

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



I CAN hear the hum of harvest through the morning cool and sweet as it floats across the prairies on the billows of the wheat. From the uplands and the lowlands, from the valley and the hill, comes the dreamy hum of reapers, and the song is never still.

Wheat has fed her mighty millions since the dawn of life began. She was queen of crops in Eden; and she lifted fallen man from the depths of want and hunger, from the lowly savage plane, with her staff of life and glory, with her miracle of grain.

I can hear the reapers humming as the golden billows comb, I can hear the ripples mingle with the shouts of harvest home; and it means content and happiness to all the hearts that beat in the land of starry promise, in the blessed land of wheat. —"Brad"

June 6, 1914.

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FARM ITEMS

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Lewis' Lye*The Standard for Half a Century*

Best for all general purposes for which Lye is used.

Supreme as a Hog Conditioner and Preventive of Disease.

Booklet describing its many uses on the Farm and in the Home FREE on request.

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SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
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Royal Changes Dates.

It has just been announced that the American Royal Stock Show, which has formerly been held in Kansas City early in October, will be held this year November 16 to 24. This comes immediately preceding the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. The directors of the Royal believe it would be fully as convenient for the exhibitors to keep their exhibits in Kansas City until the week end. This action was taken as a result of a recent meeting of the executive committee. Among the members of this committee are R. H. Hazlett of El Dorado, Kansas, who is treasurer, and G. E. Clark of Topeka, who is secretary of the big Topeka Fair.

Nine County Agents.

Jewell is the most recent Kansas county to organize a farm bureau and engage a county agent. Thus Kansas has nine counties organized—six of these have men now at work and two others will begin June 1 and another June 8. The Jewell County bureau was organized with a membership of 200 active farm co-operators, and with such a splendid class of farmers as Jewell has the best results would seem possible.

The Kansas Agricultural College recommended to the Jewell County farmers, Ambrose D. Folker of Lenexa, Kansas, as county agent. After a conference he was elected by a unanimous vote. Folker was born in Iowa, lived for a few years in Southwestern Missouri and is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College of the class of 1911. During the year ending September, 1910, he had charge of a 350-acre farm in Clark County, Missouri, and since July, 1911, he has been the manager of a 440-acre demonstration farm in Northwestern Minnesota. Recently Mr. Folker came with his father to Johnson County, Kansas.

John Kemmerer is the president of the Jewell County organization and has had much to do with working it up among the progressive farmers of the county. Mr. Kemmerer writes that he hopes much good will come from this work, especially to the younger men. He says he has found the school of experience is a good one but the tuition is

silo, machinery or what else—that is not absolutely dependable; that has not actual worth, or that cannot be depended upon for maximum results in times of need.—D. O. Groves, Kansas City, Mo.

Cause of Poor Farm Butter.

Much of the butter produced on the farm during the summer season is very poor. This is not through any fault of the raw material, but because the methods used will not permit the making of good butter. If the creameries used farm methods their butter would be just as poor as farm butter. Here are pointers which, if followed, will result in better butter:

After the cream has been separated keep it cool. Keep each batch of cream separate until seven or eight hours before churning. Then mix thoroughly and expose the cream to an ordinary room temperature, about 70 degrees, until it sours.

The churn should always be well scalded before using. Rinse the churn with cold water to bring it to the temperature of the cream to be churned.

Cream should be at such a temperature that butter will come in 35 to 45 minutes. Stop churning when the granules of butter are about the size of grains of wheat. At this stage all the butter has come and it is easy to wash.

When the butter has come and is in the condition described, draw off the buttermilk and add enough water to float the butter. The temperature of this water should be slightly below that of the cream when the cream was put into the churn. After adding the water, shake the churn so that every grain of butter will come in contact with the water. It is better to wash butter twice but too much washing will impair the flavor.

After the second wash water has been drawn off, take the butter out of the churn and put it on a worker. While it is still in the granular form add an ounce of the best table salt to every pound of butter. Work in the salt with the paddle or lever worker, but never with the hands. The object of working is to get out the excess water and to distribute the salt.

Butter has a waxy texture.

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The blue sky isn't a good roof for farm machinery. Roof your barn and machine shed with

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Your dealer can furnish **Certain-teed** Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

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Is it protected against vermin, fire and theft?
Is it well-cured, dry and securely stored for a high market price?
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THE SECURITY GRANARY

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KANSAS FARMER

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OUR GUARANTEE

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

DEMONSTRATION ON THE FARM.

That is an interesting and instructive article elsewhere in this issue relative to the development of a new idea in agricultural extension work by the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College. This is an effective method of re-inforcing the work of the county or district farm demonstration agent and bringing to the attention of the farming public such lessons as are to be taught by the application of proper methods in demonstration. There have existed for years most of the principles now being developed by the agricultural agents on the farms of the several counties, but these demonstrations need wider and more convincing publicity than can be given through the farmers' institute or the press. The only way to convince the great majority of people is to show them. That's the principle of the undertaking described in the article.

There is another point, too, and it is this: In formal meetings one of the most difficult things is to get the farmer himself to enter into discussions. In these informal meetings, the farmer with his feet on the soil, and met on his own ground by practical and well trained men, enters into all discussions without embarrassment. In no case were all questions answered when leaving time came, and regrets were often expressed that more time could not be given to discussion. This in contradistinction to the institute meeting when comparatively few questions are asked and at the close of which the greater part of those in attendance are glad "it's out."

In both Bourbon and Cowley counties in which these campaigns were made, there has been opposition in some neighborhoods to the agricultural agent movement. On these trips it was clearly shown that most of this opposition was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the farm owners and in some cases to gross misrepresentation. In these communities the criticism of the agent movement will be much less in the future because of the knowledge which the people have gained as to methods employed in doing agricultural agent work, and in the results obtained.

When men well trained for the work they have in hand, are permitted to engage in this class of farm demonstration work, among such farmers as make up the great State of Kansas, they find much on the best farms to command and emphasize, far from all observations being those of criticism. This was the condition in these counties.

In Cowley County the party handling this demonstration work consisted of O. P. Drake, agricultural agent for the county; A. S. Neale, dairyman and assistant superintendent farmers' institutes; George O. Greene, horticulturist, and C. H. Taylor, animal husbandryman in extension work. In Bourbon County the party was the same except that H. J. Bower, agricultural agent for Southeastern Kansas, took the place of Mr. Drake.

The "better agricultural" campaigns carried on by the International Harvester Company attract attention and undoubtedly accomplish much good in the sections traversed. During the later part of August that company will co-operate with the M. K. & T. railroad in Kansas. It will be conducted in cooperation with the Kansas Agricultural College and the United States government field agents, business men and farmers. Plans are now being made to send advance men into the territory to study the agricultural conditions, to organize and obtain data for the publication of literature which will be printed and distributed during the campaign.

It is probable that where opposition has been shown by the Grange to the farm bureau movement, it was largely due to a misunderstanding of the true purpose of the movement. At a recent meeting of a county farm bureau association, the master of the Pomona Grange of the county, said: Our Grange is on record as being opposed to the

farm bureau movement in this county. I wish most sincerely that we would recall that vote. At the time the vote was taken we did not understand the true purpose of the farm bureau, but thought that a young man was coming into the county merely to tell us how to run our farms; but we have now found that he is securing co-operation and organization and bringing all the forces of the county to work together, at the same time studying the conditions and needs of the county. I wish to assure you now that we are with you as an organization and that we are ready to support the farm bureau in every way possible.

FEEDING WHEAT.

There is already much talk among farmers—if the country newspapers correctly report—that considerable wheat will be fed to live stock next fall and winter. A Meade County farmer is quoted as saying "probably fifty million bushels of this year's wheat crop will have to be fed to stock in this state next year."

There is no justification, yet, for seriously considering feeding wheat. While it is certain that the corn acreage is less throughout Kansas than for several years past, nevertheless, as shown by our reports, there is an increased acreage of grain sorghums and which acreage, combined with the corn acreage, should, under favorable weather conditions, result in a normal yield of feeding grain. Elsewhere in this issue we have discussed the advantages of catch grain sorghum crops as a means of increasing the supply of feed grains as an offset to the decreased corn acreage. Suffice it to say here that this is likely to be one of the years when it will pay to plant catch crops as a possible means of increasing the supply of feeding grain. There is at this time, in Kansas, practically no feed grain being carried over. This, because of last year's short crop. Even though the feed which might be produced as a result of a catch crop, is not needed this year, it is worth growing, if it can be produced, as an additional supply and for carrying over into another feeding season.

The feeding of wheat injures the pride of the Kansas farmer. He cannot bear the thought for the same reason that the farmer of thirty years ago, who, because of a large corn crop and extraordinarily low prices, could not justify using corn as fuel. Corn made good fuel. Wheat is a good feed. However, it is generally accepted that wheat should not be fed except in cases of extreme necessity. It is too early yet to conclude that such necessity will exist. Should it be necessary to feed wheat to maintain live stock next fall, KANSAS FARMER will fully discuss that subject when the time comes. A desperate effort should be made, however, to cause the corn and sorghum fields to yield a crop. Much can be done by proper cultivation during the growing season. It is certain, though, that because of the large harvest promise, that cultivated spring crops will be at a disadvantage. This because harvest will command the whole attention of the farmer and his force when it is on.

On many farms feed grains will be so scarce following harvest as to warrant the feeding of wheat to work stock. Wheat as a feed for work horses is not inferior to corn. It has more of the muscle-forming elements than has corn. However, it is more troublesome to feed than is corn and should be ground before feeding. It is pasty and lies in the stomach in a heavy mass and should in some way be lightened. In a small proportion of wheat, bran will serve this purpose. Otherwise a mixture of wheat with corn or kafir will make the feeding of wheat more successful. Care should be exercised in feeding wheat to horses because they may be easily overfed and then other disadvantages will appear. Those growers who have wheat of poor quality and consequently of low grade, can usually feed wheat to all kinds of

live stock to a better advantage than to market it. It is estimated that 12½ per cent of Kansas' last year's wheat crop was fed. About 2 per cent is normally fed.

Breeders and purchasers of Holstein cattle will regret the retirement of C. P. Stone, Peabody, Kansas, who for a period of forty years has been one of the best known breeders of Holsteins west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Stone has bred many Holstein cows which have occupied a high place in dairy animals. He bred and sold dairy stock in Kansas in a day when not one farmer in a hundred would give the milk cow a pleasant look. He held firm conviction that in the years to come Kansas would buy Holstein cattle liberally and he spent his life awakening the farmers of Kansas to the necessity of the dairy cow. He has lived to see the complete vindication of his ideas. His retirement is a distinct loss to Kansas as well as to his favorite breed.

Farmers are talking \$2 to \$2.50 per day, with board, for harvest hands. Provided the present good prospect for wheat is maintained until the harvest is ready, the chances are that prices not lower than these will prevail for actual harvesting. It is certain that this scale of wages is all the grower can afford. However, it is altogether probable that in some localities or on individual farms higher wages will be paid. There is a considerable demand for men in advance of harvesting, for corn plowing, alfalfa harvest, etc., and for which work these wages should not apply. Following harvest there will be threshing, more alfalfa haying, and other feed saving and plowing which will require help, also. The farm hand who wants work at good wages and who will work with a view to earning his money, can have from three to five months of steady employment in almost any part of Kansas or Oklahoma.

Here is a sample of the rot the daily newspapers print for the edification of their readers. No wonder people question what they read: "This year the implement men are not selling headers and a farmer would laugh at a dealer who would even suggest one. The wheat is now too tall to be cut with a header and it is yet five or six weeks until harvest and at the rate the plant is now growing if it continues for the usual time to grow will be so high that a header will have no more show in a good field of wheat than a lawn mower." But, these same papers expect the reader to accept their political dope without a question.

In Kansas all users are entitled to the same rate for 'phone service. The Kansas Utilities Commission has made a blanket ruling that all telephone companies must arrange their rate schedules so that all subscribers, whether stockholders or not, shall have exactly equal rates for the same service. This ruling affects practically all of the many mutual telephone companies which have lines to the homes of others than the owners of the property, the stockholders being allowed one rate for services and the nonstockholders being charged two or three times what the stockholders pay.

The Kansas State Historical Society has finally elected a secretary to succeed Walter Wellhouse, deceased. The new secretary is J. T. Pelham, for years superintendent of the Underwood orchards in Reno County. He will assume the duties of the office July 1. The society's trustees voted six for Pelham and five for O. F. Whitney, the Shawnee County fruit grower who for many years has been prominent in horticultural affairs of the state. The new secretary was formerly assistant professor of horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural College.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Have you read every word of the article, elsewhere in this issue, regarding the Hessian fly? If not, turn to it this minute and read and re-read it. Then cut it out and place it where you can find it readily for future reference. This article embodies the sum total of study and investigation of this insect which has done much damage of which the wheat grower lives in constant fear. It has cost a lot of money and much hard work to develop the facts found therein.

The control methods suggested are effective and a few years of observance by the farmers of Kansas generally would not only result in the complete control of the fly but would give larger acre yields. The early disk and plowing needed to combat the fly are such practice as in a ten-year period will make wheat growing more profitable and satisfactory than it has generally been in the past. The early disk and plowing will improve wheat prospects on the individual farm, as will all improved cultural methods, but in methods of fly control it is essential that the farmers of a neighborhood co-operate in order to accomplish results. The Hessian fly moves from field to field as does the chinch bug and the individual field cannot exist fly-free if adjoining fields are infested.

The map showing the fly-free sowing dates across the state, deserves special attention. This information—but not in exactly this form—has several times been printed in KANSAS FARMER. Last fall we urged the observance of these dates in spite of the fact that the ground was in fine condition for earlier sowing, and the popular belief that the earliest possible seeding is regarded as necessary for the best wheat outlook. But farmers could not resist the temptation to seed early. The result was that the fly-infested area was greatly extended and this season extreme measures must be exercised or next year's crop will suffer great damage. A week or ten days earlier seeding than the fly-free dates usually has little to do with crop assurance. The wheat making the greatest fall growth is not necessarily the best wheat the following spring.

Co-operation in insect control should be the slogan of Kansas farmers. So much co-operative talk hinges on the farmer investing his money in a co-operative company, that co-operation along those lines which require no money but only a working understanding, is lost to sight. It is altogether probable that co-operation to fight insects would make the farmers of Kansas more money in a ten-year period than co-operative grain elevators, stores, etc., could make them in a lifetime. This is not a word of disparagement to the latter, but a suggestion in a direction almost wholly overlooked. Talk Hessian fly control to your neighbors and get an agreement that every wheat grower will follow the teachings of the article. It will be money in your pocket to do so.

WHEAT OUTLOOK IN GENERAL.

Kansas is not alone in the present prospect for a bumper crop of wheat. All winter wheat states have the largest acreage recorded and the condition of which on May 1 was better than ever before.

The condition on that date was indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 17.8 bushels. On the estimated area to be harvested 17.8 bushels per acre would produce 630 million bushels or 20.3 per cent more than in 1913; 57.5 per cent more than in 1912, and 46.3 per cent more than in 1911.

If the present promise be maintained until harvest the yield per acre estimated to be 17.8 bushels, will compare with an average for the last ten years of fifteen bushels, the highest yield for the period being sixteen and seven-tenths bushels in 1906.

