silo enables the farmer to keep more livestock, which promotes the rotation of crops and the preservation of the soil fertility.—PROF. C. H. HINMAN.

Veterinary Notes.

Bloody milk is caused by injury to or disease of the udder; also by functional derangement of the udder due to excitement in heat, eating of irritant plants, etc. In all cases a reduction in rations and the administration of a purgative dose of Glauber's or epsom salts is advisable. Milk sometimes be-

comes red tinged after standing a while. This later condition is due to the presence of a micro-organism that enters the milk after milking. Thorough attention to cleanliness and sterilization of milk utensils, will prevent the condition.

odors from the surrounding atmosphere, the presence of spoiled or rotting silage around the barn will almost invariably taint milk. The Illinois Experiment Station has made some quite careful experiments as to the effect of silage on milk. The results of these investigations have indicated that silage in no way tends to reduce the quality of milk. Prof. Wilbur J. Frazer in summing the matter up says:

"This is strong evidence that if the silage is of good quality and used in reasonable amounts, in connection with other feeds, it is one of the best feeds obtainable for dairy cows when pasture is not available. It must be remembered that in all of this work nothing but good silage was fed, and no spoiled silage was allowed to accumulate in or around the silo. When silage imparts a bad or disagreeable flavor to the milk produced from it, almost invariably the cause is that the silage has not been fed properly, or that spoiled silage has been used."

Pure-breds in Dairy.

When a man says that a good grade is as good to milk as a pure-bred I say "yes" but the only way to get that good grade is to raise her and that will take at least three generations of careful breeding and the use of very good sires and at the end of 10 or 15 years



SILOS OWNED BY W. H. BUTTERFIELD & SON, NEBRASKA.—THEY HAVE A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 2,000 TONS AND SAVED THE FIRM \$3,000 IN 1912.

comes red tinged after standing a while. This later condition is due to the presence of a micro-organism that enters the milk after milking. Thorough attention to cleanliness and sterilization of milk utensils, will prevent the condition.

Mastitis (inflammation of the udder) may often be induced in a cow by rough milking when the teats are sore or chapped. Chapped teats may be relieved by gently rubbing with vaseline before and after milking. Several applications of zinc ointment to sore teats, after cleaning them, will relieve most cases.

Cows lose their calves (abort) from a variety of causes. However, infectious abortion is very prevalent in the dairy herds of this country. For this reason, take no chances. Isolate immediately every cow as soon as she shows signs of impending abortion. When she aborts burn the calf and its membranes. Clean up and disinfect all discharges. Wash her hind parts with a 3% solution of creolin. Keep her out of the herd until all signs of discharges have disappeared.—San Francisco Veterinary College.

Silage and Milk.

The question is often asked whether silage does not have a tendency to taint the milk. There seems to be a general impression abroad that silage is an ill-smelling material and if fed to dairy cows the milk will be affected. When silage does impart a bad flavor to milk it is almost invariably due to the feeding of spoiled or improperly preserved silage. Since milk very readily absorbs

you still have a grade which, if you wish to sell, will bring the common grade price as you have nothing to show but your bare word as to how good the cow is bred, whereas for but a slight increase in the initial cost of the first dam and with the same careful breeding for the three generations you will have a pure-bred cow that will sell for two or three times as much as the grade for her pedigree will show just how well she is bred. If advantage is taken of the advanced registry at a slight extra cost, it will show you just how good a producer the cow and her dams are and she will sell herself without your word for anything.

Some five years ago, a young man started dairying with a good scrub dairy but became dissatisfied and gradually stocked up with a few pure-bred Holstein heifers. Today these two and three year old heifers are milking from 50 to 60 pounds per day and when fresh milked over 60 and 70 pounds per day with first and second calves. You could not make this young man believe that scrubs are just as good, for experience has taught him better. The only thing he is kicking about is that he didn't start with pure-breds at first and the reason he didn't was because he at first took advice of pessimists who had been and are still and probably always will be milking scrub cows.—O. L. PRINDLE, in Ohio Farmer.

The farmer most interested in his work will always accomplish more than the one who regards all he does as mere drudgery.

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 nickle 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.

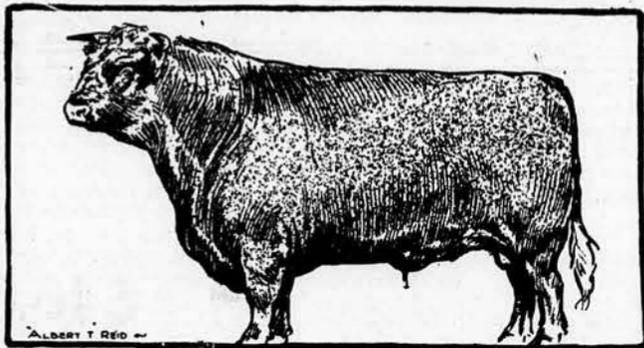
Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

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.



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

Try Kerosene.

Rub finger marks on doors with a clean piece of flannel dipped in kerosene and they will disappear, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Afterward wipe them with a cloth wrung out of hot water to take away the odor of oil. This is a better plan than using soap and water, as the oil does not destroy the paint. Kerosene will also be found excellent for cleaning varnished doors.

An easy way of cleaning vinegar cruets is to put baking soda in them, after they have been rinsed in clear water, and then fill the cruet with warm water. Use enough soda to make a strong solution. Let this stand for a few minutes, then pour off a part of the water and shake vigorously. If the soda water is strong enough the cruet will be clean in a few minutes and will be much clearer than if shot or sand had been used.

Seed Corn For Next Year

By EDWARD C. JOHNSON, K. S. A. C.

WHILE the immediate results of the present drouth on the corn crop are only too evident and the losses that have been sustained are very large, we are apt to overlook one thing that is of vital importance, and that is the question of seed for next year. There is many a corn field in the state which will not produce corn that can be used for seed, and some provisions must be made for the next corn crop. If seed is not provided this summer and fall, it will be necessary later to buy seed which has been shipped in from other states. This may or may not be good. It may be a variety not desired or it may be seed of mixed varieties. If it comes from far distant regions, it is not acclimated to the Kansas climate and soil and its use would bring further losses next year by an inferior crop. Then what is to be done? There are several things which may be done at present. In many counties there are occasional fields here and there which by reason of local rains, sub-irrigation, or more favorable conditions than in general will produce considerable seed. Owners of such fields should co-operate with their neighbors and provide as far as possible for seed for that locality. Such co-operation has already been planned in many localities in southeast Kansas on the recommendation of H. J. Bower, district demonstration agent, and is being planned in all the counties where demonstration agents are located.

