

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 27.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 4, 1914.

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FARM INQUIRIES

Subscriber, I. N. F., Rooks County, writes that grasshoppers are doing some damage to corn fields adjoining alfalfa fields, and asks for the poison bran mash recipe for grasshopper destruction.

Mix 20 pounds of dry bran with a pound of Paris green or arsenic. Squeeze the juice of three oranges or lemons into three and one-half gallons of water. Chop the pulp and peeling of the oranges or lemons into small pieces and add to the water. Mix the water containing the juice and the pulp and peeling of the fruit with the bran and poison.

This amount of mash is sufficient to spread over five acres. The mash should be sown broadcast and not deposited in small piles. If this rule is carefully followed there will be no danger to farm animals.

It is best to apply the poison mixture early in the morning since it is eaten most readily while still moist. The above are the directions of the entomological department of the Manhattan, Kansas, Experiment Station which accomplished much commendable work in grasshopper destruction in Southwest and Western Kansas last summer.

Advantages of Stack "Sweating."

Subscriber, D. O. R., Saline County, asks what advantages are derived by allowing wheat to "sweat" in the stack.

When wheat is stacked it goes through a process called "sweating" and which process is usually completed within six weeks after stacking. Sweating improves the color, the condition and the weight of the grain. Wheat which has been allowed to sweat in the stack can be threshed and stored in large quantities without ventilation and without damage from heating, provided, of course, the grain is dry—as it should be—when threshed. The stacking of the wheat prevents shriveling thereby preventing loss of weight in the grain. Sweating also improves the milling and baking qualities, two qualities of wheat which are now receiving more attention than heretofore. It is said that if wheat is not permitted to sweat in the stack it will sweat in the bin, and it is certain that wheat threshed from the shock and stored should be binned in such way that it can be ventilated in order to avert possible serious damage from heating. If wheat is cut too early the kernels will shrivel. If left standing until fully ripe the grain is bleached.

Lookout For Higher Prices.

Subscriber, J. A. T., Reno County, writes that he was much interested in the discussion of those features which enter into the trade in and the price of wheat presented in an article on page four of KANSAS FARMER of June 13. He is desirous of knowing whether or not those conditions which affect the growing crop in other wheat-growing countries and in other wheat states in this country, have improved since the article was written. We are not prepared to give information regarding all those countries which grow wheat. This comes through the reports of the Federal Department of Agriculture and no such reports have come to our attention since the article was written. However, wheat prospects in Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and the Dakotas, have not improved. It is still dry east and north of us and has been unusually dry in these sections all spring. There are numerous indications which lead to the belief that the world's wheat crop will not be normal and that it will pay Kansas farmers to hold wheat.

Sour and Stringy Milk.

Subscriber, H. A. L., Sedgwick County, writes that even though he is cooling his milk to the temperature of well water immediately after milking, before he can deliver night's milk to town by ten o'clock the following morning the milk is sticky, slightly sour and has an offensive odor. He desires to know how to remedy the trouble.

The above is not an unusual condition and is the result of some sort of bacteria which the subscriber can control. We had a complaint of this sort last year, and the remedy suggested disposed of the trouble, but it is not known to us or to the complaining subscriber of that time just what the trouble was or where it was found. We recommended absolutely thorough washing and complete sterilization of the milk cans, the milk pails, the milk stirrer, the separator bowl and all of its parts and everything else with which the milk came in contact. We also urged that each cow's udder be washed with a weak solution of carbolic acid before milking, for a time or two, and that the milker's hands be washed in the same solution.

After all these precautions had been taken the trouble disappeared. We recommend the above practice to our present inquirer.

When to Feed Silage.

H. W. S., Anderson County, writes that he has 35 or 40 tons of good silage left from last season's feeding period and that he has most excellent prospects for a crop with which to fill the silo this fall. His pastures are good and his cattle are not in need of the feed and he inquires whether or not it would be advisable to begin feeding this silage to his stock and if so, what time of the day it should be fed.