This forecasts a yield of 630 million bushels compared with 524 million, the final estimate of last year, which exceeded any previous crop. The largest estimated production before last year was 493 million bushels in 1906.

SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA

Cowley and Bourbon County Farms Demonstrate the Facts—Edward C. Johnson

THE farm laboratory and class room! That is the latest successful development in agricultural extension. The new idea consists of a staff of specialists meeting the farmers of a community on a farm of the same community, there to teach and learn those things essential to agricultural success and which has been put into actual practice on the farm.

This kind of work has been successfully undertaken in Cowley and Bourbon counties, in so-called county campaigns. In each county twenty-two farms representing practically all communities in the county, were selected for demonstration material. In Cowley County these were selected through the farm bureau and the county agent, O. P. Drake, and in Bourbon County, through the activities of H. J. Bower, district agricultural agent, and co-operating farmers in that district. Four farms were visited each day, the day beginning at 7:30 and continuing until supper time, until Saturday, when two farms were visited in the forenoon and general meetings were held in three towns in the afternoon. In Cowley County 770 farmers were reached during the week, and in Bourbon County 700. All meetings were held on farms more or less typical of their communities, and therefore the practical problems found were more or less common to all farms in the neighborhood.

Object lessons were numerous during both weeks. For instance, in Cowley County, a small farm belonging to Fred Orrill is located in an upland section where the soil is thin; one of the big problems of this section is how to improve the soil and at the same time make the farm pay. Mr. Orrill is solving this question by using sweet clover; on one field of nine acres, sowed last year to this crop, on land that had not produced a good crop for thirty years, five cows and a two-year old bull had been pasturing from April 1 to April 29, the date of the visit. No other feed had been furnished. In addition to these cattle, thirty hogs had the run on the clover and an adjacent field of alfalfa, spending about half the time on each field. In spite of the heavy pasturing, and the early date at which the stock was turned in, the clover was gaining on the stock. On neighboring wild grass pastures, six acres are required to pasture one cow for the season, and no other stock is turned in until May 1.

Mr. Orrill not only has a fine sweet clover crop, but secured his seed at practically no cost. He gathered it all along the roadside from the sweet clover growing voluntarily. He cut this with a grain binder and run it through a thresher. From last year's roadside crop he sold seed to the amount of \$180, besides keeping enough to sow ten acres. The demonstration of the stand of sweet clover where alfalfa could not be grown, of the cattle eating it and thriving on it was absolutely convincing to those present, and it is safe to say that in that community the acreage of sweet clover will be much increased as a result of this one demonstration of its success.

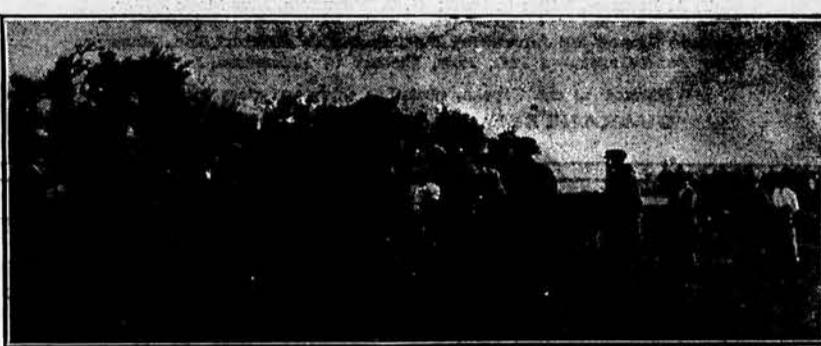
ALFALFA ON LIMED LAND.

On the farm of Schlegel Brothers near Redfield, an alfalfa field showed plainly the value of lime even on the better limestone soils of that section. On this farm a few acres of ground had been manured at the rate of ten tons per acre, well plowed, and a crop of cowpeas grown. Following this, the entire field was inoculated and a part of it limed, at the rate of two tons per acre. It was then planted to alfalfa. One could see to the line where the lime had been applied and where it had not. On the unlimed portion, the alfalfa was a lighter green in color, rather spotted, and on digging up the plants it was found that there were very few nodules on the roots. On the limed portion, the alfalfa was dark green, of a thick and even stand, and the roots were abundantly covered with nodules.

This demonstration was absolutely convincing to those visiting the farm that alfalfa can be successfully grown on that kind of soil when the soil is properly handled, and it is certain that those who visited this farm and saw the demonstration will be more successful in growing alfalfa than if they had not been there and learned the methods giving the best success.

NEIGHBORHOOD OPINION NOT CORRECT.

On this farm, also, another point of interest was brought out; namely, that neighborhood opinion of the manner in



HORSE JUDGING DRILL ON COWLEY COUNTY FARM, BY MR. TAYLOR DURING THE RECENT DEMONSTRATION WEEK.



JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE ON THE FARM OF J. G. CHRIST, DURING THE RECENT FARM DEMONSTRATION WEEK IN BOURBON COUNTY.

which a crop has been handled is not always correct. Mr. Bower was speaking on alfalfa growing, using that planted on Mr. Schlegel's farm as a demonstration. He stated that alfalfa in that section, as a general rule, should not be sown with a nurse crop. Someone in the audience immediately said that a field west of Fort Scott had been sown to alfalfa with oats, and that a good stand had been secured, while another field across the road was sown without oats, and the stand was poor. He also stated that the poor stand had been inoculated, while the good stand had not, and was upheld in his statements by a number of his neighbors.

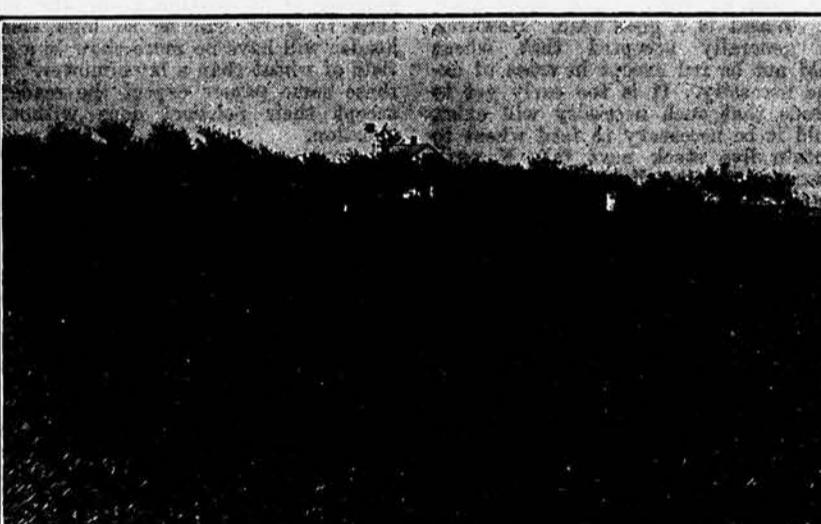
It happened, however, that the field cited was one on which Mr. Bower was conducting demonstration work and he at once showed that neither piece had been sown with a nurse crop. On one side of the road all of the ground was inoculated and part of it was limed. On the limed part there was a good stand of alfalfa and the unlimed part was almost bare. This piece of ground had been farmed until it was in a low state

of fertility. The field across the road, however, where there was a good stand of alfalfa, was a virgin soil which had been pastured and had then been broken up and sown directly to alfalfa, having previously been inoculated thoroughly by volunteer sweet clover while it was in pasture. There were also a number of limestone outcrops, so that in reality this soil was both limed and inoculated.

The fertility, through inoculation and liming of this land, therefore, was the reason for the fine stand rather than the sowing of alfalfa with a nurse crop, because a nurse crop had not even been used. As Mr. Bower had been visiting these farms each month he could maintain his position, and several of the neighbors knew that his statements were correct. This instance is cited merely to show how easy it is for people to be mistaken and to fail to get the value of demonstration work done in their neighborhood if they do not watch it carefully and take all factors into consideration.

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS IMPORTANT.

In addition to field demonstrations



WHEAT field on the farm of John Kristoff, Trego County, Kansas. This was seeded with wheat supplied by KANSAS FARMER Seed Wheat Club, in 1913. The club secured the funds necessary to buy about 60,000 bushels of seed wheat for some ten or eleven western counties. The seed was distributed to deserving farmers in lots not to exceed 50 bushels, by the commissioners of each county. The farmer's note was taken for the wheat. Many notes have been paid with money obtained as rent from the fields for pasture. About 25 per cent of damage on account of wind, has been done the fields so seeded. But, there is rejoicing on every farm which obtained such seed—the outlook promises to put these farmers on their feet. Chas. M. Sawyer, Kansas bank commissioner, is treasurer of the club and C. D. Yetter, of the office of Secretary of State, is secretary.

and discussions such as given in these illustrations, much attention was devoted on the various farms to studying the growing of small fruits, the farm orchards where pruning demonstrations were given, and to the live stock and manner of housing on each place. Stock judging demonstrations were given and good and bad points of the farm animals pointed out and discussed. Methods of feeding and care were considered and the work horse and brood mare given special attention. In fact, problems and demonstrations in soil handling, in crops, orchards, dairying and live stock were to be found on practically every farm, and the questions and discussions were direct and to the point.

Wheat Costs 55 Cents.

The wheat producers of various sections of the United States will be interested to know that under present conditions the cost of producing wheat in Saskatchewan, as determined by a commission, is reported to be 55 cents per bushel on the farm and 62 cents per bushel f. o. b. cars at country points. According to the report, the cost of production has increased 12.15 per cent since 1909, while on the other hand, the price of wheat to the Saskatchewan farmer has decreased from 81.20 cents per bushel in 1909 to 66.12 cents per bushel to the farmer.

"It is possible," says the Federal Department of Agriculture in reporting the above facts, "that the interesting figures which have been developed by the grain commission will account for the fact that a large number of American farmers who have, in recent years, left the states to engage in farming in this territory are now asking for a certificate which permits the return of household effects to the United States."

Alfalfa Alone Unbalanced Feed.

In conversation with a Jewell County feeder of cattle the thought was advanced that the profitable thing to do was to increase the alfalfa acreage to the fullest extent possible and cut out the growing of corn. The great value of alfalfa as a feed producer is apparent to every stockman who has given it a fair trial. In a carefully conducted experiment at the Colorado Experiment Station an acre of alfalfa was found to yield one and one-half times as much actual digestible nutrient material as an average acre of corn, the fodder of the corn being included as well as the grain.

In a good many cases, undoubtedly, the theory advanced by the Jewell County feeder might well be practiced, or at least the acreage of alfalfa might be with profit increased. No farmer can feed alfalfa, however, with the best results and secure the greatest amount of profit without making some study of the composition of the various feeds. This is necessary in order to combine them so as to secure the largest and most economical returns from a given amount of feed. Cattle cannot be fattened or finished properly for market on alfalfa alone; it is not a properly balanced ration; it contains an excess of nitrogenous, or protein material. Protein is the most expensive nutrient, whether grown on the farm or purchased in the form of concentrated feeds such as cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal. In order to make this protein go the farthest and be the most economically used it should not be supplied in excess of the demands of the animal.

On the live stock farm the ideal crop combination is that of corn and alfalfa as the leading crops produced. The growing and feeding out of alfalfa on a farm makes it possible to greatly increase the fertility of the land so that big yields of corn will result. The grain of the corn is necessary in the feeding of the hogs and the finishing of the cattle and by the use of the silo the whole corn plant can be utilized in such a manner as to increase the stock carrying capacity of the farm. In feeding tests which have been conducted where market prices have been charged for the various feeds used, the excessive use of alfalfa has invariably resulted in increasing the cost of animal production. The most economical returns come from a proper balancing of the alfalfa with a sufficient amount of the fodder part of the corn, which is ordinarily a waste product grown simply incidental to the production of the grain.

DISK AND PLOW EARLY

*Hessian Fly
Control Simple
and Effective
—Circular by
Dean and McCulloch, Kan-
sas Agricultural Experi-
ment Station*

To avoid or prevent serious damage next fall it is imperative for the farmer to keep in close touch with the situation and immediately after harvest put into practice the methods of control which have been found practical and effective.

The infestation in the fall wheat comes from two sources—the stubble of the previous crop and volunteer wheat. Disk and plow them under.

Disk the stubble immediately after harvest. This not only conserves the moisture and makes plowing easier, but also starts the growth of the volunteer wheat and has a tendency to bring about the early emergence of the fly. In many cases the disking pulls out the stubble and exposes the flaxseeds to unusual climatic conditions, which are fatal to many of them.

About three or four weeks after disking, the ground should be plowed to a depth of at least six inches and all stubble and volunteer wheat buried under at least three inches of soil. By doing this practically all of the flies will be buried and it will be impossible for them to reach the surface.

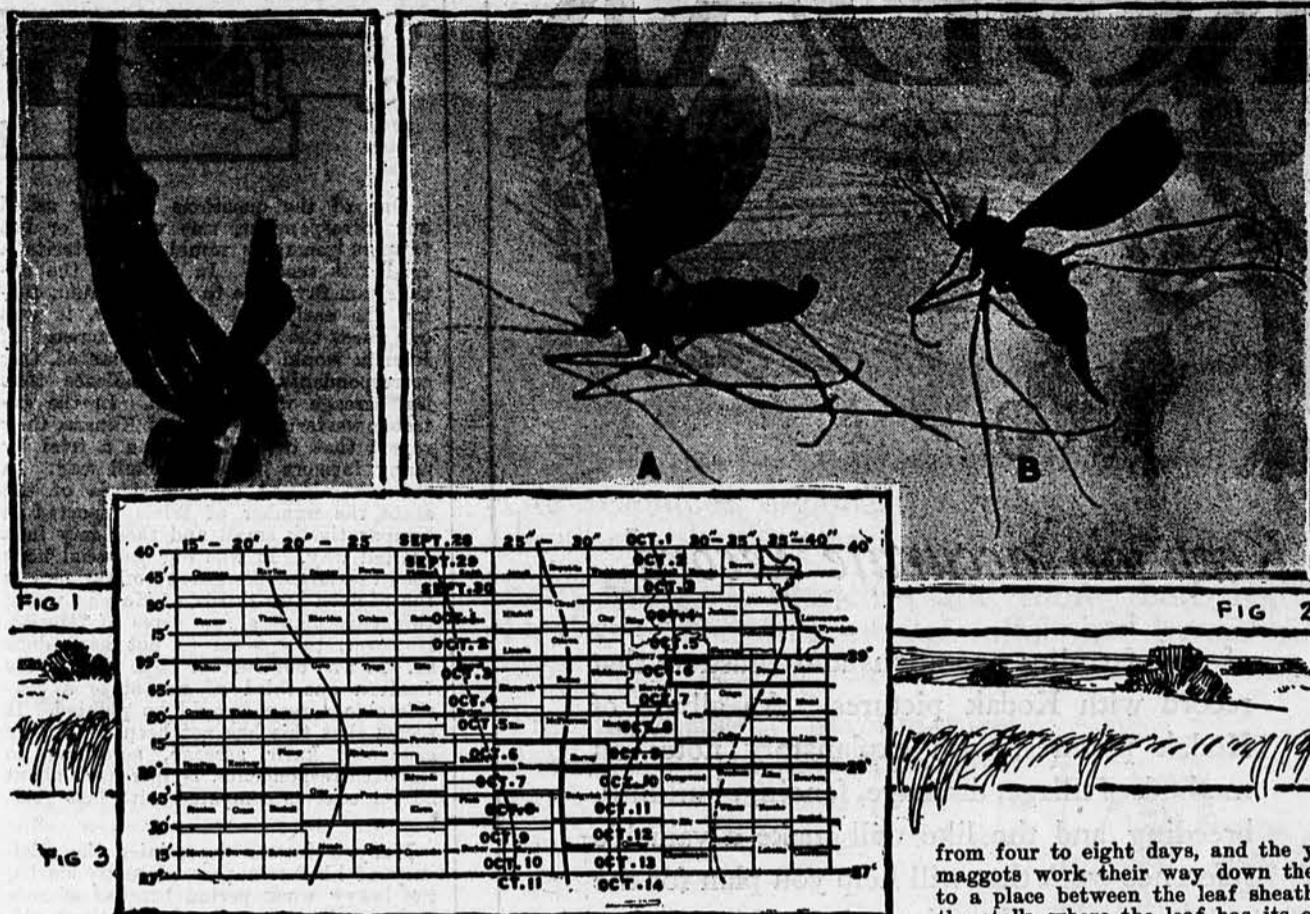
Immediately after plowing, the ground should be reformed and worked into a good seed bed. It should also be kept mellow and free from all weeds and volunteer wheat.