Those also who were fortunate enough to have more seed than they needed last year and have kept the surplus and get no seed this year should take special care of this surplus and use it for the next crop. If there is no surplus and if no seed can be obtained from this year's crop, seed must be secured in another way. Last fall corn was in unusually mature and sound condition when harvested and put in the crib. Selection of seed from the crib is not advised in years when seed corn can be secured in other ways, but this year if there is corn left in the crib now and there is no surplus of selected seed left from last year, seed should be selected from the crib immediately and put in a place free from mice and other rodents and where it will be kept perfectly dry

when moisture does come. If there is no corn left in the crib, it will be worth the effort many times over to go around among the neighbors until some one is found who has corn in the crib from which seed can be selected. Then during the winter and the less busy season every ear should be tested for germination by the ordinary methods and all ears that germinate less than seventy-five per cent should be discarded. If it germinates better than seventy-five per cent, but falls short or one hundred per cent, it is far better to keep it and use it than to buy corn coming from localities where conditions are unlike those of the home locality.

It has been shown again and again by experiment stations and by farmers in actual practice that acclimated seed will produce far better crops than seed secured from localities where different conditions prevail, and therefore there is urgent need to look to the seed supply for next year right now.

Saving Labor in the Kitchen.

This subject should interest every farmer's wife. She owes it to herself to have as many labor-saving devices as can possibly be afforded. It is no worse for her husband to hoe corn by hand, when he can get a proper tool for five dollars, than it is for her to bend over a rubbing-board when a washing machine can be had for the same amount. Every dollar put into helpful household machinery means many dollars saved in doctor's bills. Such things are not expensive, nor do they need replacing often. For example, a food chopper costs less than a dollar, and will last for years; yet how many women still waste time, and break their backs over an old chopping bowl. It does not take \$25 to fit up a kitchen with nearly every little helpful device needed, and every farmer's wife should feel it her duty to have all these strength and time saving articles within her reach. In the multiplicity of daily tasks, the time for reading and study seems often sadly lacking. But it should be found, no matter what else has to go. Ten minutes with a good book will give food for uplifting thought the whole day.—Journal of Agriculture.

HOW TO BUILD CORN CRIBS And Granaries, With Blue Print Plans And Cost Estimates BOOK FREE



Save the price of a John Deere—The Sagless Elevator by the way you build your corn cribs. This book tells you how to do it. It has ten blue print plans covering the construction of corn cribs and granaries, showing the style of elevator to use with each one. It contains cost estimates for the various cribs and granaries, and furnishes a source of valuable information for the farmer. The John Deere—The Sagless Elevator is also fully illustrated and described. You will profit by reading this book and you can get it free. See below "How to Get Book."

John Deere—The Sagless Elevator

You Can Now Get a Sagless Steel Elevator

John Deere—The Sagless Elevator, is the first portable steel elevator to have turnbuckles on the truss rods so that you can keep the elevator from sagging.

You know how the power required increases when an elevator once starts to sag. Likewise you know what a strain sagging throws on the whole elevator, especially the bearings in the head and boot sections.

The John Deere, for the sagless feature alone—even if it didn't have all those other things of advantage—is worth your careful consideration.

The Sagless Feature

Four turnbuckles on the truss rods, together with extra strong section

connections make the John Deere a sagless elevator. Sections are triple-lapped, connected with fourteen bolts, banded with heavy iron bands and reinforced at the upper edge on the inside. That is one big advantage in having a John Deere—The Sagless Elevator.

You Get Many Other

desirable features on John Deere Elevators. These are illustrated and discussed in the John Deere—The Sagless Elevator book. (This book also illustrates and describes the John Deere Cypress Wood Elevator and the John Deere Tubular Steel Elevator for small grain—the only one of its kind.)



John Deere Plow Co. Moline, Illinois

The Only Sagless Steel Elevator Made

John Deere—The Sagless Elevator Ready for Work

How to Get Book To get "How to Build Corn Cribs" and a description of the John Deere Elevator line, ask us for book No. A 13

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TOPEKA, SEPTEMBER 8 to 13, 1913

"Look Into The Jayhawker State's Mirror"

The Most Comprehensive Exposition Ever Presented of KANSAS' Agricultural and Industrial Interests

\$40,000 — IN PREMIUMS AND SPEED — \$40,000

All The Desirable Features of Other Years—Together With New and Instructive Attractions

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 Acts.
Five Days' Racing with Free Acts and Band Concerts
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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.

Patterson's Shows on the Midway. The Fair at Topeka is in a class with the big State Fairs of the Western country. Every Day a Big One. This Fair is Chartered by the State of Kansas and receives from the State the same recognition financially as any fair in Kansas.

T. A. Borman, Pres.
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Special Service on all Railroads

H. L. Cook, Secretary
Topeka, Kansas

PLAN YOUR VACATION AT THE STATE FAIR, TOPEKA---SEPTEMBER 8 to 13, 1913

More Rye

Rye serves the double purpose of a cover crop or a grain crop. In either case it pays to use the right kind of fertilizer on it—the kind that contains enough Potash to balance the phosphate. The mixtures we have told you to use on wheat are suitable for rye, but the

POTASH

may be even higher, since rye uses more Potash than wheat.

Use from 200 to 400 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 6 to 8 per cent. of potash.

If your dealer does not carry potash salts, write us for prices stating amount wanted, and ask for free book on "Fall Fertilizers." It will show you how to save money and increase profits in your fertilizer purchases. **Potash Pays.**

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LIVE STOCK



A good gasoline engine is almost a necessity on the average farm.

The American Poland China Record has appropriated \$3,600 for supplemental prizes at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

All wire fences should be well grounded every few hundred feet. Much live stock lost by lightning will be saved by this practice.

"Fairs and Expositions are timekeepers that register the state or nation's progress from time to time. Their mission in the educational world is apparent to all who will but give them their just dues."

Silage is good stuff for steers, hogs, chickens, calves, and, of course, for dairy cattle. Fall in line, give your stock what they naturally crave and need during the long winter months. Build a silo. Feed silage. Hustle, for now is the time to build. Filling season is nigh upon you.

The cattle barns which were destroyed on the Hutchinson State Fair Grounds by the disastrous fire which occurred July 15, are practically rebuilt at the present time. The contract was let for new cattle barns immediately after the fire. These new barns are ample in size and will be very convenient for those showing cattle at this fair.

Our subscriber A. J. P. of Ottawa County, writes us for advice concerning the introduction of mule foot hogs into that section. His idea seems to be that something new would be more attractive in that country. The mule foot hog is comparatively new and has no special claim to merit over the well established breeds that have already become popular. It was originally claimed that this mule foot hog was immune to cholera. This claim, however, has been demonstrated to be without foundation. In our judgment it would be better to select some breed of hogs for which there is already a well established demand in that county instead of trying to introduce something new.