Our subscriber is to be congratulated on having this much feed in reserve. Since he has good pastures for his cattle, unless the prospects were good for ample forage with which to refill the silo next fall, we would retain this silage and feed it later when pastures are poorer as they are likely to be before it is time to place another crop in the silo. Our subscriber should remember that new silage can be placed on the top of that now in the silo. However, before the new silage is placed thereon, that part of the present silage which is on the surface and which is moldy because of exposure to the air, should be removed.

However, by feeding this silage our subscriber can, of course, reduce the amount of grass consumed in just the proportion that he feeds silage and in this way can prevent close grazing. This would not only benefit the pasture but would also leave more grass for use later in the season. Therefore, it is wholly a matter of choice and a thing which the subscriber only can determine, whether this silage be fed or not. Should he feed it, it can be given at any time which best suits his convenience. Twelve to fifteen pounds of silage at one feed per day would save a great deal of pasture. If the subscriber is milking a few cows, these might be fed silage night and morning in the barn, which would increase the milk flow.

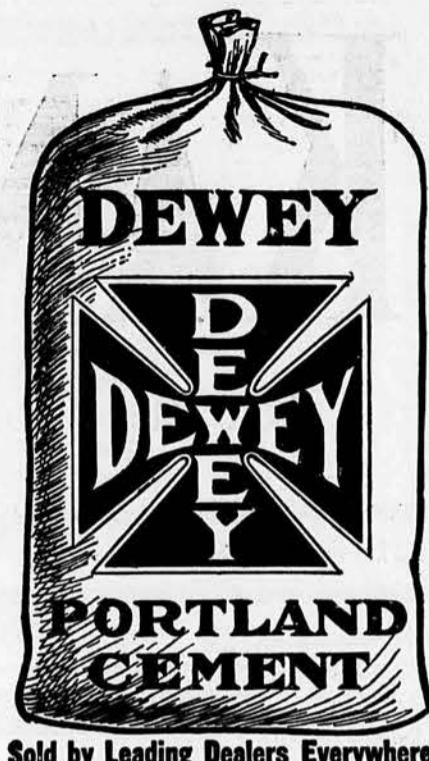
It is worthy of note that this is an unusual farm condition. The matter of having feed in midsummer and wondering how to dispose of it or feed it to best advantage, is very unusual. However, we have no doubt there are dozens of silo users in Kansas who have a surplusage of feed held over from last year. Such silage will keep during the next two months as well as it has the past eight or nine months and it would be good business to not extravagantly dispose of it until another silage crop is assured.

Sweet Clover Again.

Subscriber, L. G., Meade County, who last fall seeded 30 acres to sweet clover, writes that he has met a number of well informed individuals agriculturally, who have discouraged him in his sweet clover trials. They have said that sweet clover is being pushed only by fellows who have seed to sell and that after farmers have given it a trial for a couple of years they will abandon sweet clover growing, and the only fellows who will have benefited from the agitation regarding this crop will be those who have sold seed. Our subscriber wonders if this is so.

The fact is that growers of sweet clover seed have found a market for the seed at good prices and as a result have made some money. However, there are hundreds of farmers who have given sweet clover a trial in a small way the past two or three years and who have found it valuable for both pasture and hay and these farmers are enthusiastic regarding it even though they have not sold a bushel of seed. It seems safe to say that sweet clover will occupy an important place in the agriculture of Kansas. Its usefulness will be confined to those lands on which alfalfa cannot be profitably grown. There are many acres of such land in Kansas. It is on this that sweet clover is to be recommended for a trial. It is not our idea that the whole state of Kansas, or in fact any considerable proportion of it should be seeded to sweet clover. It is our judgment, though, that on thin lands, rough and stony lands, and in those areas of light rainfall, sweet clover should be given a trial. It will require the investment of only a small amount of money and a little labor for each farmer to make a trial for himself and such trial will be worth more to him than the judgment of others.