The agronomy department of the Manhattan, Kansas, Experiment Station has shown conclusively that where the ground is prepared in this manner it not only produces the maximum yields, but the crop may be planted with safety later in the season.

Delay the planting of the crop until the fly-free date, which, after seven years of experimental sowings, has been determined according to the accompanying chart.

In average years, with proper preparation of the seed bed, the date of safe sowing is at least as early as the date on which wheat should be sown to make a maximum yield if no fly were present.

For the best results in the control of the Hessian fly all farmers should cooperate and follow the methods of planting as recommended, for the hessian fly, like most of the farm-crop insects, is most successfully controlled when a concerted fight is made against it.





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One of the questions recently asked our correspondent, was whether or not farmers generally would give feterita a trial this season. In view of the enthusiasm favorable to this sorghum, during the early fall and winter, it was our guess that a considerable acreage of feterita would this year be planted. Our correspondents, however, indicate that the acreage will be small. In the extreme western one-third of Kansas, they report that it will be given a trial by many farmers but in a small way. In the central and eastern thirds of the state the number of trials reported is comparatively small and then only in a limited way. It was our personal hope that the larger percentage of farmers in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas would this year plant a few acres of feterita. However, they seem to not have done so. It was our further hope that in the western one-third of the state a considerable acreage would be planted. It seems that this has not been done. The cane and kafir acreage, according to these correspondents, is increased about 25 per cent as compared with last year.

Many a farmer depreciates the efficiency of his horse power greatly during the heavy work period because of sore necks and shoulders. Snug-fitting collars of a few weeks ago may now be too loose because under the strain of hard work the horses have lost flesh. It is looseness along the sides of the neck, that causes trouble, rather than the extra length of the collar. It is the part of wisdom to work the hames long and make the collar fit snug against the sides of the neck. It is a good plan to lift the collar and pull it forward occasionally on a hot day. This gives the shoulders and neck a chance to cool off and will also enable the driver to know whether or not the mane is knotted under the collar and so remove it. It is worth while, also, to keep the collar clean by scraping off the accumulated dirt each time the collar is removed. Personally, we are not favorable to the sweat pad. It has the same effect on the horse's shoulder as a wool sock on a man's foot in hot weather. The pad makes the shoulders sweat excessively, soon becomes hard and knotty and galls the shoulder. We think it pays to remove the harness as noon. It is some trouble but it rests the shoulders and neck and the animal goes to the field after dinner feeling much rested. It pays, also, to bathe the shoulder of each working horse with cold water at the close of the day's work.

It should be realized by farmers generally that the big wheat crop which Kansas promises to harvest this year, will be at the expense of other crops. The wheat acreage is considerably above normal and this is because ground ordinarily planted to other crops is this year growing wheat. In order to keep in touch with farming conditions throughout the state, KANSAS FARMER has not less than three correspondents in each county in the state. Recent replies to numerous inquiries indicate that the planted corn acreage is 15 to 25 per cent less than normal. Not all of this decrease in corn acreage is due to wheat, but is due partly to an increased acreage of kafir, cane and other sorghums. A considerably increased sorghum acreage is due to the disposition to fill silos with sorghum crops. Unless the acreage planted to corn should yield better than a normal crop, the indications are that Kansas will not next fall have a normal supply of feeding grain. It would seem, therefore, advisable to give a thought to catch crops—those crops which will produce grain on land from which the harvest was taken early. The early-maturing strains of dwarf kafir have a reasonable chance for maturing grain in a normal season before frost. Common, mixed, late-maturing kafir will not mature grain when so planted, but pure-bred, early-maturing kafir is likely to make grain. Milo, or feterita are more certain of producing grain when planted about July 1, than is kafir. If the corn outlook is none too good and the probable grain return will not meet the requirements for feed grain, then these sorghums as catch crops will prove worth a trial.

Not long since we met the superintendent of one of the state hospitals, who was seeking a pure-bred male calf to be used later at the head of the hospital dairy herd. This gentleman reported that he could not pay in excess of \$100 for such calf because when his institution was through with the animal he could not sell it to another similar institution in the state for more than that amount. We are not commenting upon this phase of the transaction but use this incident to suggest that the State of Kansas could improve upon its business management if it would employ business methods in operating the dairy herds maintained at its various institutions. These herds, in so far as feeding, breeding, selection, handling, etc., are concerned, ought to be in the hands of skilled dairymen and breeders. The herds could, with profit, be established on a pure-bred basis and eventually improved to the point that they would be really valuable herds. The best of pure-bred sires should be bought to head these herds—sires which will improve the herds. When the sire has served his period of usefulness at one institution, if he be a worthy animal, he should be transferred to the head of the herd at another institution. In this way the state could afford to buy the best of breeding animals and after a while it would have a surplus of males and females to sell. In brief, such plan would operate in the interest of economy in milk production for each institution interested. The dairy herd at such institution would reinforce the development of dairying as a business and as it is being taught by the Kansas Agricultural College. The effect on dairying in the state and on the institutions themselves could not help but be creditable and profitable.

It is almost impossible this spring to engage in conversation with a farmer without learning that the matter of conserving wild grass pastures is an important consideration in every community. In this column we have urged for years upon KANSAS FARMER folks, the necessity of maintaining these pastures and have suggested means of rejuvenating them. However, we are frank to admit that there is really little information to be given which is really effective along the lines of rejuvenation. In this respect the important points are, first, to keep the weeds moved off, and second, to give the pasture a rest. To do the first is easy enough, but to accomplish the latter is difficult. What is to be done with the stock of the farm while the pasture is being rested? This question is for the individual farmer to solve. If he keeps his stock he must supply some other method of feeding. To some extent this can be supplied by sown pastures of rye, oats, wheat, barley, or mixtures thereof. The success of these depends largely upon the seasonal moisture and in certain sections of the state these crops are not to be depended upon for pasture. It seems, therefore, that feeding from the silo is about the only alternative. However, if the weeds are mowed and the native grass pastures are rested, we are confident of their rejuvenation to a considerable extent. At one time we thought well of the method of disking wild grass pastures, but this recommendation, like the disking of alfalfa, seems now of little or no value. Recent experiences which we have investigated, incline us to the belief that diskling is not safe but rather that it is injurious. Top dressing with manure is undoubtedly beneficial. The manure is likely to seed the pasture to more weeds than it already has, but these can be destroyed by mowing. The seeding of sweet clover in wornout pastures is also beneficial, and this just at present seems about the best chance to increase the feed afforded by the pasture acreage. Nevertheless, the permanent pasture question is as important as any other farm question of the present day and while this is realized by practically every farmer, the fact is that it receives less attention when it comes to the matter of working it out than any other farm question.

Harvesting Alfalfa Hay.
In harvesting alfalfa, the quality of the hay made should not be overlooked.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Gapped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Sprain, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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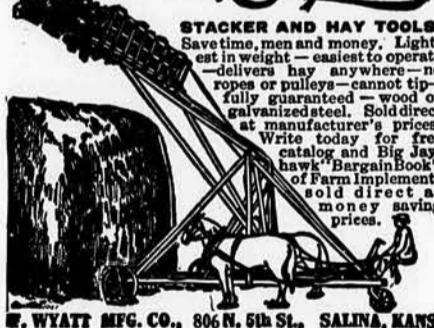
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Curing to just the right stage and the saving of the leaves are important points. John Kemmerer, Jewell County, writes:

"I have used a loader with a side rake for twelve years, and would not think of handling hay any other way as long as the hay is to be hauled off the ground. I roll the hay over with side rake as soon as the top hay is cured but before leaves shatter off. I usually make two rounds with rake for one wind row. This leaves the hay lying loose in a continuous wind row and in a short time the hay is ready to haul as the air gets through the hay—yet it will not be burnt, as is often the case when it has to cure in the swath, then raked and bucked to the stack. The later is a cheaper way but will not produce near as good quality of hay. No piece of machinery on my farm has paid for itself so often as the loader and side rake."

Manure on Grass Land.

Grass land that is to be plowed up this fall is just the place for liberal manuring this summer, says B. S. Wilson, assistant in co-operative experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Heavy applications can be put on meadows and pastures to better advantage than anywhere else on the farm. Unless the season is very dry, the ground will be moist enough so that if plowed in the fall the manure will be well rotted by the next spring.

Where timothy and clover are grown, the manure, especially if it contains much straw, can be spread on the ground after the last cutting of hay to avoid trouble in haying. If alfalfa is the hay crop, waiting until the last crop will make the manure application rather late. In this case it will have to be applied during the haying season, and spring is the best time because the more abundant rains then will beat it down in the soil and it will cause little trouble.

Spray for "Plant Lice."

So-called "plant lice" which, with the layman, pertains to a great variety of insects which affect shrubs, flowers, garden truck, etc., may be controlled by the following sprays:

Kerosene emulsion, diluted 1 part to 10 with water, is effective but so often is not properly made and injury is apt to result to the foliage.

Common soap solution may be made by dissolving laundry soap in water at the rate of 1 pound of soap to 4 or 5 gallons of water.

Whale oil soap solution—the potash soap being the best—is made by dissolving 1 pound of the soap in 5 or 6 gallons of water. Some kinds may be used even 1 pound to 8 gallons.

Tobacco extracts may be homemade or of the commercial preparation. Small amounts may be made for use by steeping 1 pound of tobacco leaves in 4 or 5 gallons of water. For extensive spraying, or if the material can be obtained nearby, the commercial tobacco extract known as "Black Leaf '40'" is excellent. It contains 40 per cent of nicotine sulphate and for plant lice requires dilution with water at the rate of three-fourths pint of the extract to 100 gallons of water. Three or 4 pounds of soap are added to this amount to increase the sticking qualities.

Soil Need Not Blow.

That summer fallowed ground will not blow if properly handled is shown by the results of work conducted at the Tribune Branch Experiment Station in Greeley County under the direction of Superintendent Cassel.

Last summer the Tribune station summer fallowed considerable ground. In spite of the dry winter and the frequent freezing that loosened the soil, none of it has blown.

Mr. Cassel advocates the use of listers and cultivators in summer fallowing. He also says the ground should not be worked when too dry. It should, moreover, always be left in small furrows and ridges. This in addition to preventing blowing, causes the rain to soak in instead of running off.

In the case of a field of wheat planted last September which stooled excessively, Mr. Cassel placed narrow bull-tongue shovels on a corn cultivator and cultivated the wheat diagonally from southwest to northeast. The stand was thinned without injury to the rest of the wheat, and ridges were also thrown up in such a way as to prevent soil blowing.

The Greeley County Republican speaks highly of Mr. Cassel's work at the experiment station.

"The wheat," says the paper, "has stooled well so that there is no room for thistles to grow, and it stands from fourteen to eighteen inches high. It is worth any farmer's time to go and see what can be done in that line and get Mr. Cassel's explanation of how he does it."

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If your motor makes some unusual sound, stop your car. Investigate.

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Common noises are:

"Thumping."—A dull thump at each revolution of the main shaft indicates worn main or connecting rod bearings. This trouble is hastened by oil of low quality or incorrect body—will finally result in badly worn bearings and knocking.

"Knocking."—This may be due to loose wrist-pins. It may be due to badly worn bearings or bushings which should be refitted or replaced. Incorrect lubrication will cause both of these troubles.

"Carbon Knock."—A sharp muffled ring, at ignition, indicating excessive carbon deposit usually caused by low quality or incorrect body.

"Pounding."—Due to engine laboring under overload. Lubrication plays no part in this trouble.

"Hissing."—Frequently due to heavy scoring of cylinder walls. It is most often brought on by inefficient lubrication.

There is only one insurance against the results of incorrect lubrication. That is the use of oil of the highest quality which is correct for your type of motor.

You can secure this oil by referring to the Lubricating Chart which is partially shown at the right.

Our complete Chart will be mailed you on request.

We will also send on request a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

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Well, that's the cream separator situation. The Beatrice sells at \$85 for the largest size machine, 1000 lbs. capacity. Other high grade separators sell for \$110 and upwards for less capacity.

The Beatrice gives you—

Cleanskimming, easycleaning, easy running, convenience, long life, big capacity. It skims cold milk as well as warm milk.

Compare other machines with the Beatrice; you'll agree with me that you pay more for them than the Beatrice price, but you do not get as good a machine for your money.

Take my advice and investigate the Beatrice. Write to nearest office below for free catalog and name of local dealer near you.

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30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postpaid direct from factory, offer buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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LEGAL.
Meeting of Kansas Grain Grading Commission.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222 the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor, in Topeka, on the fifteenth day of June, 1914, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1914.

A. T. ROGERS,
J. B. NICHOLSON,
A. C. BAILEY, Secretary,
Grain Grading Commission.

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DAIRY



"No dairy section is too good for the silo," says an exchange. This is an impressive way of saying that no section can grow crops which cannot be fed advantageously through the silo.

Kansas Jersey owners are calling for semi-official tests of many cows. This work is being looked after by the advance students of the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College. The Jersey requirements for the Register of Merit is based on monthly tests throughout the year; each test covers a two-day period. The result of the tests are reported to and certified by Professor Reed of the college and forwarded to the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The average price paid to the farmer for butter on May 1, 1914, was 23.8 cents or 3.2 cents a pound less than the average price paid on May 1, 1913. The farm prices for eggs on May 1 were 16.8 cents a dozen or about seven-tenths cent higher on an average for the country than on May 1, 1913, or an increase of about 4.3 per cent. The price paid to farmers for chickens on May 1 was 12.5 cents or about seven-tenths cent a pound higher in 1914 than in 1913, or an increase of about 5.9 per cent. This according to figures compiled by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

A survey of dairy conditions in Oregon again shows remarkable variation in the profitability of dairy herds. In Clatsop County the three best herds of about fifty cows each, averaged \$119 of butter fat per cow per year. The three lowest herds gave an average annual income of \$29.26 from butter fat. A select herd of Jerseys in Linn County, yielded an annual income of \$125 per cow. This is another example in which the difference in cows and the difference in handling is marked. It demonstrates that good cows are highly profitable and poor cows not worth keeping.