Our subscriber C. E. of Clay County, Kansas, wants to know what price he must get for hogs in order to profitably feed them 75 cent wheat. As already stated in our columns, wheat can be very successfully fed to hogs. It will produce almost as much pork when properly fed, a scorn. It must be ground in order to give the best results. Owing to the fact that it tends to become pasty, it is best to have a little ground corn to mix with it to overcome this stickiness. In order to get the very best results the addition of a little tankage of meat meal not to exceed five per cent of the whole ration of tankage, would be of advantage. With a combination of this kind, 75 cent wheat should be profitable fed to 6-cent hogs. It is not very likely that hogs will go any where near this low under present conditions.

Rye For Hog Feed.

Our subscriber J. K. of Jewell County, Kansas, asks whether he should sell rye at \$1.25 per bushel and buy shorts at \$1.10 per hundred weight, or get the rye ground and feed it to his growing pigs in connection with tankage. At \$1.25 per bushel rye would bring about \$2.00 per hundred weight. In actual feeding value it is very little, if any, superior to good shorts. The crushing or grinding would add some to this cost, probably amounting to as much as it would cost to haul the rye to market.

E. C., one of our subscribers in Barton County, is planning to feed out his hogs with wheat and wishes to know what proportion of ground wheat, corn and oil meal should be fed for best results. These hogs have good alfalfa pasture. He states corn is worth 85 cents per bushel, wheat 77 cents and oil meal \$2.25 per hundred. Wheat, as has already been stated in our columns, has a value very close to corn for feeding. In fact, for young, growing hogs, it is more nearly a perfect diet than corn alone. Since it is inclined to be sticky when ground, it is necessary to add some corn meal to it to overcome

this tendency. I would suggest a ration made up of about 80 pounds of wheat meal, 15 pounds of corn meal and 5 pounds of oil meal. In my opinion, meat meal or tankage would be a little more economical to use than oil meal, although it is higher in price. Tankage contains fully twice as much digestible protein as the oil meal, while only about half as much need be fed to give the same results.

Importance of Stock Water.

A season such as we are just passing through should be a warning to every man handling stock in any considerable numbers to establish a thoroughly reliable water supply. A thoroughly dependable water supply is an absolutely essential of every good live stock farm. It would seem that the tendency has been too much in the past to depend upon luck or circumstances in a great many cases to supply water for cattle and other stock. In a dry season such as this it would be a good proposition to dig or drill some deeper and better wells and make arrangements to have a never failing supply of water so that when another such season should come there would be no necessity for sacrificing stock because of the lack of water. Probably more cattle have been rushed to the market through the failure of water than for any other reason. Hardly a year passes but some farmers experience a shortage of water at some time. Where reliable wells cannot be secured carefully constructed ponds should be made.

How to Rear a Colt.

The present value of the country's horses is greater than the value of all the cereal crops.

The draft horse is assuredly the farm horse. To rear the right kind in the right way the farmer should give especial attention to the colt's feed.

While the colt, by inheritance, has a natural tendency to become as heavy in bone and muscle as his sire and dam, he can attain that result only by having an abundance of bone-and-muscle-forming feed during his growing period. At no time does he make such rapid gains as during his first year. It certainly is a short sighted policy to restrict his food supply during this period. We think nothing of putting 60 or 70 bushels of corn into a steer to put him on the market at \$80 or \$90, and yet we see well bred draft foals, which, if properly developed, would bring at the same age twice as much money as the steer, roughing it around the straw stacks and yards, receiving nothing except cheap, rough feed all winter. This effort to economize can result only in disappointment and loss.

A bucket of fresh water should be kept accessible to the colt. At the age of a month he usually will begin to nibble a little grain. Crushed or ground oats are most suitable at this time, later using whole oats with a little bran. Alfalfa hay should be in reach at all times, and as the colt grows older he should have all the grain he will clean up. A small yard with a high fence of woven wire is almost necessary, as the colt must have an abundance of exercise. Where two or three colts are run together results are better than where only one is kept. If fed and handled in this way the colt can be weaned when five or six months old with hardly any check in growth.

GIVE IT ALFALFA.

Through the first winter the weanling should have about all the grain he will clean up. Wherever alfalfa is available, give him the very best and brightest on the place. There is no better muscle and bone-making feed. He must have some grain. Young drafters cannot be properly developed without it. If stunted or starved during the first year, no amount of good feed and care later will make the animal what he should have been if properly fed as a weanling.

The second year he should go to pasture. Some grain may be necessary depending upon the nature and quality of the pasture supplied. His feet should be looked after carefully, as bad faults may develop if they are allowed to go uncared for. The heels should be kept level and the toes short.

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POULTRY

When making a purchase of stock, buy the best that you can afford; it will pay you in the end. It is a hard matter to build up a good strain from inferior birds, but it is an easy matter to keep going, after you once get a start with good stock, provided you breed properly. Get a few birds, but get them from some one who has a good strain. Some people may scoff at this idea of the strain counting for so much, but it has been proven that some of the so-called egg-layers have so run out that they have laid but very few eggs during the year, while others of the same breed have gone way beyond the 200 mark. Even some of the heavier breeds of a good strain have laid over 250 eggs per year. Strain does count, and don't get fooled into the belief that a Leghorn is a Leghorn, and a Wyandotte a Wyandotte, and that strain doesn't count, for strain does count and counts big.

Much has been said as to the necessity of careful culling of the growing stock, but there are many who do not see its bearing upon the future of their own flocks and also of poultry in general. The very first thing to be definitely settled is that all that lack vigor in its most positive form must be ruthlessly set aside for the market. The second thing of importance, even in breeding for utility purposes, is to save only those birds that conform in a good degree to the requirements of the standard. A third matter that needs more attention than is usually given, is in reference to the egg producing qualities of the ancestry. For use as utility breeders, no birds of either sex should be selected whose mothers were not positively known as good layers, and if a bird in her pullet year proves to be an exceptionable egg producer, she should be kept over for a second year, and if that also proves satisfactory, she should be given still another year in which to leave the impress of her quality upon another generation. Only by such a careful process of selection will it ever be possible for the individual poultryman to develop a strain of fowls of extreme vigor, that are fairly true to their breed requirements, and that will be exceptionally good egg producers. From this it will be seen how necessary it is to cull closely and continuously, throwing out all birds that are even a little short of the ideal we have set for a choice lot of birds.