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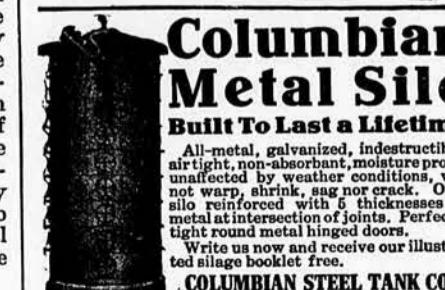


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KANSAS FARMER

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

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TRACTOR FARMING.

It is certain that wheat farming in this day depends upon the farmer keeping to the front in the latest approved methods of plowing, seeding and harvesting. There have been improvements made in machinery employed in each of these phases of wheat growing and to neglect to use that machinery and accomplish the economies resulting therefrom is to place the wheat grower under the same handicap as a manufacturer using out of date machinery and with which he cannot possibly compete with the user of up to date equipment.

The wheat grower on a large scale can no longer afford to plow his land with a two-horse walking plow; neither can he afford to harrow it with a two-section, two-horse harrow; neither can he afford to harvest it with the old side drop reaper. He must use a plow with which he reduces the man labor to the minimum and which will permit the man labor used to command a maximum amount of horse power. This is the principle involved not only in economical wheat growing but in all other activities of the farm as well as factory. However, there is another principle involved and that is the matter of so expediting the work as to permit it to be done in season. It is no longer economy to spend from July 1 to the middle of September in plowing. It has been found that a satisfactory seed bed for wheat and one which will give the greatest crop assurance for a ten-year period cannot be so prepared. The work of preparation must begin just so soon as possible after harvest and must be completed not later than September 1. This means the disking, plowing and harrowing of large tracts within a comparatively short time. Recognition of the two above principles in wheat growing necessitates that on farms larger than the one-man farm, consideration must be given to power plowing.

The use of the tractor has been established as successful in the so-called large fields, the tractor entering into every phase of wheat growing—disking, plowing, seeding and harvesting. The large tractor rigs of the past have necessitated a considerable cash outlay but the increased crop assurance and the increased yield as a result of being able to do the work in season together with the actual reduction in cost per acre for doing the work, has made the tractor outfit profitable and hundreds are in use in Kansas. For years, however, the small general farmer—the man who grows 50 to 100 acres each year on his quarter or half section farm—has been seeking a small and moderately priced tractor. Engine builders have for years been working on this machine. The satisfactory development of the small tractor at a moderate cost seems to have involved the same difficulties as in the case of the small automobile. However, it now seems that the small tractor has been developed. One such a machine was advertised in last week's KANSAS FARMER and which machine sells for \$335. It draws two 14-inch gang plows and is adapted to all other classes of farm cultivation and farm work. It draws a load equal to that of five good horses, travels one-half faster than horses and never gets tired. It hauls anything that can be drawn with horses, whether in the field or on the road, and in addition can be used for any other purpose for which the gasoline engine is used, for example, shelling corn, grinding, pumping, operating a silage cutter, etc. This tractor costs less than one good span of horses. It seems that the time has come when tractor farming can be employed by the small farmer as well as by the large farmer.

JUNE CROP REPORT.

"An important development in connection with this year's wheat," says the June 29 report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "is that the area sown appears considerably larger than indicated by the April report." The late report is based on a probable sowing of

8,873,000 acres of which 8,613,000 acres came to harvest with a general average condition of 98, which is a point and a half above the April condition and perhaps the highest at harvesting time in the history of Kansas. The above data is compiled from the Board's two thousand correspondents located throughout the state. The acre figures given are not final but subject to revision according to the returns of the assessors.

The corn acreage is probably five and a half million acres or the smallest since 1891. The general average condition for the state is 93.8 or 8.2 higher than a year ago, and 9.8 points above that of two years ago. The report says: "The uniformly favorable condition throughout the length and breadth of our big state has probably never been surpassed at this time of the year as indicated by the fact that of the 105 counties all but ten report averages in condition ranging from 90 to 100."

The acreages of kafir and other sorghums are believed to be less than last year. Much of the planting was done late and there is a good deal of variation in growth, but aside from this the stand and prospects appear as good as the average.

ACTIVITY IN WESTERN LANDS.