John F. Jelke, the millionaire oleomargarine manufacturer, has been sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth and fined \$10,000 for conspiring to defraud the United States Government on taxes for colored oleomargarine. Convicted with Mr. Jelke were some six or more of his salesmen, department managers, etc. When asked by Judge Geiger whether or not he (Jelke) had anything to say before sentence was imposed, he replied: "I do not ask for anything but justice; for the other defendants I ask clemency as I take the entire responsibility of this case on myself." Jelke's employees deserved clemency. They carried out the orders of their chief, as the judge said, "under a press of employment."

Subscriber, R. I. T., Douglas County, asks how he can remove warts from the teats of a heavy milking cow which has just freshened. We recommend to this subscriber that he endure the inconvenience of the warts until the cow is dry. He can then cauterize the warts with caustic potash, which he should buy in a stick and in which manner it is easily applied. This is a satisfactory treatment for hard, dry warts. This treatment, however, will make the teats so sore as to cause trouble in milking and for that reason the treatment should not be applied until the cow is dry. There is another type of wart which is fleshy. These may be bound tightly with a waxed silk thread, tied as close as possible to the base of the wart. After a while the wart will dry up and fall off.

About Topeka the outlook is none too good for an oat crop. As a rule, the best oats are growing on fall plowed land. The spring sown oats which were cultivated in, are short and generally thin. A week ago they began heading and thousands of acres will be too short to cut with a binder. Our recommendation is that short oats be cut in the dough stage for hay and this hay saved for feeding in the barns next winter and spring. These oats can be cut with the mower and raked as is hay. This is not the ideal method of saving the oat crop, but is about the only way of saving oats too short to bind. Oat hay is a valuable feed and as we have several times re-

marked in this column, is not appreciated as a feed for dairy cows. It is more than half as rich in digestible protein as the best of red clover hay, and about one-third as rich in milk-producing nutrients as is alfalfa hay. The dairy farmer who appreciates good hay and who cannot grow alfalfa or clover, is overlooking a bet in failing to supply his cows during the winter with early cut, green oat hay.

The past few weeks we have had several calls for plans for dairy barns. Each inquirer was supplied with such plans as were available. However, we realize that we did not, because we could not, give the inquirer the satisfaction he desired or deserved. Satisfactory plans for farm dairy barns are difficult to obtain. There are, however, plans which can be modified by the prospective builder and which plans give helpful suggestions. The James Manufacturing Company, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, manufacturers of barn equipment, has recently put out a 250-page book containing plans for barns, equipment arrangement, etc., which should be in the hands of every farmer who contemplates building and equipping a convenient, sanitary, and durable barn. It is worthy of a place in the library of every dairyman. The book contains a considerable variety of plans which as above stated, can be modified and which book is at present the best source of information regarding plans, now known to us. Should you write for the book, please state that you obtained information regarding it, in KANSAS FARMER. This mention will enable you to promptly obtain the book.

Several dairymen complain that their skim milk fed calves are scouring badly. So long as skim milk is fed to calves, there will always be more or less trouble of this kind. The average feeder has a notion that skim milk is so thin as to require feeding in large quantities that the calf may do well. Most of the scouring by skim milk calves is due to over-feeding which has the effect of deranging the digestive system. Sometimes calves are not over-fed and still scour. This condition is due to irregular feeding, to feeding from dirty pails, feeding sour milk at one feed and sweet at the next, or warm milk at one feed and cold at the next. Successful skim milk feeding depends upon giving it in moderate quantities and in uniform condition. Cold milk, unless it be ice cold, will give good feeding results if it is fed uniformly cold. Sour milk will give good results in older calves if it is fed uniformly sour. To overcome scouring, reduce the feed to a gallon of milk twice a day to calves five or six weeks old. This is all the milk the calf needs if it has access to pasture or to choice hay of some kind. Then if the milk is fed in uniform condition and in a clean pail, there should be no further trouble. In extreme cases it is well enough to give the calf a dose of castor oil and after the bowels are emptied to follow with two teaspoonsfuls of a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of subnitrate of bismuth, dissolved in water. Following this treatment the calf is allowed to go without feed for ten or twelve hours and then should be fed lightly for several days. This is not the treatment for white scours which is common to young calves; that is another story.

Not long since we met a farm dairyman who advised that he had sold for slaughter a pure-bred Jersey bull calf from a good mother and from a leading Jersey sire, because there were no dairymen in his neighborhood who felt inclined to buy the calf for breeding purposes. The mother of this calf the dairyman had bought at a pure-bred sale late last winter. The dairyman was at the time disposed to establish a pure-bred herd of Jerseys, but the disposition he seemed compelled to make on this calf has dampened his enthusiasm. The whole trouble lay in the fact that no one outside of its owner's immediate neighbors, knew of its existence or that such calf was for sale. The owner failed to understand how to sell the calf. He failed to realize that among his neighbors there was none who thought regarding pure-bred dairy stock, as did



MANY farmers who market their own high grade butter are getting 5c more a pound since using Worcester Salt —for this reason:

Its fine even crystals work in most easily. Their clean, sweet flavor brings out the finest flavor in your butter. And the better the flavor—the better the price. Always use—

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor

For farm and dairy use Worcester Salt is put up in 14 pound muslin bags and in 28 and 56 pound Irish linen bags. Smaller sizes for table use. Good grocers everywhere sell Worcester Salt. Get a bag.

Send us your dealer's name and address and we will mail you free of charge, our booklet, "Butter Making on the Farm."

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY

Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World

NEW YORK

Farm Uses for Borax

To clean cistern water, add two ounces of Borax and two ounces of Powdered Alum to a twenty-barrel cistern of water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will be settled and the water will be clarified for washing and even for cooking purposes.

Borax should be used in washing cows. Nothing cuts the animal oil so easily and keeps the animal's coat so glossy as Borax, besides rendering it hygienically clean.

Borax should be used with soap to clean automobiles, buggies and harness. It removes the grease and dirt from any polished surface, which soap alone fails to remove.

20 MULE TEAM



BORAX

**The Marvelous Aid to Soap
Insures Thorough Sanitary Cleanliness**

Used with Soap Wherever Soap is Used
For Sale by All Grocers and Druggists

In convenient 10c, 15c and 50c packages. If your retailer does not supply you promptly, your choice of a 10c, 15c or 50c package will be mailed to you by Parcel Post, delivery charges paid, on receipt of the regular retail price.

The Pacific Coast Borax Co.
1561 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SEED CORN--CROP OF 1912

Boone County White and Hildreth's Yellow Dent carefully selected, tipped and graded. Money back if not satisfactory.

M. T. KELSEY, NORTHWOOD FARM,

106 Arter Avenue Topeka, Kansas.

he, and these was none inclined to use a sire of this sort at the head of his herd. It is certain that if this calf had been advertised at the expense of two or three dollars, in the classified columns of KANSAS FARMER, that the calf would have been sold at a price commensurate with its worth. The fact is that such animals are rarely sold in the neighborhood in which they are bred. It is necessary to advise a large number of probable purchasers through advertising, to effect a satisfactory sale. Hundreds of pure-bred breeders have found this to be so. The growing of dairy stock is one thing, the selling is another. There is an unprecedented demand for such stock. This demand is United States-wide. To sell dairy stock it is necessary only to let the world know what you have to offer. The above suggested amount of money used in the classified columns of KANSAS FARMER would have offered this calf to more than sixty thousand farmer subscribers and in all probability such advertising would have sold it.

LIVE STOCK

International Directors Meet.

At the recent directors' meeting of the International Live Stock Exposition Association considerable important business was transacted. The association is to offer liberal futurity prizes to the breeders of Shorthorns in addition to the extensive classifications they have had in the past.

The classification for 3-year-old fat steers in the carlots is to be eliminated from the show. The cattle feeders have found that the 3-year-old steer in these days of quick maturing types of cattle is an unprofitable steer to feed; for that reason this class has been dropped from the classifications beginning with the exposition of 1915.

By way of stimulating more extended breeding of popular market types of draft horses the directors decided to increase the money devoted to this class.

As is customary, a foreign judge has been secured for the judging of the fat steers. The judge this year will be W. T. MacWilliam, who is manager of the Royal farms at Windsor, England. King George 5th has granted this manager a leave of absence in order that he may come to Chicago and pass on the fat steer classes.

Hogs in Alfalfa Pasture.

Out in Jewell County, Kansas, alfalfa is grown on practically every farm. This county for some time has stood at the top of the list in Kansas counties as to the number of acres seeded to alfalfa. It is naturally a great hog country since nowhere can hogs be so economically grown as where the combination of corn and alfalfa constitute the principal crops grown.

J. K., one of KANSAS FARMER readers in this county, has studied most carefully the best method of handling hogs on alfalfa and he makes the observation that hogs always do better if they are taken entirely away from the home corrals and feed yards. He finds the hogs do enough better so that he can afford to haul feed and water if necessary, rather than have them continue running down to headquarters to loaf around. A temporary shed should always be provided in the alfalfa pasture on the opposite side from where they are fed. The idea of this arrangement is to compel the hogs to range over the pasture more evenly instead of grazing heavily around the place where they sleep and receive the grain rations.

Some hog growers have found that the hogs make greater use of the alfalfa where they are fed no grain in the morning, or where the grain is given late enough in the day so that the hogs are compelled through hunger to get out and graze the alfalfa. When given a feed of grain early in the morning they naturally do not have as keen an appetite for additional feed for a time and later in the day when they become hungry it is so hot that they stay in the shade instead of filling themselves up with alfalfa.

Hog Cholera Prevention.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, B. F. Galloway, gives the following good advice regarding the prevention of hog cholera:

"The proverb that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is especially applicable to hog cholera, and co-operation among farmers in combating the disease is very important.

"Every farmer should make absolutely certain that no dirt or implement is brought from an infected hog lot into another hog lot. Hog cholera can be



1500 Jeffery cars have already been sold to farm owners in the middle west. Iowa alone will take 1000 before August first. Why? Because former buyers of extremely low priced cars are now demanding style, comfort and quality.

They have learned what it means to have quality built into a car.

That's why Jeffery spent a million dollars for quality alone on this year's output of Jeffery cars which he might have saved had he been satisfied to give Jeffery owners quality less than Vanadium steel parts, imported annular ball bearings, full floating rear axles, the most expensive starting and lighting outfit on the market, Rayfield carburetor, Bosch Duplex ignition, Spicer universals, Daimler leather couplings, four speed transmissions, Warner speedometer. You don't find these things in cheap cars.

Jeffery introduced into America the first light weight, high grade, economical car of comfort and style at a moderate price.

The farm owner was among the first to recognize the style and comfort and quality of the car.

He always wanted an economical car. But in order to get economy he has had to sacrifice quality, comfort and style.

The young man and the young woman in the home were not satisfied. Even the head of the house felt that his son and his daughter should ride in a car of more style, comfort and quality.

Then Jeffery, with his five million dollar plant of most up-to-date equipment, without a single stockholder to answer to for big dividends, with forty years of manufacturing experience back of him, produced the very car that the farm owner had waited for. Moderate priced \$1550, economical, (will go 16 to 18 miles to a gallon of gas) sturdy—good for 50,000 miles or more. Comfortable—will carry five people without crowding and rides like the \$5000 cars and "classy" in style and design. Then he put a million into super-quality.

That's why the Jeffery is the dominant car today among farm owners whose farms are well kept, whose houses and barns show that they care about their standing in the community. Men who are willing to be judged by the wisdom with which they spend their money.

You will see most all the big motor car builders announcing light fours in the next few weeks, now that Jeffery has shown the way, but such quality cannot be built into a car without the Jeffery facilities in plant, capital and sole ownership.

The Jeffery dealer near your farm will show you what Jeffery spent a million for. You should not be satisfied with less and you cannot get more than you need in a car at any price.

It's Economy Year and Jeffery Made It So.

**The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin**

carried in dirt on shoes, on wagon wheels or on the feet of dogs. It has been proven that a pen of hogs infected with hog cholera can be kept within ten feet of a well herd without communicating the disease, provided no dirt or implement or other object is moved from the former to the latter pen. If, however, the pen with the uninfected hogs should be cleaned with a hoe or shovel that has been used in the infected pen, the well herd would be almost certain to get the disease. Dogs, crows and buzzards can transport particles of flesh from dead hogs and thus carry the disease.

The following precautions are recommended for keeping the contagion from an uninjected drove:

1. "Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these avenues.

2. "Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots, and do not go into your neighbors' lots. If it is absolutely necessary to pass from one hog lot into another, first clean your shoes carefully and then wash them with a disinfecting solution.

3. "Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with a herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate enclosures well separated from the herd on the farm and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading chutes and pens are infected with

hog cholera, and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera.

4. "Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.

5. "If hog cholera breaks out on a farm, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals, and burn all carcasses of dead animals on the day of death. Do not leave them unburned, for this will endanger all other farmers in the neighborhood.

"These precautionary measures should be used even where serum can be obtained, because it is far better to keep hog cholera out of the drove than to rely on the use of the serum after the disease has appeared."

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of H. W. Griswold of West Salem, Wis. On June 20 at West Salem, 75 head of the very highest class registered Guernsey cows and heifers will be sold at public auction. They represent the best blood of the breed and are a select lot of individuals. A few granddaughters of May Rilma, the champion butter cow of the world, will be sold at private sale. Write Mr. Griswold, manager, for catalog and arrange to attend this sale.

Col. Andy James a Busy Man.
One of the busiest men in Kansas is Col. Andy James of Lenexa, Kansas. In addition to his auction work he manages his 400 acre farm. The writer had the pleasure of spending a few hours at the James farm and it is one of the best kept places we saw in Johnson County. The colonel is just finishing a new 10-room modern farm house and the other buildings in the way of barns and sheds are all kept up to date. Colonel James is an able auctioneer and probably has conducted more sales last year than any other man in the corn belt states. He

has fitted himself for the auction field and is eminently qualified to render perfect satisfaction to anyone who may employ him. If you want an able auctioneer for your next sale, write Col. Andy James at Lenexa, Kansas, and kindly mention KANSAS FARMER.

Sutton Farm Berkshires.

Attention is called to the ad of special offering of the Sutton Farm Berkshires, Lawrence, Kan. This is one of the great herds of Berkshire hogs in Kansas and one of the leading herds in the corn belt. This herd is headed by a great trio of boars. Judge Robinhood, the sire of Berryton Duke Jr., sired 30 head that averaged \$78 in Mr. Sutton's last public sale; Duke's Bacon 8th is also used very extensively in the herd. This hog was grand champion at the Kansas and Oklahoma fairs in 1911. He was by Star Duke, the champion of Missouri State Fair, and also the International in 1909. The dam of Duke's Bacon 8th was a double granddaughter of Masterpiece and also the dam of the Kansas cup hog in 1909; he is a half ton hog in show flesh and we believe if shown this year at the leading fairs will make some of the good ones crowd over a little. Please read the Sutton Farm ad in this issue and write for prices, kindly mentioning KANSAS FARMER.