While it is natural for each breeder to praise his own variety of fowls and to think there is no other kind to equal them, it is well not to be overconfident and not to praise them to the disparagement of every other breed. These remarks are prompted by reading the fulsome praise of several new breeds of fowl that are now being boomed. The secretary of a certain specialty club thus writes of his breed: "In type and purpose they are distinctively an egg-laying breed, it being the universal and unanimous testimony of all who are acquainted with them that they will produce more large white eggs in exchange for a less quantity of food than any other known breed or variety," and much more to the same effect. Yet this breed of fowls was represented by a pen at the Storrs National Egg-Laying Contest, and at the end of four months and a half of the contest this pen had never laid an egg, and were the only pen of all other breeds that had not laid an egg. Now, if you are now ready to chase some of them on the extravagant representations of those who are booming them. Of another breed that is having quite a boom these days, we know of parties who have sent for several settings of eggs for hatching purposes, and have succeeded in getting only two or three chicks out of several settings of eggs, and these few are not likely to live. So beware of extravagant praise of any breed of fowl, and especially the new breeds. And don't over-praise your own breed and run down every other breed. It won't pay you or your neighbor in the long run.

To Experiment For Eggs on Oregon Farms.

Poultry breeding for egg yield is the object of experiment No. 201 of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment League. There probably is nothing which will do more to advance the poultry industry and increase the profits of production than systematic breeding of this kind.

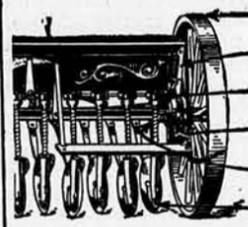
Undoubtedly 25 or 50 per cent of the hens in most farm flocks do not lay



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enough eggs to pay for their keep. The trap-nest is the only thing, so far as known, that will demonstrate this and will tell which hens do the laying. If a farmer in each county joins the league, trap-nests a flock, and then saves the best for breeding purposes, his neighbors would come to him for eggs for hatching and for cockerels from the best layers in his flock and it would not be long before every farmer in the county had stock bred from good layers.

The league promises to make three separate experiments. In the first a three months' record of the eggs laid by each hen in the flock is kept. In the second a similar record for six months is kept, and in the third a whole year's record. It is best, if possible, to start the experiments at the beginning of the laying year, and to use pullets. The work may begin when the flock begins laying. November 1st is a good time to start a year's record, or it may start October 1st, or December 1st.

In the first three months the early

fall and winter layers may be picked out. Those will be the kind to breed from rather than others which, though they may lay as many eggs in the year do so in the season when eggs are cheaper.

A six months' record will show fairly well which are the more profitable hens. At the end of that time there could be a weeding out or killing off of the poorest layers. Some will do pretty well for six months, but will fall short in twelve months, so they may be removed from the flocks when the end of the year shows conclusively which were the poor producers.

The remaining fowls would be those which had made a good year's record. The best of these should be selected for the breeding flock, and the pullets hatched from their eggs trap-nested the year after. Those who wish to build trap nests like those originated at the Oregon Agricultural College may obtain a bulletin showing how they are made, together with blanks for keeping egg

records, by writing to the extension division of the college.

The Ultra Rich.

Mrs. Richly had recently purchased a suburban estate and was entertaining a poor relation who remarked:

"What splendid fowls! Do they lay well?"

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Moth, with the larvæ and eggs, may be quickly and utterly banished from furniture, furs, woollens, etc., without any damage to the article. Put clear benzine into a small flower sprinkler, and saturate the article thoroughly. The benzine will dry in a few hours, and its odor disappear. The moths will not return. Furs and woolen clothing should be packed in a tightly-covered box as soon as they are sprinkled.



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Shredded red cabbage and white celery, cut fine, make a very popular salad. Sprinkle the top of the salad with a tablespoonful of minced onions and dress with oil and vinegar.

To mend glass articles, take five parts of gelatin to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime. Cover the broken edges with this and press together; then place in the sunlight. The mended article will not come apart even if washed in boiling water, nor will the breaks show.

The Teething Baby.

Dear Editor: There is one thing I can do well—take care of babies. I have four children—never had a cross baby or a sick one. They are remarkably strong and have perfect health. When I see so many mothers worn out with fretful babies I wish I could help them.

I have talked with a number of educated physicians who say that it is almost always a matter of diet. The digestive juice that acts on starches is never present until the age of two years. I am anxious that mothers everywhere will understand this and for this reason am sending you the enclosed article. If it will be the means of giving any Kansas child a better stomach and a clearer brain, I shall be rewarded.

A great deal of the discomforts and disorders the average baby experiences during teething would be avoided if the mothers could be made to realize the need of a careful diet for the baby. A child under two cannot digest a food that contains starch, yet most babies are fed starchy foods at a much earlier age. I have frequently seen babies not more than five or six months old fed mashed potatoes and gravy, cornstarch and ice cream. They are the ones who have teething troubles and "summer complaint" which the child allowed nothing but milk and water the first year, escapes. The second year's food should consist of fruit juices, oatmeal, milk, graham crackers, chicken broth, beef juice and non-starchy breakfast foods with cream and sugar.

Potatoes and other vegetables should not be given until the third year. The child thus cared for will not only escape childish disorders but will have a fair chance for a future free from the usual ailments.—PEARL CHENOWETH, Jennings, Kan.



No. 6237—Stylish Bathing Suit. This design is suitable for either misses or women. The design is simple, with separate bloomers and bathing cap. The outer dress is gathered in at the waist and held by a wide belt. While the closing is at the left side of the front. Taffetas, surah, brilliantine and flannel are used for bathing suits and embroidery and fancy bussons for trimming. The pattern, 6237, is cut in sizes 30 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for the suit 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and for the cap 1/2 yard of 27 or 36-inch material and 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



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TO TRADE FOR LAND IN ARKANSAS. 320 acres 9 miles north of Dodge City, Kansas; 90 acres in cultivation, new house 16x28. 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 100 - Commerce Building, Phone No. 2 - Dodge City, Kansas.

VIRGINIA OFFERS fertile farm lands at \$15 to \$50 per acre. Ideal fruit and grazing land at \$5 to \$15 per acre. Abundant rainfall, long growing season, nearness to World's best markets, mild and delightful climate, educational advantages and great promise for the future.

VIRGINIA WANTS 10,000 young and industrious practical farmers to occupy and cultivate the vacant farms and help reduce the cost of living. Write at once to VA. LAND IMMIGRATION BUREAU, G. Gale Block, Dr. W. J. Quick, General Manager, Roanoke, Va.

TWO OZARK FARMS FOR SALE. Scanlan Farm—1380 acre ranch, located eight miles north of Newburg, on the Gasconade river. There are 300 acres of fine valley land in cultivation, about 800 acres under good fence, mostly woven wire, with two bars above. It is well crossed fenced, has several tenant houses, and considerable of the timber land thinned out and seeded to blue grass. It has a fine lot of tie and saw timber, and the rough timber is the very best blue grass land in the country. There is running creek, the Gasconade river and numerous springs, furnishing the best of water for stock on all parts of the farm. Price, \$15,000 per acre.