Western Kansas papers report that business with the real estate agents is picking up and the inference is that this is on account of the splendid prospects for wheat. We have no doubt that thousands upon thousands of acres of land in Western Kansas will this year be bought by people who think they see a chance to grow wheat in profitable yields with sufficient frequency to make their investment in land profitable. The sale of land in Kansas, particularly in the western half, has been active following every good wheat crop and this year will prove no exception.

We hope, however, that real estate men in calling attention of prospective buyers to the merits of their country, will not base their entire selling talk on wheat alone. Such selling talk in the past has resulted in much disappointment to the man who invested his money. But, when the selling argument is based on a moderate wheat acreage every year on land prepared in accordance with the best practice of that section and upon the adaptability of the country to the growing of grain sorghums for grain and forage for all kinds of live stock, and the preservation of that forage in the silo, and the milking of ten or a dozen cows, and the sale of twelve to fifteen head of stock cattle each year, and the sale of a few horses and mules and some hogs, then the selling talk will not miss the mark and there will be no good reason for disappointment in the final outcome.

The western one-third of Kansas and which territory is an area averaging twenty inches of annual precipitation, and which has a growing season ranging from 180 to 140 days, is a vast empire, the possibilities of which have not yet been realized. The realization of such possibilities will come through a reasonable wheat acreage with live stock farming. There are hundreds of individual farmers throughout that territory who have established permanent and prosperous homesteads through this method of farming, and the man who buys land in that section, determined to farm it after the methods of those who have established the precedent, will prosper, will build up the country, make land values permanent and the land of the country will be worth all it cost.

Only a few weeks more than a year ago at the annual meeting of the bankers of Kansas it was decided to organize the bankers of each county into an association of close co-operation in the interest of local enterprises and particularly for the furtherance of agricultural affairs. Secretary Bowman reports thirty-five counties organized within the year and that within the next eight months he expects organization will be effected in the remaining

seventy counties. We chance to know of the good work accomplished by several local organizations and which organizations have in each instance become the leader in the building up of a more united front of all the business interests, including that of the farmers, for the advancement and improvement of all phases of country life. It is with a degree of satisfaction that the editor recalls his personal effort in appearing before the agricultural committee of the State Bankers' Association at Hutchinson a year ago and urging upon that committee the organization of these local associations.

FREE SEEDS AGAIN.

The inquiry of the congressional free seed graft is more apparent each year. We have just received a note from seedsmen in England to the effect that they have just filled an order for forty-four tons of vegetable and flower seeds from "the United States Government from Washington." The note says that of the five European firms which were favored by seed contracts with the United States Government two are English, two French and one Dutch.

The above are seeds are distribution through congressmen. We do not know what department of the United States Government buys the seeds for this distribution, but the probabilities are that the Federal Department of Agriculture places these contracts. How ridiculous it is that seeds for American use should be bought across the water instead of at home, and how much more ridiculous it is that the Federal Department of Agriculture should buy foreign seed when it is every day urging the use of home-grown, acclimated seeds in preference to any other. If our home-grown seeds of proven varieties are more valuable—as they are—than foreign-grown seeds of varieties not established in this country, then the value of free seeds is at once admittedly doubted and the foolish expenditure of money therefor, is more apparent.

If we must buy seeds for free distribution among the American people, let us buy them from American growers and obtain such as will give the best results.

The degree of Doctor of Science was last week conferred upon Hon. James Wilson, former Secretary of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and upon Prof. G. L. McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, but formerly professor of dairying of the Iowa State College which institution conferred the degree on the above named gentlemen. This is the first time in the history of that school that this degree has been conferred. Each of the above distinguished gentlemen has friends in Kansas who will be gratified to know of the placing of this distinguished honor.

Last week Edward C. Johnson, superintendent of farmers' institutes of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, completed his official visit to the county and district agricultural agents in Kansas. Mr. Johnson makes his report for the year ending June 30, to the United States Department of Agriculture. The county work in Kansas during the past year has been highly successful and the accomplishments in the comparatively few counties organized have been such as to commend the work to other counties. There is little doubt but that so soon as additional funds are available for carrying on the work, additional county organizations will be prepared to meet the requirements for establishing county agents.