S. E. Smith's Hampshires.

One of the good herds of Hampshires is owned by S. E. Smith at Lyons, Kan. Mr. Smith has at the head of his herd the great show boar, T. R. S. Fancy. This hog was first and reserve champion at the Kansas State Fair last year and is a sire of very fancy and well belted pigs. The dam of T. R. S. Fancy was a noted sow by Col. Stone and was noted for producing high class herd boars. A number of the herd sows trace close up to the old Pat Malloy. A number of spring pigs are priced in pairs and trios; also a young herd boar and two gilts bred for June litters priced very reasonable. If you need some new blood and want show Hampshires that will go out and win at the state fairs, please write Mr. Smith at Lyons, Kan., and kindly mention KANSAS FARMER.

**A CONCLUSIVE TEST.**

To assure ourselves that we were safe in investing thousands of dollars in the manufacture of the Sturges Refrigerator Can, we built a testing cabinet, heated with live steam from our boilers, and equipped on the outside with a record-

ing thermometer that connected a thermometer in the milk inside the can with a recording dial on the outside of the cabinet.

Temperature inside the cabinet was held automatically at 92 degrees F. Milk was put into the cans at 40 degrees F.

**Three Successive Tests Were Made
With the Following Results**

	ORDINARY CAN	JACKETED CAN	REFRIGERATOR CAN
Temperature at Start	40 degrees	40 degrees	40 degrees
At end of 12 hours.....	70 degrees	58 degrees	48 degrees
At end of 24 hours.....	92 degrees	76 degrees	58 degrees
Loss in 12 hours.....	30 degrees	18 degrees	8 degrees
Loss in 24 hours.....	52 degrees	36 degrees	18 degrees

Dairymen, Creameries, Centralizers and Students of Milk Shipping Problems have also made their own road-tests, some in the extreme heat of our Southern States and their tests are even more convincing than our own.

Will Revolutionize Long-Haul Shipping, Both Winter and Summer. (Protects against freezing, too.)

MOST SANITARY MILK CAN

—because the cover is locked into position by a half-turn into cleats, on the principle of a screw, and below this cover, with a dead air space between, is a heavy paraffined paper cap, fitted into a groove in the neck, like a milk bottle cap.

No germs can get IN and no milk can get OUT.

Free Booklet No. 114 for the Asking.

Sturges & Burn Mfg. Co.
508 So. Green St., Chicago, Illinois

HOME CIRCLE



With the appearance of the first warm days of early spring we begin to think of our porch furnishings, for nowadays the porch is generally the summer living room. If the sun of last summer left your rugs worn and faded looking and the family pocketbook does not permit your purchasing another, do not be utterly discouraged. Instead, purchase a package of dye of the desired color, also a paint brush of good width. Next spread out your rug, after covering your floor with a thick layer of newspapers, and apply your dye after it has been properly mixed, and allow it to dry thoroughly. Treated in this way your rug will look like new at a very small outlay of either time or money. If the rug is very badly faded it may need a second coat of dye after the first one is thoroughly dry.

Summer Care of Stove.

To protect the stove cheaply and efficiently, clean thoroughly, then cover liberally with a good black lead (graphite) stove blacking, inside and out and store without polishing, in a dry place. The nickel plating should be cleaned and polished with a fine and soft polishing powder, such as whiting, then covered with a thin layer of vaseline and put away with the stove. The stove pipe should be cleaned and blackened, and put away in the dry. A stove pipe used on a wood-burning stove is usually more liable to rust after being taken down than one on a coal stove, and therefore calls for greater care in cleaning.

Fresh Strawberry Floating Island.

First prepare a boiled custard and pour it into the dish in which you wish to serve it. Next crush one pint of ripe strawberries and sweeten to taste. Beat the whites of four eggs to stiff froth and gradually mix in half a cupful of powdered sugar and sufficient of the strained juice from the berries to color and flavor; then beat until the meringue will stand alone. Place carefully over the custard a layer of the crushed berries and drop the strawberry meringue in little mounds on top of the fruit. Place on the ice to chill thoroughly before serving.

Films Developed Free.

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

Canning and Preserving.

The only practical means of keeping fruits or vegetables for future use is canning or preserving them. In many places if fruits and vegetables are to form a part of the diet during the months when they cannot be gathered fresh, they must be kept from spoiling by some home method. This is hard for those living in the cities to realize, for there the difference in the market consists more in the prices paid than in the variety of things offered for sale. Strawberries are not unheard of for the Christmas dinner, tomatoes are on the market the year around, and many other green vegetables are to be had out of season.

This demand for fruit and vegetables out of season has much to do with increasing the cost of living without adding anything in the way of greater food value. A strawberry in midwinter has little or no value while in the warm days of spring our system needs the acid juices of fresh ripe fruit.

Not a great many years ago much of the winter's fruit supply was preserved by drying, and while much dried fruit is still used, it is now done for market and home use with evaporators. While the dried fruits are valuable as food they cannot give the acid juices supplied by the fresh fruits, even in a canned or preserved state.

Cooking changes the character and in some cases the flavor of a fruit. Canned fruit is neither so refreshing nor so valuable, in some respects, as the fresh material, but with the addition of sugar its nutritive value is increased. In the winter season the meals of the average family are apt to be heavier and consist of food which is not easily digested. There should be a goodly supply of canned fruits and jellies made in the summer when materials are cheap, to supplement the heavier foods and make the meals more wholesome and complete as well as more varied.

In canning either fruits or vegetables the principle involved is that of sterilization, and the degree of our success depends upon how completely we do this. We now know that the spoiling of food either in or out of cans is caused by bacteria, yeasts or moulds. These we must first destroy in the material we put away and then we must exercise great care to prevent any more getting in. It doesn't matter a great deal which of the three things caused our fruit to spoil excepting as we know how to avoid the trouble the next time.

Bacteria do not grow in materials containing much sugar, but yeasts do. This is really fortunate for us as yeasts are much more easily destroyed than bacteria, thus making it possible to take care of our fruits by canning or preserving. Usually the spoiling of these materials can be traced to some carelessness in handling during the process of making jelly or canning. We forget that these minute organisms are present in the air and are apt to be in the utensils we are using. It is safest to sterilize the pans, spoons, strainers, jars, coolers, in fact every thing that is to come in contact with the fruit. To do this put them in cold water and gradually heat to the boiling point and allow them to boil for ten minutes. The fruit to be made into jelly or canned should be sound and clean; the workers and place should be clean, and the kitchen should not be swept while the fruit is cooking or cooling.

Mould also will attack jelly in spite of its being carefully prepared and covered. It is hard to protect the jelly after it is in the glasses and before it has cooled sufficiently to be sealed. To overcome this it is a good plan to moisten the surface of the jelly with brandy or even pure alcohol before covering it. Paraffin makes the best covering.

Be careful in the selection of your utensils. Tin or iron ware should never be used, as fruit juices are more or less acid and will act upon the metals, often giving a metallic taste to the fruit. The best preserving kettle is an enamel one. If you use the tin tops to the jelly glasses be sure to cover them with paraffin first. Don't use old rubbers, this is false economy, as often a jar of fruit is spoiled by using defective rubbers.

Fruit for canning should be just ripe; not so perfectly ripe that it is soft, but so the flavor has been developed. The wet or dry season has much to do with the quality of fruit. This is especially true of blackberries and raspberries. It is scarcely worth while to try to do any thing with them if the season has been dry.

Overtired fruit will not jelly, because so much of the pectin, the jelling principle, has been changed to pectose; also fruit picked after a heavy rain will not jelly so well or so quickly. This pectin is found in all fruits, but in different quantities, which explains why some fruit is more suitable for jelly than others. Oftentimes the results are more satisfactory if more than one fruit is combined. Cherries and strawberries will not make jelly unless combined with some other fruit. A few apples or green grapes added to blackberries gives delightful results. Juicy fruits, if gathered at the proper time, do not need the addition of water, but the larger and harder fruits such as apples, peaches, etc., must be boiled in water until they are soft.

Most of us have had, at some time, trouble with our jelly crystallizing. There are two things which will cause this condition. Either the proportion of sugar was not correct or the syrup was allowed to boil too hard. To make perfect jelly, it requires an exact amount of sugar to a given amount of fruit juice. When the weather has been hot with plenty of sunshine, and the fruit has ripened quickly, the fruit has more sugar, also a little more pectin, consequently the juices will jelly more easily, and a little less sugar is required. Under these conditions, instead of using pint for pint use about three-quarters of a pint of sugar to a pint of juice. When the opposite weather conditions have existed, reverse your proportions; that is, use a little more sugar than fruit juice. In the second case use care not to allow the syrup to boil too hard and if crystals should form on the sides of the kettle, be very careful not to

Drinking Water Protection

Concrete Cisterns, well curb and covers are sanitary. They exclude unwholesome surface water; keep out rats and other small animals, which frequently pollute water; and protect the health of the family. May be inexpensively built of

Ash Grove Cement Saves You 20%

Ash Grove Cement is the most economical for any kind of concrete work. Its extra fineness gives extra strength where strength is needed—carries more sand where economy is imperative. Ask your dealer for it.

Write for Our FREE Book

"Permanent Farm Improvements." It tells about Ash Grove Cement and contains, "The How to Build" for water protection and 75 other needed farm improvements.

ASH GROVE LINE & PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
702 Grand Avenue Temple,
Dept. G., Kansas City, Mo.

Wheel Where You Will

You can always depend absolutely upon staunch service—the utmost ease and speed if you ride a Pope. Each year since 1877



RAISE PIGEONS

THEY PAY DOLLARS WHILE CHICKENS PAY CENTS

The young, 20 to 25 days old, sell for 40 to 60 cents each (according to the season). The city markets are always clamoring for them.

Each pair of Pigeons will Raise 18 to 22 young a year.

They will clear you, above all expenses, \$5 a year per pair. They breed the entire year. Twenty minutes daily will care for 100 pairs.

Always penned up out of the way. Very small space required.

All this is fully explained in this month's issue of our Journal; send for it; price 10 cents.

Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express pre-paid for \$1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

White Plymouth Rocks

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

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B. Topeka, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

stir them into the syrup.

Some of the universities have spent considerable time investigating the principles of jelly making, and have issued bulletins on the subject. There is more art and skill and less luck involved in the making of jelly than a good many suppose, and a little careful study of the subject would lessen the number of failures and the resulting waste of materials which in itself is rather expensive.

Army Worm Control

By GEO. A. DEAN, K. S. A. C.

AS soon as the army worms are detected measures of control should be put into operation at once if the loss of crops is to be prevented, for they move rapidly and destroy all in their path. Efforts should be centered on keeping the worm out of crops not yet attacked and on confining their injury to as small an area as possible. As a barrier to their progress there is nothing better than a dust furrow, made the same as the one for the chinch bug. If the weather is cool and a fine dust cannot be maintained it may be necessary to have two or three furrows. Post holes are made in the bottom of the furrows at intervals of ten to fifteen feet, where the caterpillars may collect in quantity as they travel up and down the furrows seeking escape. Here they may be readily killed by pouring kerosene upon them or by crushing them.

By a thorough spraying of the vegetation on which they are feeding, with an arsenical spray, large numbers may be killed. If they are just moving into a corn field or an alfalfa field a strip should be thoroughly sprayed along the edge of the field into which they are moving. In making the sprays either lead arsenate should be used at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water, or paris green at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water. In using paris green two pounds of stone lime should be used to every pound of the paris green.

Another effective method of control is found in distributing poisoned bran mash prepared in the following manner: Bran 20 pounds; paris green, or white arsenic 1 pound; syrup 2 quarts; oranges or lemons 3; water 3½ gallons.

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and paris green, or white arsenic, thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, and chop the remaining pulp and peeling to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly.

The bait, when flavored with oranges or lemons, is not only more attractive, but is more appetizing, and thus is eaten by more of the worms. The damp mash should be sown broadcast in the infested areas in the evening. If the worms are moving into an adjoining field a strip of the bran mash should be sown broadcast along the edge of the field into which they are moving. If they are already in a field of corn, the bran mash should be sown broadcast so that little flakes of it will fall on the corn as well as on the ground. The worms do not eat the poisoned mash so readily when it is dry, and for this reason it should be scattered in the evening, because the worms work mostly at night. If they are feeding in the day time, which they will do on cloudy days, place it out in the morning or during the day just as they are beginning to feed.

If the worms are abundant in an alfalfa field the crop should be cut at once and the worms destroyed as they are moving into an adjoining field. If they are working on alfalfa that is just starting after it has been cut, the poison should be sown broadcast over the field in order to protect it.

To make a successful fight against the army worm, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of beginning promptly. By a few hours' delay acres of corn and other crops may be sacrificed.

Late Hatched Chicks.

"If you haven't yet hatched all the chicks you need this season, I would still continue incubation," writes a Missouri poultryman. "While we are firm believers in early chicks, yet many good show birds and many good producers are hatched in June, July, August and even in September. A great deal depends upon the season, and the condition of the breeding stock. Eggs are usually cheaper from now on and it's worth the effort, at least is it so if you are short on young chicks."

Keep the

ICE BOX Sweet AND Clean

For health and sanitary reasons, clean your Ice Box with Old Dutch Cleanser.

It thoroughly cleanses every part from ice grate to waste pipe; especially effective for cleaning enamel, porcelain and galvanized linings. Use it freely, avoiding dangers of contaminating the food.

Keep a Can Handy

Large 10c
Can



MAYBE THIS IS YOUR YEAR

In the spring the thoughts of every man, woman and child turn to the freedom of out-of-doors. The automobile has brought about a remarkable change in the social life of the farmer. It was the logical thing for him—he needed it far more than any man in the city. Kansas farmers own a great many more automobiles than the people of the towns of the state. Perhaps this is your year for a car. Before buying, get all the information possible. The leading cars are advertised in KANSAS FARMER, and their makers will gladly give you any information you write for. Don't be afraid to ask them questions.

The Book of a Thousand Bargains

Our Mid-Summer Clearance Sale A Dozen Seasonable Sales Combined in One

Tempting displays at greatly reduced prices. Dry goods and general merchandise to meet your present wants and anticipate your future needs. We have gone right through acres and acres of our latest lines, into every section and selected the sensations for this occasion. Sales of Summer Wash Goods, White Goods, Laces and Embroideries. Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing and Shoes, never more attractive in styles or prices. Unique values in Home Furnishings. The pick of the season's best offerings which we supply from these various departments. Two unusual opportunities, a Sale of Home and Hospital Durgs and Toilet Articles and a Sale of Agricultural and Hardware Supplies. This Mid-Summer Sale Book offers hundreds of chances for every member of the family to save.

Save on Groceries

See the Grocery Sale in the bargain book, a big cost-cutting list of fresh, wholesome, cleanly-packaged pure foods. Buy the best for the least. Save lots of money on the staples you will need in your pantry for weeks to come. Get better quality for less money in everything needed on your table. Lay in a supply. Place a trial order at our risk. Every penny back on any article you don't want to keep.