Hoke Farm—240 acres, 10 miles south of Rolla, on county road, about 140 acres in cultivation, good orchard, chicken house, 2-story frame house, barns, balance house, sheds, well and cistern, fenced and cross fences; a splendid stock farm. Price, \$20,000 per acre. B. H. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

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PATENTS

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FIELD NOTES

The American Royal. The American Royal Live Stock Show—the fifteenth annual Royal—will be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards October 6-11, 1913. The four beef grades of cattle—Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway, Aberdeen Angus—form the foundation of the show, which is primarily a breeders' event, designed to promote the interests of and maintain the standards of the breeding industry. For many years the draft horse breeders have participated, this year Percherons, Clydesdales and Shires having classes, and Clydesdales are always present. The swine division again has four breeds, Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Poland China. The sheep division has five breeds, Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford. There will be a division for poultry, from pigeons to turkeys. The contest in judging by students will open the show.

So highly valued are the premiums of this national show, that each year new organizations of breeders seek to gain admission. The striking new division this year is one for dairy cattle.

The night shows, opening with parade of prize winning live stock, having special features and light harness and saddle horse events, will be held four nights.

The sales of breeding cattle will be held as follows: Aberdeen-Angus, Tuesday, October 7. Shorthorns, Wednesday, October 8. Herefords, Thursday, October 9. Galloways, Friday, October 10. Jerseys, Saturday, October 11.

The Motorcycle as a Family Car. Most of the pleasures of the automobile without high cost of upkeep and the need of a special building for housing, are two leading reasons which are placing motorcycles on thousands of farms. One sees almost as many motorcycles carrying two people, as one these days. The use of the motorcycle as a family vehicle has grown with great rapidity. Women who have made thousands of miles seated upon the extra seats of their husband's or sweet-heart's powerful two-wheel steed, say the heart's powerful two-wheel steed, say the sensation is more exhilarating than auto-mobiling, while all the benefits of enjoying the outdoor air, viewing the beauties of nature and visiting points out of the range of usual methods of travel, are added.

Women too, are taking to riding the motorcycle. This is especially true in the case of the Excelsior Autocycle in which the control is centered in the handle bars. The control can always be kept on the handle bars, a feature which inspires confidence in the most timid rider. It is getting to be no unusual sight in certain parts of the country to see entire families scooting along the road on motorcycles. During the day, the man can use his machine in his work while the women can visit her neighbors as easily and quickly as though they lived a city block or two away. Many farmers keep a motorcycle for much the same use as the road horse and buggy was once reserved for road use when the teams were busy. It is decidedly convenient to have a motorcycle ready to carry its rider as fast as he cares to go, at a cost so small that it is scarcely worth mentioning.

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; 3 cents a word for two weeks; 2 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address enclosed. 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, Bush-ton, Kan.

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

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN AND wife to work on a farm near Kansas City. Farm equipped for drying and chicken raising. References required. Address, E. P. Adams, Gashland, Mo.

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.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO MEN and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacation. Steady work. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands of appointments coming. Write immediately for full particulars and list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-85, Rochester, N. Y.

SNAPPY EXCHANGES. TELL ME YOUR wants. Karges, Bennington, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

SPLENDID QUARTER SECTION FOR sale in northeast Kansas. Close to town. Well improved. Owner leaving country. No agents. Answer "X" Kansas Farmer.

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.

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS FARMS— Benton County. Ideal climate. Good crops as usual. Map and prices free. Write Behart Land Co., Cave Springs, Ark.

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.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—POSITION ON FARM BY man with family. Dept. R—in care of Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

CROP REPORTERS WANTED—WILL pay for monthly reports. For particulars address, B. Wermuth, 45 Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.

ROSE LAWN FARM KHARKOF WHEAT. Pure graded seed \$1.20 per bu., L. O. B. McPherson. Sample free. Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

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

GASOLINE PLOW—JUST THE THING for small farm; 15 H. P. gasoline engine and set of engine plows, as good as new. Only plowed 100 a. Will sell cheap or trade for young cattle. Address "Gasoline Plow," care this office.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, TEST 62. sacked, L. O. B. on board car for \$1.10 per bushel. V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. FANCY ALFALFA seed for sale. Fine quality, non-irrigated seed, no weeds. \$8.25 per bu. Write for samples. Horney Bros., Neodesha, Kan.

GOOD ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE AT \$8.00 per bu.; just threshed at M. E. Butler's. R. R. No. 2, Belle Plaine, Kan. Send for samples.

FOR SALE—BUY THE BEST HOME- grown alfalfa seed \$8.00 per bushel. Send for free sample. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

BEE SUPPLIES.

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

HONEY.

FOR HONEY FROM HIVE DIRECT TO you, write A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

NEW, PURE, EXTRACTED HONEY, two cans of 60 lbs. each \$9.50. Special prices on 10-can lots. Broken comb honey, 2 cans of 60 lbs. each, \$11.00. J. M. Ruyter, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE YEARNING RAMS FOR sale. E. E. Hazen, Hawatha, Kan.

POULTRY.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. MARCH hatched cockerels; reasonable. Blanche Miller, Route 1, Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTONS; 33 hens, 5 cocks. Fine quality. Rose Lawn Poultry Farm, Beaver Crossing, Nebr.

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

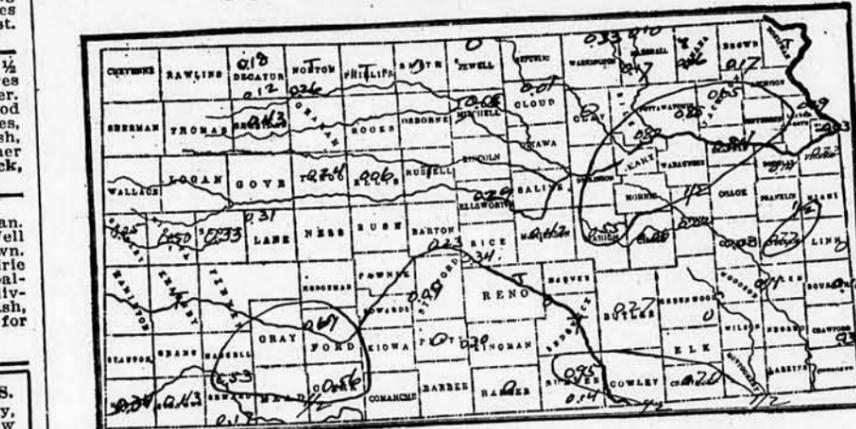
DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS FOR SALE— Heel workers and farm raised. E. L. Dolan, Platte City, Mo.

AUSTRALIA.

SPECIAL LAND SEEKER'S EXCUR- sion next November to Victoria, Australia. Early reservation of berths desired. Reduced steamship passages and free rail travel for inspection. Government of Victoria wants settlers and offers unusual opportunities. Land suitable to all requirements; exceptional terms. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, government representative (from Victoria), Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23



Rain Chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau. UNITED STATES WEATHERS OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Corn being cut and stored in silos. Fair crop on river bottom lands. Cooler weather and light showers latter part of week.

Anderson—Water scarce. Cutting corn and filling silos.

Barton—Farmers preparing ground for seeding.

Bourbon—Week ended cool. Corn will make good crop. Peaches, grapes and watermelons fine.

Butler—Cooler. Dry weather continues. Chase—Corn being shocked or put in silos. Very little grain in it.

Clay—Farmers cutting corn and filling silos.

Cloud—Some wheat land being plowed. Drouth continues.

Coffey—Water is getting to be a serious proposition.

Crawford—Very dry but not so warm. Ground too dry for fall sowing.

Decatur—Some rain. Farmers are filling their silos.

Doniphan—Heavy local showers on the nineteenth.

Douglas—Cooler this week. Considerable stock being shipped on account of the shortage of water. Some tree dying from dry weather.

Leavenworth—Drouth continues. Digging late potatoes.

Marion—Most of the corn cut. No general rains. Some creeks dry. Still plenty of water in wells.

Marshall—Farmers plowing. Prairie hay and pasture will be light. Corn will make nothing but fodder.

Mitchell—All feed drying up. Alfalfa seed making a good yield.

Norton—Local rains but not sufficient to relieve conditions materially. Grass very dry. Stock doing fairly well.

Nemaha—Wheat threshing done, alfalfa nearly finished—yield of alfalfa seed about 2 bushels per acre. Corn a failure.

Ottawa—Some relief from the heat last two days but no rain. Heat has been intense.

Phillips—Another hot, dry week. Threshing about over. Cutting fodder and building silos.

Pratt—Hot and dry.

Reno—Corn cutting in full blast. Many new silos going up. Fourth cutting of alfalfa over; very light crop.

Rice—About every farmer is cutting corn.

Russell—Dust storm today. A very dry and hot week.

Scott—Showers of Thursday night while light in Scott City were heavy in south and eastern part of the county and was fine for late crops.

Sedgwick—Drouth unbroken. It is feared many trees are dead.

Seward—Will be some broom corn and plenty of roughness to winter the stock.

Shelburne—Farmers busy cutting corn and prairie hay. Will have plenty of roughness for the winter.

Stevens—Several small showers helped crops along. Good rain badly needed. Farmers preparing land for wheat.

Washington—Farmers have nearly all gotten their corn cut. As yet very little plowing done.

Is a 200 to 300 lb. Hog worth 50¢?



Then why not save your hogs from Cholera? You can thus avoid heavy losses!

De Vaux Cholera Antitoxin

Booklet FREE

Cures sick hogs and immune healthy ones. It is the only successful hog cholera remedy known. Not an experiment. Successful for 16 years.

SPECIAL OFFER—Complete outfit, including syringe and enough Antitoxin to immunize 30 hogs, \$15.00. Don't delay. Write NOW!

Booklet Free, with simple instructions and letters from farmers showing wonderful results. Address: F. H. DE VAUX ANTITOXIN CO., Dept. C, 4726 Prairie Ave., Chicago

FIELD NOTES

Dana D. Shuck is offering fall and spring gilts, bred or open, sired by Model Chief by Chief's Perfection, he by Ohio Chief. This is a splendid offering and if you are in the market for fall or spring gilts it would certainly pay you to write Mr. Shuck at Burr Oak, Kan., and learn more about these pigs.

I. S. Young of Stahl, Mo., who owns one of the extra good herds of big type Poland Chinas, claims Nov. 10 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Young breeds the kind with size and quality and his offering Nov. 10 will be one of the best of the season.

J. S. Kennedy of Blockton, Ia., will have one of the best offerings of Chester White hogs in his annual fall sale Oct. 16 that breeders will have a chance to buy this year. His catalog will be ready Sept. 15. Get your order in now. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

H. Fesenmeyer's Record Sale.
The sale of big type Polands held by H. Fesenmeyer of Clarinda, Iowa, Aug. 12 was a record breaker. The 47 head sold averaged \$124 per head, twenty-seven spring pigs averaged \$91 per head, 14 boar pigs sired by A. Wonder averaged \$113 per head, 10 sows bred to A. Wonder averaged \$205 per head. The top price for a pig was \$305. The top price for a tried sow was \$400, for a yearling sow sired by Mr. Fesenmeyer's herd boar, Big Joe and bred to A. Wonder.



COL. LAFE BURGER.

The above likeness is that of Col. Lafe Burger, the genial auctioneer of Wellington, Kan. Colonel Burger has been selling live stock and real estate for more than 15 years and has made a great success of his business. He has the reputation of always getting the high dollar. If you have not engaged an auctioneer for your next sale, it might pay you to write Colonel Burger and arrange a date. Please note his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Wells Starts Card.

This week's issue contains the announcement of R. P. Wells, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder, located at Formoso in Jewell County, Kansas. Mr. Wells offers at popular prices a choice lot of fall gilts bred and open. They are the big, growthy sort and are sired by Mr. Wells' great breeding boar, Fats Chief, a grandson of the noted Tatarax. Those of the gilts that are in pig are bred to Buddy O. K. Mr. Wells also offers a fine lot of spring boars and gilts. Mr. Wells is one of the good breeders of the state and his stock always makes good. When writing kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Twenty Yearling Duroc Gilts.

With this issue Richard Ruthgeb at Pleasant Green, Mo., starts a card offering twenty fall yearling Duroc gilts bred for Sept. and Oct. litters at the low price of \$35. They are well grown out and of the choicest of blood lines and a bargain at this price. Any farmer or breeder can use one or two of these gilts and make money raising hogs for the market. Don't let these bargains go by without giving it a second thought. They will be sold quick at these prices. Just send your check or draft and tell Mr. Ruthgeb to send you a good one. He is reliable and you can trust him to fill your order. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Thirty-five Immune Boars.

In his advertisement which appears this week J. L. Griffiths offers 35 top Poland China boars for thirty days at special prices ranging from \$25 to \$35. These boars were farrowed the last of February and March, and are out of as large sows as can be found in any herd anywhere. They are nearly all out of mature sows, many of them weighing when in condition, 700 pounds. These sows came, or are directly descended, from the biggest and best Iowa stock. Every pig offered is absolutely immune from cholera. Some of these boars were sired by Big Bone Pete bred in Iowa, a son of Big Bone. Others are by A Wonder Jumbo one of Iowa's noted boars,

some by Long King's Best, H. B. Walters' great boar. These young boars are bred just like boars that are selling in Iowa for \$75 and \$100, and besides this any Kansas buyer saves considerable on express and buys immunity from cholera. Mr. Griffiths has sold boars for several years but never before has he had such a great lot to select from. Now is the time to buy at the low dollar and get the very best. Visit this great herd if possible, but feel absolutely safe in sending check with first letter.