All these bargains are brought right into your home by this Mid-Summer Clearance Sale Book. On every item is the Ward guarantee. "Your money back if not satisfied." Sale closes August 31st.

Send the Coupon at once for the Mid-Summer Clearance Sale Book. Don't delay. Mention any other of the following catalogues which you may want:

Special Money-Saving Catalogues

Guides to safe, economical and satisfactory buying. Completely describing and illustrating special lines of merchandise of guaranteed excellence. Free upon request.

Wall Paper Sample Book
Reliable Fencing
Dairy Book
Baby Book
Prepared Roofing
Paint

Gasoline Engine
Grocery List
Bicycle and Bicycle Supplies, including Motor-Cycle Supplies
Heating Book

Sprayer and Sprayer's Solutions
Made-to-order Clothing
Plumbing Book
Tombstones

PP-15

Kindly send me FREE your Mid-Summer Clearance Sale Catalogue and other Catalogues mentioned below.

Automobile Supply Catalogue

Everything for the Auto owner. And a special department devoted exclusively to high grade Ford Parts. Building Plans and Building Materials—these splendid free volumes not only show how to reduce building costs, but tell how to build better buildings. Send for them before you buy or build. State name of Catalogue desired.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Portland

Send to City nearest to you, address Dept. PP-15.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D.

What We Keep is What We Gain

Have you applied this principle to the purchasing of your farm insurance? Or have you sent out of the state, to foreign companies, the premiums you have paid for the protection of your grain, your stock, your machinery, your fine buildings, your home—against loss by Fire, Wind-storm and Lightning?

Why should your good, hard-earned money pay taxes and profits back East? Why should your insurance premiums be snatched into the pockets of Wall Street coupon clippers? Why should you send your insurance out of Kansas when you can easily do business with a good, reliable, safe, home-owned, and home-managed Kansas company like the **FARMERS' ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY** of McPherson?

This company was organized by Kansas farmers over twenty-six years ago. It has been operated successfully by them ever since—now has over \$75,000,000 of insurance in force. It is a company that will help you.

"KEEP KANSAS MONEY IN KANSAS"

For this company is a Mutual company, not a Stock company. We have no stockholders, no dividends to pay, no profits. That portion of every premium paid in to this company that is not used to cover the cost of carrying the risk, is returned to the policy holder.

This company is composed of over 40,000 of your brother farmers—good, loyal Kansans who prefer to buy their insurance from their own Kansas-built and Kansas-managed company at rates that are 25 to 40 per cent less than those of the old line stock companies.

Let us hear from you. If you are now insured, just tell us when your policy expires and when your next renewal time comes and we will give you full particulars about our plan of "At-Actual-Cost" Insurance.

The Farmers Alliance Insurance Company

Room 2, F. A. L. Building
McPherson, Kansas

DON'T RISK ANOTHER DAY!

Insure your growing crops in a safe and conservative company whose officers are bonded to the State of Kansas for \$50,000, which guarantees you safe and full protection throughout the life of your policy.

THIS IS THE COMPANY

that first put the insurance in force from the moment the application was signed and the premium paid—always has adjusted all losses, no matter how small. We ask for your application on our past record. Write us for full particulars, or see our agent before you insure your grain.

THE GRAIN GROWERS HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Bargains in Land

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

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

GOOD WHEAT, corn and alfalfa land located in rain belt, for sale at reasonable prices on railroad terms. **PURCELL & PHARES**, Wakeeney, Kansas.

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

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

ANDERSON COUNTY KANSAS LAND

ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS LAND. If you want to buy a well improved farm in this county, priced so you can afford to own it, write me. I have what you want: from 80 to 640 acres in size. Also have some unimproved pasture land for sale. Liberal terms. **W. L. WARE**, Garnett, Kansas.

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

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

WISCONSIN

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

FOR SALE—320 acres improved; in the famous Moran Valley, Allen County, Kansas; very low for cash or on easy terms; view of farm sent on application. Address owner, BOX 367, Iola, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

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

160 ACRES 1½ miles from good town on main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.; in the oil and gas belt; farm pays oil royalty of \$15 per month; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in fine blue stem grass; 20 acres in alfalfa. This is a fine creek bottom farm and one of the best stock and grain propositions in the country. Farm fenced and cross fenced; no other improvements; no agents; will sell direct to purchaser on easy terms. Address Lock Box 178, Fredonia, Kansas.

Sumner County

There is no other county in Kansas where you can buy the high class quality corn, wheat and alfalfa lands as cheap as you can in the old reliable Sumner. You ought to see the wheat, 30 to 50 bu. sure. Write for owner's price list of farms. No trades. **WILLIAM HEMBROW**, Caldwell, Kansas.

RANCH—North Central Kansas; 1120 acres; 250 acres bottom land in cult.; improved; living water, creek and springs; timber. Sacrifice price short time, \$13.50 per acre. Write for description and terms. **J. F. BAUM**, Natoma, Kan. (Osborne Co.)

POULTRY

The long, hot days are now coming, and the chickens require extra consideration and care.

If one has plenty of shade for the chickens during the hot weather, it will help matters considerably. If there is no natural shade, some kind of artificial shade should be provided, so that the birds can find a cool and refreshing rest from the scorching sun.

If you find the chicks ailing, look them over for lice, for that is most frequently the cause of their ailments at this time. Keep them well dusted with insect powder. A little grease under the wings and on the head will help keep the lice away.

The winds of the poultry house should be kept open during the hot summer months, for it is very debilitating to the fowls if they are kept in a hot, stuffy house all night with no air stirring. The house should be cleaned out two or three times a week during warm weather for the place gets foul very soon with the accumulation of droppings.

Brood coops should be rat proof, but should be open as much as possible to admit fresh air and especially is this needed at night. If you have an opening in front cover it with fine mesh wire netting. Then plenty of fresh air can get in, but no rats can gain admission. It is very discouraging to raise chicks to a good size and then, through carelessness allow the rats or skunks or cats to carry them off.

The hen that you find pulling feathers should be removed from the flock and either placed by herself or just in a small coop with a strange male bird. This will keep her out of harm's way for a time and later on she may be transferred to another pen where she will have to move about some to get away from the peckings of the other hens. It is a bad habit and should be discouraged, even if it means the loss of a few birds. It is not the entire

flock of birds that is doing this, but usually a few that have gotten the habit. Get them away, even if you have to cut off their heads and use them for the table.

After the hatching season is over the hens are often neglected so that they quit laying before they ought to. During the hot weather see that the hens have shade, plenty of feed and good cool water and the egg-laying period can be prolonged quite a considerable extent. If the hens quit laying for good, then they ought to be disposed of unless they are needed for breeders next year. No use of keeping a lot of unprofitable hens around.

Pullets should receive the best of care if you are looking to them for early egg production this fall. There is no question but what fall and winter prices for eggs will be high this year. If you have a fine lot of pullets to give you the eggs, you will find that the returns will be great. Give them the best of care and the best of food and get them in condition so that they will begin to lay as early as possible. While the first few eggs may be small, yet it will take them but a short time to get to marketable size.

Has Size to do With Egg Production?

"We find that 90 per cent of the proven best layers by the trappist are the smallest birds," is a statement just made by one of our greatest poultrymen and one of our best students of the problems of egg production. The weights of the birds entered in the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Missouri, Poultry Station for the past three years and the egg records all indicate that this statement is absolutely true. No matter what the variety may be, if a pullet of that variety makes a good egg record, upon weighing her we find she is usually from one-quarter to three pounds under standard weight. "Lady Showyou," the White Plymouth Rock hen which laid 281 eggs in the first contest, only weighed six pounds, being

GUERNSEYS At AUCTION

Seventy-five of the very highest class registered Guernsey cows and heifers will be sold at auction at West Salem, Wis., Saturday, June 20, the day following the annual summer meeting of the Western Guernsey Breeders' Association. They represent the best blood of the breed, both in America and on the Island. Their individuality is equal to the breeding. Also a few granddaughters at private sale, of May Rimes, the champion butter cow of the world, having a record of 1073 pounds of butter fat. Send for catalog to **H. W. GRISWOLD**, West Salem, Wisconsin.

JERSEYS AT AUCTION

COME to the Englewood Farm closing out A. J. C. C. Jersey sale at Callao, Missouri, Wednesday, June 10, 1914. Sixty head of registered Jersey cattle will be sold to the highest bidder. No better Jerseys to be found in the Middle West. Englewood Farm is acknowledged to be the best farm of 165 acres in Macon County, Missouri; improvements worth \$6,000 will be sold the same day to the highest bidder. Callao is on the main line of the Burlington Railroad, 147 miles east of Kansas City and 79 miles west of Quincy, Ill. Train No. 13 will stop at Callao on day of sale. Sale Manager, B. C. Settles of Palmyra, Mo.; Auctioneers, Colonel Perry of Columbus, Ohio, and Colonel Bailey of Gibson City, Ill. Send for catalogue. **ENGLAND & MILLER**, Callao, Missouri.

Poland China Boars For Sale

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

OXFORD HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE. For Sale—Young bulls and females at farmers' prices, for dual purpose cattle. Come and see me. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.

DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

Charles Holston & Son, who have started a herd of high class Holstein cattle near Topeka, have just purchased from the Fred F. Field Holstein Company of Brockton, Mass., a new herd bull, Dutchland Colontha Sir Oliver; the sire is Colontha Johanna's Lad, a son of the famous cow, Colontha 4th's Johanna, the cow that has made a world's record for both milk and butter and has never yet been defeated for both by one cow. The dam of this bull is a 21-pound, 4-year-old daughter of Pieterje Hengerwald's Count DeKol, the only bull in the world having as many as 13 daughters that have officially produced 100 pounds of milk each in one day. This bull which has just been selected by this firm certainly has high class ancestry, and great results should be expected from his use in their herd.

Do You Want Harvest Hands? Do You Want Work?

KANSAS FARMER will again act as a clearing house for harvest hands. Last year the plan worked like a charm. Hundreds of farmers needing help were placed in touch with hands. Hundreds of hands were sent to farmers needing them. Men and hands within twenty miles of each other were brought together through filling out the harvest hand coupons which appeared in KANSAS FARMER.

At the date of this writing indications are that a record breaking wheat crop will be harvested. The need for help in saving this great crop will be most urgent.

KANSAS FARMER coupons are printed below. You are invited to avail yourself of our services to the fullest extent. They are absolutely free.

Farmers wanting harvest hands, fill out this coupon and mail at once to KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.

When will your harvest begin?.....
Number of men needed: Shockers.....; pitchers.....; stackers.....; extra teams.....
What have been the prevailing harvest wages per day?.....
Will you need men after harvest and at what kind of work?.....
Name.
Address.R. F. D.State.
Telegraph Office.Telephone Address.

If you want to work in the harvest fields, fill this out and mail to KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.
Name.Age.
Address.R. F. D.State.
Occupation.Have you ever worked in the harvest fields or at outside day labor?.....
Can you go to any county?.....Do you want to work after harvest, and what kind?.....
If you have a team, or harvesting outfit, and want to give additional information, write on separate sheet. We will endeavor to put every man who applies, into direct communication with the farmer nearest him, needing help.

KANSAS FARMER will make no charge whatsoever, to anyone, for the service rendered, unless you ask information by telegraph or telephone, in which case you will pay the charges.

Fill out one of these blanks and mail at once to KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.

one and one-half pounds under standard weight. "Missouri Queen," the R. C. White Leghorn pullet which led last year and made a record of 260 eggs, only weighed 2 and three-fourths pounds. While there is no standard weight for this variety, yet this pullet was the smallest of 36 pullets of this variety which were in the contest.

The highest record ever made here by a Barred Plymouth Rock, the pullet was one and one-eighth pounds under weight. The Black Lanshan which made the best record was nearly two pounds under; White Orpington, two pounds under; White Wyandotte, one pound under; Silver Wyandotte, three-fourths pounds under; Buff Wyandotte one-half pound under; Buff Orpington, two pounds under; Black Orpington, two pounds under; Black Minorca, one and three-fourths pounds under and so on through almost the entire list of varieties. On the other hand the majority of the purebred hens which make the poorest egg records are up to standard weight or considerably over, as a rule. Not more than 10 to 25 per cent of the best laying pullets of any variety are ever up to standard weight. During the past three years this station has had birds from several hundred breeders, and finds that this is true, no matter what variety it may be or from what breeder they may come.

With dairy cows the best producing Jerseys and Holsteins are not of the beef type. One of the leading dairy experts of this country once said, when showing his high producers: "These are my very best cows, but it sometimes disgusts me to hear visitors criticise them and make uncomplimentary remarks about these cows, and then compliment the heavier, fatter dairy cows of the beef type which give but very little milk or butter fat."

Can it be that the standard weights on some varieties is a trifle too high? There is one quite prominent breeder in Missouri who has often bragged about having a strain of Rocks that were from a pound to three pounds above standard weight. This same breeder is now disposing of his entire flock because they do not lay enough eggs to pay the cost of production. We think it best to have the standard for all things quite high for the per cent of those who reach their ideals is quite small. We don't advocate breeding small birds but we do think we can overdo the thing and ruin all chance of profitable production by going to the other extreme. Simply because a hen or pullet was a pound or two under weight and was a good producer, healthy and vigorous, I would certainly not discard her from my breeding pens. It might be well to give this matter some thought.

Wales' Poland Chinas.

On November 12, Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., will offer one of the best lots of Polands ever sold from the Wales farm. The chief herd boar, Wales' Missouri King, has proven a great breeder; also Royal Chief by Miami Chief has proven a sire of large, even litters. There are 150 spring pigs on the Wales farm, the best we ever saw at one time on this farm; all are sired by the above boars but one litter; they are by Big Logan Ex, the great breeding boar at the head of L. V. O'Keefe's herd. The number of pigs farrowed to each sow this spring was an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to the litter and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to the litter raised to date. This is a splendid showing, and is very complimentary to the Poland China breed. Please make note of the sale date, November 12, and watch for further announcement of this sale in Kansas Farmer.

Moore & Sons' Polands.

F. E. Moore & Sons of Gardner, Kan., start their card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They own one of the very best Poland China herds in the west, headed by Choice Goods by Belleville Chief, by Grand Chief out of Lucy M. 126385 by Republic Co. Chief 42575 by Johnson's Chief by Tec 3rd. Choice Goods is a 1,100-pound hog and is conceded to be one of the greatest boars living. He has a 11-inch bone, plenty of quality and his pigs have topped a number of the best sales in Northern Kansas and Nebraska. The cows of this herd are a very fine lot of big, prolific dams carrying the blood of Expansion, Big Hadley's O. K. Price, Grand Look, Major Look, Long King and Orphan Chief. They have a great offering of male pigs including a very fine Choice Goods boar out of a Hadley dam; he is an outstanding herd boar prospect. They are making very reasonable prices on their offering. Look up their card and write them mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Oxford Herd Shorthorns.