Harriman Bros. Offer Herd Bulls.

In this issue will be found ad of the Harriman Bros. at Pilot Grove, Mo., offering six pure Scotch Bulls for sale. They are royally bred and are up to the standard of the Harriman Bros. herd. It will be remembered that three years ago the Harriman Bros. made one of the best sales of Shorthorn cattle made in central Missouri. Some of the best herd bulls in service in Kansas today came from the Harriman Bros. herd. They have one of the best breeding herds of cows in Missouri. They are of the low down, broad head, blocky kind of cattle that most breeders are trying to produce. Whether you want a herd bull, just to grade your cattle or place at the head of a pure-bred herd, the Harriman Bros. is the place to buy. The price will be made right. If you buy from this herd you can make no mistake.

With this issue John A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., offers spring boars and gilts for sale. The writer called at the Reed farm a short time ago and found some of the largest and best Duroc pigs that he had seen this year. They have the style, stretch and finish. Mr. Reed knows how to feed as all the pigs on the farm show good care and they are all large and thrifty. If you want some new blood, please read the ad in this issue. The blood lines are Tatarax, B. & C's Col., Nabr. Wonder, and other good breeding. Mr. Reed is a reliable breeder and you can make no mistake in dealing with him. The herd boar now used in the herd is a son of B. & C's Co. and is proving a sure breeder of good useful hogs. Don't fail to read ad and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.

Under provisions of Chapter No. 222, Laws of 1907, the Grain Grading Commission appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call at the Governor's office in Topeka, Kansas, on the 29th day of July, 1913, and established the following grades of grain, to be known as Kansas Grades, to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1913.

- A. T. RODGERS, Beloit, Kan.
- J. B. NICHOLSON, Topeka, Kan.
- A. C. BAILEY, Kinsley, Kan.
- Grain Grading Commission.

RULE 1.

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

RULE 2.

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

RULE 3.

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

RULE 4.

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

RULE 5.

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

RULE 6.

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

RULE 7.

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

RULE 8.

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

RULE 9.

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

RULE 10.

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

NOTICE.

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

GEO. B. ROSS, Chief Inspector.

KANSAS TURKEY WHEAT.

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

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

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

HARD WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Dark Hard—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not more than ten per cent yellow hard, and shall

weigh not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

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

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

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

RULE GOVERNING DARK AND YELLOW HARD WHEAT.

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

HARD WINTER WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

RED WINTER WHEAT.

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

No. 2 Red Winter—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and well cleaned; may contain not more than eight per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

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

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

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN HARD SPRING WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

SPRING WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

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

DURUM (MARCARONI) WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC COAST RED AND WHITE WHEAT.

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

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

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

RYE.

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

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

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

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

OATS.

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

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

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

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

RED OATS.

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

MIXED OATS.

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

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

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

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

STANDARD WHITE OATS.

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

BARLEY.

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

No. 2 Barley—Shall be sound, dry and of good color, and weigh forty-six pounds per bushel.

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

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

SPELTZ.

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

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

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

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

CORN.

The following maximum limits shall govern all inspection and grading of corn:

GRADE—	Percentage of moisture	Percentage of broken grains	Percentage of dirt and foreign matter	Percentage of rotten, excluded or burned	Percentage of shriveled or broken
No. 1.....	15	1	1	1	1
No. 2.....	16	5	3	1	3
No. 3.....	19	10	4	1	4
No. 4.....	22

WHITE CORN.

No. 1 White Corn—Shall be pure, white corn and sweet.

No. 2 White Corn—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 3 White Corn—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 4 White Corn—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but shall include tough, musty and damaged corn.

YELLOW CORN.

No. 1 Yellow Corn—Shall be pure yellow corn, and sweet.

No. 2 Yellow Corn—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 3 Yellow Corn—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 4 Yellow Corn—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

MIXED CORN.

No. 1 Mixed Corn—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 2 Mixed Corn—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 3 Mixed Corn—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 4 Mixed Corn—Shall be corn of various colors, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

KAFIR CORN.

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

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

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

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

RED KAFIR CORN.

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

MIXED KAFIR CORN.

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

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

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

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

MILK MAIZE.

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

No. 2 Milk Maize—Shall be milk maize that is sound, dry and clean.

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

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

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

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain. The same to take effect on and after August 1, 1913, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

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

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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 big-type Poland Chinas 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.

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 boars, of March farrow, for sale at \$20.00. These are absolutely equal 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.)

ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

50 head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd header and herd sows prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Giant Wonder—by A Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick. A. J. ERHART & SON, Beeler, Kansas.

CLINE'S POLAND CHINAS.

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

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, sired by Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal, out of my best sows. Prices reasonable. Write me. L. V. O'KEEFE, Stillwell, Kansas.

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. Sired 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 Major Zim by Major B sows carrying the blood and mostly daughters of Gold Metal and Model Look by Grand Look. Choice spring pigs, express prepaid, \$20 each until further notice. O. B. CLEMETSON, Holton, Kansas.

BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

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

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. P. M. ANDERSON, Lathrop, Mo.

225 REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE.

Thirty-two sows bred for summer and fall; 20 fall gilts, bred or open; six fall boars, tops from fall crop; 135 spring pigs. Both big and medium type. Sell at reasonable prices with big discounts on several head. J. D. WILLFONG, Zeandale, Kan. Ten miles east of Manhattan.

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

POLAND CHINAS

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS

One extra yearling red Scotch bull that we intended to show, sired by Whirlwind by Captain Archer, he is out of one of our best cows, a daughter of Barmpton Knight. This young bull is good enough to head any herd. We also offer our yearling herd boar A's Big Orange, and 25 young boars. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

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

OUTSTANDING FALL BOAR FOR SALE.

Four under yearling boars, last sons of Mastery, the great Expansive and Mogul bred boar. One an outstanding prize winner for fall fairs at \$100. Also some spring boar pigs priced to go quick at only \$12.00 each. F. A. TRIPP & SONS, Meriden, Kansas.

Gritter's Surprise Fall Boars For Sale.

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

H. G. Nash's Big Boned Polands

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

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mowboars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

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. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kansas.

GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

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

ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.

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

Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

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

TEN BIG FALL POLAND BOARS.

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

STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also Hereford cattle and standard-bred horses for sale. STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

WE WILL PAY EXPRESS ON PIGS.

Sixty choice Poland China spring pigs at \$20 each for choice, express prepaid, for the next thirty days. Can furnish pairs. HOWARD R. AMES, Maple Hill, Kan.

THIRTY POLAND PIGS

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

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

DUROC JERSEYS

BIG-TYPE DUROCS.

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

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

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. DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo. Priced right.