In this issue will be found the ad of Dr. W. C. Harkey of Lenexa, Kansas, the owner of the Lenexa herd of Shorthorn cattle. At the head of this herd is the great herd bull, Baron Cumberland, he by Baron C by Baron Marr by Cumberland's Last and out of imported Lady Marr. Baron Cumberland is a deep red, one of those low-down, thick-fleshy kind. He has proven a great breeder; all of his calves are very uniform and good colors. Doctor Harkey has made money on his herd of cattle. In 18 months after he had purchased his herd they had returned the original cost in cash and he had four more head than he had started with. The doctor made the statement to the writer that they made a nice profit during the dry year of 1913 when feed was scarce and pastures short. Out of 21 cows in 1913 Doctor Harkey raised 18 calves and in addition to the calf crop made 1,000 pounds of butter. He has the dual purpose, heavy milking Shorthorns that trace to some of our best Scotch families. He is now offering a few choice heifers and six extra good young bulls at farmers' prices. If you want good producing cattle that will

Apperson "4-45" \$1785



Powerful but Economical

THAT is the enviable achievement of the Apperson Brothers—the two men who built America's first gasoline car. This desirable combination is found in every Apperson. It is one of the compelling reasons why thousands of critical buyers have selected these mechanically perfect and strikingly beautiful cars.

Apperson "Jack Rabbit"

"The Wizard of the Hills"

Many makers offer you big power but you pay for it in excessive gasoline and tire bills. Because we build 95 per cent of all parts of Apperson Cars, including our wonderful motor, we offer you excessive power in a light weight car. That spells absolute economy. That is why the average annual upkeep on 17,000 Appersons during the past 15 years has been but \$5 a car.

Every car is personally tested by Elmer or Edgar Apperson. That is an assurance of highest efficiency.

Write today for our beautiful art catalog telling the complete story of Apperson cars. Get in touch with our distributor near you and see the remarkable beauty and up-to-the-minute features of our Light Four Forty-five touring car or roadster at \$1600; our Four Forty-five touring car at \$1785; our Six Fifty-five touring car at \$2200.

APPERSON BROS., AUTOMOBILE CO.

321 Main Street

KOKOMO, INDIANA

Apperson Distributors
In Kansas

Milford, Kansas	- - - - -	C. J. Chambers
Syracuse, Kansas	- - - - -	E. M. Scott
Topeka, Kansas	- - - - -	Tiffany & Tennyson
Wamego, Kansas	- - - - -	Iron Clad Store Co.
Kansas City, Missouri	- - - - -	Bruening Bros. Automobile Co.

JERSEY CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE

Thursday, June 25, 1914



TOPEKA FAIR GROUNDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS
25 Registered Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls
Send for Catalog and Come to Our Sale

ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas

Auctioneer: Frank Zaun

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

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write, Topeka Barber College, 327 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BEAT THIS ONE IF YOU CAN—ABSOLUTELY SELLS ON SIGHT; EVERYONE BUYS; 100 PER CENT PROFITS; PARTICULARS FREE. BAUMANN SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 2, BOX 247, BOONVILLE, MO.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STANDARD ACETYLENE LIGHTING PLANTS. THE SUCCESSFUL FARM HOME LIGHT. WRITE ACETYLENE FACTORY, WICHITA, KAN.

BIG MONEY MAILING CIRCULARS FOR OTHERS; SEND 25 CENTS FOR COPYRIGHTED INSTRUCTIONS. J. WALTER EAGAN, OVERBROOK, KAN.

LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY ON WELL PAYING PROPOSITION; WRITE AT ONCE; GOOD MONEY FOR YOUR SPARE TIME. THE CHASWALK CO., 201 WEST 6TH ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

YOUNG MEN—WANTED, 50, TO JOIN US IN THE LIVE STOCK BUSINESS. NEW PLANS. PARTICULARS FREE. CAPITAL REQUIRED. STATE AGE, OCCUPATION, RESOURCES, MARRIED OR SINGLE. ADDRESS WILLOW CREEK LIVE STOCK CO., JANET, WYO.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR RIGHT FEES FOR PATENTS AND SAVE MONEY ON THE ATTORNEY'S FEE. FREE SEARCH OF THE PATENT OFFICE RECORDS UPON RECEIPT OF SKETCH. S. V. JOHNSON, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEY, 916 G. STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF ABOUT 300,000 PROTECTED POSITIONS IN U. S. SERVICE. THOUSANDS OF VACANCIES EVERY YEAR. THERE IS A BIG CHANCE HERE FOR YOU, SURE AND GENEROUS PAY, LIFETIME EMPLOYMENT. JUST ASK FOR BOOKLET S-809. NO OBLIGATION. EARL HOPKINS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN. OVER 15,000 APPOINTMENTS COMING. \$75 TO \$150 MONTH. LIFE JOBS. PLEASANT WORK. SHORT HOURS. VACATIONS. COMMON SENSE EDUCATION SUFFICIENT. FULL DIRECTIONS TELLING HOW TO GET POSITION, FREE. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, DEPT. G-81, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAKE \$100 A SEASON IN SPARE TIME ONLY AND GET ALL YOUR OWN CLOTHES FREE; EASY TO GET ORDERS FOR MEN'S SUITS WITH OUR BEAUTIFUL SAMPLES AND UP TO DATE STYLES. WRITE AT ONCE FOR FREE BOOK OF SAMPLES AND STYLES, AGENTS INSIDE COSTS AND RETAIL PRICES, FULL INFORMATION AND OUR BIG, NEW OFFER. IT'S A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. KNICKERBOCKER TAILORING CO., DEPT. 102, CHICAGO.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. SPLENDID INCOME ASSURED RIGHT MAN TO ACT AS OUR REPRESENTATIVE AFTER LEARNING OUR BUSINESS THOROUGHLY BY MAIL. FORMER EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. ALL WE REQUIRE IS HONESTY, ABILITY, AMBITION AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. NO SOLICITING OR TRAVELING. ALL OR SPARE TIME ONLY. THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN IN YOUR SECTION TO GET INTO A BIG PAYING BUSINESS WITHOUT CAPITAL AND BECOME INDEPENDENT FOR LIFE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR FULL PARTICULARS. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, L-473 MARDEN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TRADE. WRITE LUNDQUIST & MYERS, MCPHERSON, KAN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED. PARTICULARS FREE. REAL ESTATE SALESMAN CO., DEPT. 77, LINCOLN, NEB.

320 A. 6 MILES JUNCTION CITY, KAN. \$65 PER ACRE. 160 A. 8 1/2 MILES JUNCTION CITY, KAN. \$90 PER ACRE. JOS. MOODY, OGREN, KAN., ROUTE 1.

FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD; FINE FARM LAND; NOT SAND HILLS. COST YOU \$200 FILING FEES AND ALL. J. A. TRACY, KIMBALL, NEB.

A CALIFORNIA LOT FREE. MAKE SIXTY DOLLARS CASH COMMISSION AND LOT FREE BY SELLING DELANO CITY LOTS, SIXTY DOLLARS EACH; MONTHLY PAYMENTS FIVE DOLLARS. WRITE CALIFORNIA HOME LANDS CO., TRUST & SAVINGS BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 FEET, CORNER FIFTH AND TROY AV., MUST BE SOLD TO SETTLE AN ESTATE. A RARE BARGAIN IN THE FASTEST GROWING CITY IN THE WEST. ADDRESS K. C. PROPERTY, CARE OF KANSAS FARMER.

\$1,600 BUYS FINE QUARTER SECTION PRAIRIE FARM, 5 MILES NORTH OF BOVINA, LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO. ALL TILLABLE AND FENCED; NO WASTE LAND; SMALL HOUSE, BARN, SHEDS; PLENTY GOOD WELL WATER; PERFECT TITLE. APPLY TO OWNER, CHARLES L. THAYER, BERMOUTH, MONT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—90-ACRE BLACK SOIL CORN AND WHEAT FARM; PAULDING COUNTY, OHIO; IMPROVED; WELL LOCATED; \$100 AN ACRE. WILL TRADE FOR CENTRAL KANSAS FARM. GIVE FULL DETAILS OF WHAT YOU HAVE TO EXCHANGE. ADDRESS OWNER, GEO. W. HOLL, NEW KNOXVILLE, OHIO.

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE. OREGON ALMANAC AND OTHER OFFICIAL BOOKS PUBLISHED BY STATE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, TELLING OF RESOURCES, CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS. ASK QUESTIONS—they will have painstaking answers. WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL. ADDRESS ROOM 54, PORTLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB, PORTLAND, ORE.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SETTLERS. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY STATE GOVERNMENT WHICH OWNS LANDS, WATER, RAILWAYS AND FREE SCHOOLS. EXCELLENT CLIMATE, RESEMBLES CALIFORNIA; NO EXTREME HEAT OR COLD. SMALL DEPOSIT AND 31 1/2 YEARS FOR PURCHASE OF LANDS, ADAPTED TO EVERY KIND OF CULTURE. CITRUS FRUITS, APPLES AND PEARS; WHEAT, CORN, ALFALFA, SUGAR BEETS; DAIRYING, HOG RAISING, ETC. AMPLE MARKETS. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN IRRIGATED DISTRICTS. REDUCED PASSAGES FOR APPROVED SETTLERS. FREE PARTICULARS FROM F. T. A. FRICKE, BOX 34, 687 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

REAL ESTATE.

240 ACRES GRASS LAND 4 MILES OF LENORA, \$3,600; NO TRADES. B. K. MCNAUL, GAYLORD, KAN.

LAND OWNERS, WRITE US AT ONCE. BUYERS ARE WAITING. AMERICA'S LAND COMPANY, KASOTA BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WE PUT YOU IN CONNECTION WITH OWNERS WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY PROPERTY. AMERICA'S LAND COMPANY, KASOTA BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND CITY PROPERTY WITH ME FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. R. F. GINDER, REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST, 501 NEW ENGLAND BLDG., TOPEKA, KAN.

WANTED FARMS FROM OWNERS FOR SALE. WE HAVE DIRECT BUYERS. SEND DESCRIPTION. MAGAZINE, PARTICULARS FREE. WESTERN SALES AGENCY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

640 ACRES IN HODGEMAN COUNTY, AND 320 ACRES FINNEY COUNTY; UNIMPROVED KANSAS LAND; WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL KANSAS LAND. ADDRESS OWNER, RT. 2, BOX 42, OLMITZ, KAN.

CHOICE FARM LAND \$15 TO \$30 PER ACRE; FIRST CROP WILL PAY FOR LAND. WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR WYO. LAND? W. T. SLOAN, REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, PINE BLUFFS, WYOMING.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT BUYERS. DON'T PAY COMMISSIONS. WRITE DESCRIBING PROPERTY, NAMING LOWEST PRICE. WE HELP BUYERS LOCATE DESIRABLE PROPERTY. FRED. AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 43 PALACE BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FOR SALE NOTICE: I OWN A LEVEL 1/20 ACRES SECTION, SANDY LOAM, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF HOWELL, KAN.; 175 ACRES SUMMER FALLOWED WHEAT, 65 ACRES IN CORN AND KAFFIR, BALANCE PASTURE; WELL GOOD WATER AND WINDMILL. PRICE, \$10,000; REASONABLE TERMS IF TAKEN SOON, CROPS IN. IF INTERESTED IN PURCHASE, WRITE BOX 67, DODGE CITY, KAN.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SETTLERS. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS; GOVERNMENT LAND; WATER; RAILWAYS; FREE SCHOOLS; 31 YEARS TO PAY FOR FARMS ADAPTED TO ALFALFA, CORN, GRAINS, FRUIT, ETC.; CLIMATE LIKE CALIFORNIA; AMPLE MARKETS. REDUCED PASSAGES; SPECIAL EXCURSION NEXT NOVEMBER; FREE PARTICULARS FROM F. T. A. FRICKE, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE FROM VICTORIA, 687 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., BOX 34.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN IN LAND—1,920 ACRES SMOOTH, LEVEL WEST TEXAS LAND; EVERY FOOT TILLABLE; IN WATER BELT; FOUR MILES TO STATION; ALL GRASS WITH EXCEPTION SMALL CLEARING WHICH IS READY FOR PLOW; SMALL HOUSE; SCATTERING BRUSH; IDEAL LOCATION FOR STOCK RANCH AND FARM; OFFER AT \$6, ONE-THIRD DOWN, BALANCE ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR YEARS, LOW RATE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD FARM AT ITS VALUE. S. K. McCALL, NORMAN, OKLA.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE REFUNDED. OFFICIAL DRAWINGS FREE. SEND SKETCH FOR FREE SEARCH. PATENT EXCHANGE, JORDANS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS. SMITH & HUGHES, TOPEKA, KAN. ROUTE 2.

HIGH GRADE, NICELY MARKED HOLSTEIN CALVES, EITHER SEX, \$20 EACH; CRATED. ERNST DUTCHER, WHITEWATER, WIS.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH SEXES, FOR SALE. ARNOLD & BRADY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

FOR SALE 3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS; PRICED TO SELL; ONE OR ALL. WRITE C. P. MEACHAM, GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

REGISTERED YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS; READY FOR SERVICE. P. B. JOHNSON, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

FOR SALE—50 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS; 40 YEARLING AND 2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS; 40 HEIFER CALVES; ALSO 6 REGISTERED BULL CALVES. CLYDE GIORD, TOWANDA, KAN.

SEND TO FAIRFIELD, IOWA FOR BULL CALVES. GUERNSEYS, GRANT ENLOW, JERSEYS. HIGH GRADES \$25; PURE-BRED \$65 UP. CHARLES GAGE, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY MARKED; 3 TO 5 WEEKS OLD; 15 SIXTEEN-POUNDS EACH; \$20; CRATED FOR SHIPMENT ANYWHERE. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

FOR SALE—SEVEN YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS. ALL REGISTERED; GOOD QUALITY; TWELVE TO TWENTY MONTHS OLD. G. W. CALVERT, BURLINGTON, KAN.

FOR SALE—2 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, SEVEN MONTHS OLD; NICELY MARKED AND FROM EXTRA HEAVY MILKERS. LACK ONLY ONE SIXTY-FOURTH OF BEING PURE. O. E. WALKER, TOPEKA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOUR MONTHS OLD. \$100; TWO OF HIS DAMS AVERAGED 105 LBS. MILK IN ONE DAY, AND SIX AVERAGED 100 LBS.; TWO OF HIS DAMS AVERAGED 33.81 LBS. BUTTER FIVE AVERAGED 31.46 LBS., AND SEVEN AVERAGED 30 LBS. BUTTER IN SEVEN DAYS, OFFICIALLY. R. M. HARRIMAN, APPLETON, WIS.

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DISPOSING OF ALL OUR HOLSTEIN CALVES, FROM HEAVY PRODUCING HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND A VERY FINE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE. THE CALVES ARE FROM 4 TO 6 WEEKS OLD, WEANED, BEAUTIFULLY MARKED, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. EITHER SEX, \$17, CRATED FOR SHIPMENT TO ANY POINT. IF YOU WISH TO GET A START WITH GOOD ONES, SEND YOUR ORDER AT ONCE. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S GOODS. SEND FOR CATALOG. O. A. KEENE, 1600 SEWARD AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

GERMAN MILLET SEED FOR SALE AT \$1 PER BU. TRACK, SENeca. AUG. KRAMER, SENeca, KAN.