DUROC JERSEYS

Tattarrax Herd Durocs

For Sale—12 head of tried sows and mature gilts, bred to Tattarrax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Tat's Top, for September litters. Prices reasonable. Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad—Dandy Model's litter brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced reasonable. W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

FALL and SPRING BOARS

Fall and spring gilts bred or open sired by Model Chief by Chief's Perfection, he by Ohio Chief. Write for prices. DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS.

20 yearling gilts bred for Sept and Oct. farrow, sired by my three herd boars, Joe Cannon, Fountain Valley Prize and New Lebanon Coker. \$35 for choice. Want to sell quick. 20 spring boars priced reasonable. Richard Ruthgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.

DUROC March Boars \$12 and up, by Model

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

CLEAR CREEK DUROCS

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

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.

Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M's Col. 111095. E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS

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

THIRTY EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED DUROC SOWS AND GILTS.

Extra good ones, Popular strains. Sired by Kansas Kruger and College Lad. Bred for August and September farrow to Isenbeg's Choice. Can ship over four roads. J. A. WISHAR, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice fall gilts sired by Tats Chief bred to Buddy O. K.; also open fall gilts and spring boars. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kansas.

GRIFFITH DUROCS.

March and April pigs, \$15 each, pairs and trios not related. Large, growthy, sired by Goldfinch Jr. 2d, dam by Goldie S. Write at once or come and see my herd. H. T. GRIFFITH, Reading, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Headquarters For Herd Bulls.

In this issue John R. Tomson of Dover, Kan., starts a card offering to the trade a few choice herd bulls. For years the Tomson herd has been headquarters for herd bulls and John R. Tomson is still keeping up the standard of breeding only very choice Scotch cattle. During the past year the trade has drawn heavily on Mr. Tomson's herd for herd bulls and he only has now to offer a number of extra good calves 10 to 15 months old. They are well grown out and are now ready for light service. Please read and write Mr. Tomson your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Jno. T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan., advertises again this week his splendid herd of Jersey cattle. This is not a public sale. All the stock is to be sold by private treaty. They are all in splendid condition and absolutely healthy. Nearly all of the cows are bred to his herd bull, Noble Peer of Oakland. This bull carries 75 per cent of the same blood as the famous prize winner, Noble Peer, sold as a yearling for \$3,000. Mr. Higgins writes that those interested had better catch the first train out if they expect to get some of these high class Jersey cattle.

Amcoats Has Boars and Bulls.

S. B. Amcoats changes his advertising this week to include four red Scotch Short-horn bulls. These bulls are extra choice and are ready for service. They have had good care and are in splendid breeding form. Twenty-five big, strong spring boars are also offered and a like number of gilts. Very reasonable prices are being made and nothing but first class individuals sent out on mail orders.

S. S. Smith Writes as Follows:

Without waiting for congress to act I have taken the tariff off my entire herd of registered Jersey cattle. Now that feed is going to be scarce and high your readers need the cattle and I need the money. I

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 Robhood. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, graded, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50. W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE

We will offer for the next few weeks a few bred sows for fall farrow also some extra choice spring boars. If interested write WM. INGE & COMPANY, Independence, Kansas.

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.

have five dandy young bulls that I am anxious to sell right away and about 40 head of females of different ages, something like twenty of them, now in milk. They are solid colors, a big per cent nice fawn. Feed never gets too high in this country to make a profit making good Jerseys. I have the very best of breeding and my cows are making good at the fall which is the real thing after all. Every one is either already recorded or can be. Pasture is scarce here and I must reduce size of herd. Tell the boys to write me quick while I am in the mood.

N. B. Price of Mankato, Kan., writes us as follows: "The pigs are doing fine, the earliest pigs of February and March weighing 150 to 200 pounds now. I will have a bunch of immune hogs this fall that will make the eastern men set up and take notice. I have two boars for sale that I intended to keep in the herd. One is Graduate Col. and a promising herd header; the other is by Defender Col. by Defender, the dam being Fancy May by Grand Master Col. II. These are the two best prospects I have had and will pay some man to pick them up. They are worth \$50 a piece and I have paid \$100 for some not as good."

A New Advertising Manager For the International.

It has been announced by the management of the International Harvester Company of America that F. W. Helskell, for two years assistant advertising manager, will succeed M. R. D. Owings as advertising manager, and that A. C. Seyfarth, formerly head of the production department, will take the position left vacant by Mr. Helskell's promotion. Both of these promotions are along the regular civil service system of advancement laid down by the company in building up its organization. Mr. Helskell began his work in the harvesting machine business twenty years ago while still a high school boy in Indianapolis, working in the repair room under James B. Heywood, who was guiding the McCormick destinies in Indianapolis at that time. After his graduation in 1895, he was given a permanent position. He worked his way up from the repair department, until in 1905 he was sent to Fort Wayne to be assistant to J. W. Wisheart, who was the International general agent at that place. The following year he was sent to Akron, Ohio to establish a transfer agency using the Buckeye plant recently purchased by the International Harvester Company from the Aultman-Miller Company. In 1907, he went to East St. Louis to establish a transfer and distributing house for the southwest territory, for the purpose of relieving the congestion at Kansas City. He was later made assistant general agent at Indianapolis under "Jess" Everson, which position he was holding when he was transferred to the Chicago headquarters to be assistant advertising manager. Mr. Seyfarth has been identified with the advertising department of the International since its formation in 1903. Beginning as a catalog writer, he has gradually gone ahead until the last few years he has had charge of the production department, which issues catalogs, folders, calendars, the I. H. C. Almanac and Encyclopedia, and other literature. He is a University of Michigan man. Both Mr. Helskell and Mr. Seyfarth are well known to the trade. They possess the confidence and esteem not only of the fellow members of the International organization, but of the farm machine world in general.

James M. Andrews' Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., claims October 13 as the date of his annual fall sale of old original big boned, spotted Polands. This herd of spotted Polands is conceded to be one of the greatest in existence. The boars in use in the herd are Spotted Jumbo by Pawnee Pete by Big Pete, dam Princess Playmate and that great boar, Spotted King, two of the great spotted sires in service at this time. The sows of the herd are an extra lot of big spotted sows sired by such boars as Big Bone Mow, Old Clifton, Budwiser, Big Bill Tat, Made to Order and Brandy wine. The fall sale of spring pigs in his herd last year was a record breaker and the offering this year will be the best in the history of the farm. It will consist of 25 head of spring boars, the outstanding tops of over 50 head and 20 spring gilts, the tops of 60 head. It is one of the outstanding offers that writer has seen this year and they are sure the spotted as well as prolific kind. Eleven sows farrowed 112 pigs this year. Mr. Andrews also offers a few choice tried sows bred to Spotted Jumbo, at private sale. Get your order for catalog in early.

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.