FOR SALE—80 BUSHELS LEFT OF ALFALFA SEED TESTED BY STATION AND PRONOUNCED FIRST CLASS; \$6 PER BUSHEL FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. F. O. B. CARL ELGIN, KAN. J. L. HENDERSON, ELGIN, KAN.

PURE FETERITA SEED A SPECIALTY. TEST 96 TO 99. THRESHED, RECLEANED OR IN HEAD, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL. ALSO KAFIR, MANHATTAN STRAIN. SEND FOR CATALOG. H. M. HILL, LAFONTEALNE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FIRST CLASS RE-CLEANED FETERITA SEED AT \$4 PER CWT., SACKED. F. O. B. HUTCHINSON OR LIBERAL, KAN. GERMINATION EXCELLENT. OUR SUPPLY IS LIMITED. PLACE YOUR ORDERS BEFORE IT IS EXHAUSTED. THE LIBERAL ELEVATOR CO., HUTCHINSON, KAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, WORK GUARANTEED. MANHATTAN CLEANERS, 609 JACKSON, TOPEKA.

NEW CYCO BICYCLES. COMPLETE WITH COASTER BRAKE. \$21.50. J. C. HARDING CO., TOPEKA, KAN.

BLIND STAGGERS AND BIG HEAD CURED. SEND \$1 FOR RECEIPTS. ANDREW JOHNSON, TENNILLE, KAN.

LUMBER SHIPPED FROM MILL TO FARMER; WHOLESALE PRICE; HOUSE AND BARN BILLS OUR SPECIALTY; SEND YOUR ITEMIZED BILLS; GRADES GUARANTEED. MCKEE LUMBER CO., SHAWNEE, OKLA.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME KENNELS, ST. JOHN, KAN.

THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES; FINEST MARKINGS AND O. K. IN EVERY WAY. D. R. WAKEFIELD, BROOKVILLE, KAN.

FOR SALE—HOUNDS, GOOD TRAILERS FOR COON, WOLF AND FOX; SEND 2 CENT STAMP FOR PRICES. RASH BROS., CENTERVILLE, KAN.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. ALL ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY; THREE PEDIGRIES, CONTAINING SOME OF THE FINEST BLOOD LINES OBTAINABLE; ARE MARKED EXCEPTIONALLY FINE. PRICE, \$5. ONLY DOG WORTH KEEPING ON FARM; A COMPANION FOR YOUR BOY. L. P. COBLENTZ, LA HARPE, KAN.

HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, \$5. WILL WOOD-RUF, KINSLY, KAN.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—THE BIG EASY-KEEPING KIND, \$8 EACH, \$15 A PAIR (NOT RELATED). EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PARENTS BREDS, TURKEYS AND CHICKENS. MRS. MAGGIE RIEFF, ST. PETER, MINN.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB IN HARVEST BY YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD TEAM; WILL RUN HEADER OR BOX; STATE WAGES PAID. WRITE THOMAS RUSSELL, SEDGWICK, KAN., ROUTE 1.

WANT TO OPERATE GASOLINE OR OIL ENGINE; HANDLE TRACTOR, ELECTRIC OR PUMPING MACHINERY; S. A. C. GRADUATE; EXPERIENCED; DO OWN REPAIRING; STATE WAGES. O. W. HOUSE, RUSH SPRINGS, OKLA.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TWO SHETLAND PONIES. GIVE AGE, DESCRIPTION AND PRICE. BOX 15, TOPEKA, KAN.

THE STRAY LIST.

RICHARD ROHRER, COUNTY CLERK, GEARY COUNTY, KANSAS. TAKEN UP, ON 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1914, BY HERMAN NELSON ON HIS PREMISES IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP IN GEARY COUNTY, KANSAS, SIXTEEN HEAD OF HOOF; TWELVE OF THEM ARE BLACK IN COLOR, WEIGHING ABOUT 80 POUNDS; FOUR OF THEM CROSS-BRED, RED AND BLACK IN COLOR AND WEIGHING ABOUT 80 POUNDS. SOME OF THE HOGS ARE MARKED WITH SPLITS IN THEIR EARS. DATED APRIL 22, 1914.

S. W. FILSON, COUNTY CLERK, SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS. TAKEN UP BY G. C. HARDY OF SCOTT CITY, KAN., ABOUT MAY 1, 1914, ONE BROWN MARE, THREE YEARS OLD, DIM BRAND ON LEFT HIP, WEIGHT ABOUT 1,000 POUNDS, WIRE MARK ON RIGHT HOCK JOINT, UNBROKE. VALUE \$50.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; 100, \$7.50. BABY CHICKS, 15c. MRS. GEO. W. KING, SOLOMON, KAN.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN, ALSO HOUDEAN EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15. CIRCULAR FREE. E. D. HARTZELL, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS FROM TWO PENS AND FARM FLOCK. FIRST PEN HEADED BY COCKEREL SCORING 96. ALL PRIZE WINNING STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES. GEO. M. KLUSSMIRE, HOLTON, KAN.

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

Nineteenth Sale of Imported and American Bred
Registered Percheron Stallions, Brood Mares and
Colts, with a consignment of Thirty Head of
Registered and High Grade Holstein Cattle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1914

The Percheron Offering will Include

- 1 Stallion, 8 years old.
- 2 Stallions, 3 years old.
- 3 Stallions, 2 years old.
- 5 Brood Mares, colts at sides.

Auctioneers; J. D. Snyder, Boyd
Newcom, W. M. Arnold, W. P. Ellet

For Catalog
Address



- 5 Mares, 3 to 5 years old.
- 10 Fillies, 2 years old.
- Mares all bred to Casino or sired by him.

Henry Stunkle, Peck, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Thirty-five Shorthorn Bulls

Sixteen months to two years old. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Sired by Star Goods and Victor Orange, two great bulls. These bulls are from my best cows. They are large and well developed and in good condition, fit to head good herds. Will sell one or a carload. Also a few cows and heifers—300 head in herd. Come and see them. Prices reasonable.

HENRY STUNKLE, Peck, Kansas.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Fifteen young bulls ranging in age from 8 to 18 months old. Red or roans of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. Herd located at Pearl, Dickinson County. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, U. P., Rock Island or Santa Fe. Address mail to Abilene, Kan.

C. W. TAYLOR
Abilene, Kansas

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Several good coming yearling bulls and a number of heifers of various ages, from the Crestmead herd, which numbers 100 head, all Scotch of popular families.

W. A. BETTERIDGE,
Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

For Sale—One roan Cruikshank Butterfly bull, 18 months old; extra good; come and see him. H. T. FORBES, Route 6, Topeka, Kansas.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Large beefy-type Shorthorns, extra in quality; reds and roans, richly bred, blood of imported Collyne, Imported Mariner and Captain Archer.

H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kansas.

BULLS FOR SALE

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

SAM DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Short Horn Heifers

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

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

Three good yearling bulls and a few heifers. Some of show yard quality. Prices reasonable. Write for further information.

E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadeland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams.

C. F. Behrent, Orono, Norton Co., Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Some choice August boars by this great sire of prize winners. They are strictly high class and priced right. Also booking orders for February pigs by Illustration and out of Frost's Buster dams. Get in early and get a prize winner.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Missouri.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Monday, Aug. 3, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri.

L. R. HAMILTON
Clarksdale, Mo.
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
GOOD REFERENCES.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEER
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W. C. CURPHEY
Pure-Bred Stock and
Big Farm Sales.
Salina, Kansas.

COL. FLOYD CONDRAY
Stockdale, Kansas
Guarantees his work.

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

Col. C. A. HAWK
Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Effingham, Kansas.

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

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

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

John W. Miner
Live stock auctioneer. Give me
Reserve, Kansas.

J. A. MORINE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty.
Box 155. Lindsborg, Kansas.

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

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

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the change in the card of J. R. Jackson of Kanapolis, Kan., owner of Clear Creek Stock Farm, the home of his famous herd of Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Jackson is offering some choice fall boars and a number of very fine gilts bred for September farrow. Breeders will find his prices reasonable for high class stock and anyone wanting herd improvers from the herd headed by Dreamland Col., the 1,000-pound boar, should write at once for prices and pedigree. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

George McAdam of Holton, Kan., a breeder of high class Angus cattle and Berkshire hogs, reports the sale of a Choice Prize cow and heifer to William Ljungdahl of Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Ljungdahl selected this cow and heifer from Mr. McAdam's herd after visiting a number of the noted Angus herds. Mr. McAdam is offering a very fine herd bull for sale and anyone wanting a choice Angus bull should get in touch with him.

D. A. Kramer of Washington, Kan., one of the reliable Jersey breeders advertising in Kansas Farmer, writes us that he recently sold a splendid yearling bull out of a 45-pound cow, to F. P. McAllister of Lakin, Kan. Mr. Kramer has on hand now two January bull calves, one of them a full brother to the yearling just sold to Mr. McAllister. This calf has for his dam, Fox's Top Sunflower, a granddaughter of Flying Fox; his sire is Golden Fern's Lorne, a bull of Golden Fern's Lad and Silver Mine's Lad breeding. These bull calves are being priced so low that they will soon be sold. Write Mr. Kramer for prices and for full description, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER
Manager Live Stock Department.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

June 10—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

June 10—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

June 25—Alvey Bros.' Dispersal Sale, Topeka State Fair Grounds.

Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Aug. 20—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Durocs.

Duroc Jerseys, Polands and Berkshires.

Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 27—C. L. Branick, Hiawatha, Kan.

Sept. 5—J. E. Wills, Prairie View, Kan.

Sale at Downs, Kan.

Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxon, Mo.

Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.

Nov. 28—George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Nov. 4—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

Nov. 12—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.

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

Durocs With Quality.

Don't fail to read the ad of John A. Reed of Lyons, Kan. He has one of the good herds of Durocs. There is no better pedigree or better individuals to be found any place than on the Reed farm.

As a special mention, Mr. Reed has one sow by old Defender that has nine pigs by Overland Col. by Muncie Chief, and a sow by old Superba that has 11 pigs by Perfect Col. by Prince Col. This is probably one of the best litters we know of and a number of herd header prospects. There are sows in this herd that are sired by B. & C's Col., Good E Nuff Again King, Tatarax and Crimson Wonder.

If you want Durocs with quality write Mr. Reed and you will not be disappointed if you buy from this firm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Alvey Bros.' Jersey Sale June 25.

We wish to call our readers' attention to the Jersey sale of Alvey Bros., at Topeka fair grounds, Topeka, Kansas, of which announcement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Please read ad and send for catalog. It is brimful of valuable information.

Lovers of Jersey cattle should not overlook this opportunity to buy high class, regular producing cows with records and tests that are guaranteed for their future usefulness as profitable dairy cows. Don't fail to attend this sale.

Attention is called to the change in the card of Louis Koenig of Solomon, Kan. Mr. Koenig's Duroc herd is one of the best in the state. The best blood lines of the breed will be found in his herd and he sends out only high class individuals. At present he is offering some choice September boars.

Look up his card and write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Percherons and Holstein Cattle.

On June 10, J. C. Robison of the famous Whitewater Falls Stock Farm near Towanda, Kan., will again offer a draft of his Percherons and also sell a number of splendid Holstein cows, 30 Percheron mares and stallions, and 30 Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. Practically all of these Percherons are either sired by or bred to the champion, Casino, and consist of 25 mares and five stallions, mostly 2 and 3 years old, a few of mature age and a few weanlings, including some of the best colts Casino ever sired. Mr. Robison will also offer 30 head of pure-bred and high grade Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. They are all sired by pure-bred sires of the most fashionable strains and all of the 25 females of breeding age are safe in calf to pure-bred sires. Some of the cows are now milking over 40 pounds of milk a day. Write today for catalog, and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Attention is called to the herd of Duroc Jersey hogs owned by R. C. Watson at Altona, Kan. At the head of this herd is R. C. Buddy by Buddy K 4th; also Watson's Model Top by Model Top. Mr. Watson has 100 spring pigs and all doing well. Mr. Watson has 25 fall gilts all sired by R. C. Buddy and Watson's Col. by B. & C's Col. These gilts are for sale and are priced very reasonably for quick sale. If you need some new blood please write R. C. Watson at Altona, Kan., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

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JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

Bruce Saunders
President

Devere Hafer
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

POLLED DURHAMS.

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

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

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

BUFFALO AGUINALDO DOEDDE heads Shadeland farm herd. Dam, Buffalo Agie Beets, the world's second greatest junior 3-year-old cow. Young bulls for sale. David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEINS. Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

PERCHERONS. BANNER STOCK FARM—Home of "Incus," champion American Royal, 1911; weight, 2,240. Two young stallions and one two-year-old big jack for sale. BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE. A few nice farms for sale. Write JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

F. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live stock and **AUCTIONEER**

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

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

IMPORTED and HOME-BRED PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES. Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 1,950; older horses, 1,900 to 2,200. We have good herd headers at reasonable prices. Sold with certificates of soundness under Nebraska law. Guarantee and terms right. Come and see us. Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln and 67 miles east of Grand Island. Farm adjoins city.

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

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JACKS AND JENNETS. Six fine 3 and 4-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money. JNO. A. EDWARDS, Englewood, - - - Kansas.

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REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, 16 months old; five grade Guernsey cows; one 2-year-old heifer fresh in summer, and 6-weeks-old Guernsey bull calf. All must sell in next 30 days. Write for prices and description. Closing out. DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality. AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM. Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremo. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd. ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

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HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Dur-e Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection.

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LINSCOTT JERSEYS. The oldest and strongest herd in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, heifers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding.

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SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM BULL CALVES by sons of Gamboge Oxford Princess, 2 lbs. 6 1/4 oz. butter; Diploma's Fair Maid, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females. J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kansas.

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jersey herd. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf.

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

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

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MAHANS BIG POLANDS have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle.

JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

TEN BRED GILTS and tried sows. Big kind bred to a splendid son of Blue Valley Gold Dust. Dams trace to John Blain's breeding. IMMUNE.

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HORSES AND MULES

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

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

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Registered Hampshire Hogs

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Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires 200 HEAD

40 Boars, 20 Bred Sows, 40 Open Sows, 90 Fall Pigs, All at Attractive Prices.

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WALNUT CREEK STOCK FARM.

Large English Berkshires

Special Offering. Choice bred sows and gilts for August and September farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, non-related. Price registered, crated, f. o. b. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

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Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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CHOICE BULL CALF. born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. O., 236 pounds butter, 530 pounds milk, 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyne with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

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Headed by Jewell Paul Butter Boy. Eleven choice registered bulls; ages, few weeks to 24 months. From large richly-bred cows with strong A. R. O. backing. Nicely marked. Splendid dairy type. Reasonable prices. L. F. COBY, Belleville, Kan.

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Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.

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At reasonable prices, 25 high grade Holstein Dairy Cows, all young, good size and well marked. Not registered, but best to be had in the state at prices asked. A few young bulls coming one year old.

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Grandson of King Walker, sire of world's record cow for butter and milk, 365 days; combines great milk and butter strains; four generations of 30-pound butter cows in pedigree; no females for sale. Established 1901 by George C. Mosher, Hillcroft Farm, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

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High-grade cows and springing heifers, also registered bulls ready to use. Exceptionally good breeding. Write Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

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Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town.

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