In Leavenworth County, Mr. Ross, the county agent, will earn the greater part of his salary this year in handling the harvest hand problem. He has arranged a bureau in his office, but is expecting very little trouble by reason of inability to get hands to people who need them on time.

MOHLER, SECRETARY.

On July 1, J. C. Mohler succeeded F. D. Coburn as secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and is now the official head of the state's agricultural department. At the annual meeting of the board in January, Mr. Coburn tendered his resignation, effective June 30. At the same meeting Mr. Mohler was elected to the office. For twenty-two years he has been identified with the board and for many years as assistant secretary. Mr. Mohler makes no promises regarding his administration, desiring that his work speak for itself. For KANSAS FARMER he prepared this statement:

"The Board of Agriculture is primarily the farmers' institution. The value of its work depends in great measure upon the co-operation of the husbandmen, and we want their continued hearty and generous support. It is largely through the efforts and achievements of our own people we get the training that makes for progress.

"We want to manage the board's affairs to reflect the farmer's viewpoint. We want the farmers' ideas about this management. We want the farmer, stockmen and other wealth creators of Kansas to give us freely and fully of their experience. We want the husbandmen to keep in close touch with us, so our efforts may bring results of practical value. We want to bear to the farmer what might be termed a "grass root" relationship. We want to help him to develop our human relations as well as to develop our material resources. We want to contribute to the real advancement of our state."

Mr. Coburn, upon retiring to private life after twenty-one years of public service, last week addressed this message to his friends:

"After nearly twenty-one years of activity as secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, made possible by ten unanimous biennial re-elections, I have given my resignation, to be effective June 30, this year.

"I am not disabled, but tired enough to gladly step aside from the office and its responsibilities, which will pass to my long-time assistant and capable successor, J. C. Mohler.

"No public servant could be accorded more generous treatment than has in all these years been given me by both public and press, and no one could appreciate it more. Although separated from the particular work in which you have longest known me, I shall indeed hope still to have your kindly regard."

It is to be hoped that the following instructions to shippers, consignees and railroads, issued by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, will facilitate the handling of the wheat crop. The instructions to shippers are: Order cars in writing, stating number wanted, time and place desired, kind of freight to be shipped and final destination. The application for cars should be made to the general agent in charge of the railroad or to the agent at the station or nearest the switch or siding where the cars are to be furnished. Load cars promptly and to full capacity. Use only so much of free time as is necessary and give the railroad immediate notice when the car is loaded or released.

In "Silo Facts From Missouri Farmers," issued by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, is printed 79 replies by cattle feeders, to the question, "What per cent has the feeding of silage lessened the cost of production of beef on your farm?" Seventeen of the replies report a saving of 25 per cent, 12 a saving of 50 per cent and the others a saving of all the way from 10 to 100 per cent.

J. L. Pelham, the newly elected secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, on Wednesday entered upon the duties of his office. Pelham is ambitious to make his society the most useful of its kind and possesses the energy and experience necessary so to do.

PLAN FOR SMALL FARM HOUSE

Suggested by Federal Department of Agriculture for Inexpensive Dwelling

THE important principles of planning, applicable to all buildings, which effect saving in construction and in the performance of indoor work, have been carefully considered in these plans. Endeavor has been made to provide good lines and pleasing proportions which are essentials to genuine beauty in all structures, and are the production of skillful designing rather than of additional material and labor.

Special emphasis has been put upon providing a little home that will be conducive to the health of the family, provide for its social and domestic needs, and save unnecessary steps and operations on the part of the housekeeper.

The architects' studies seem to make it clear that many homes in towns as well as in the country could have been greatly improved and at the same time built at less expense if they had been studiously planned to meet the family needs, skillfully designed, and carefully constructed.

The house, perspective drawing and plans of which are shown, is a simple, four-cornered structure, without bay windows, gables or dormers, or any projection save the cornice, which overhangs and protects the walls and window openings. The house is planned for the smallest dimensions and the most inexpensive arrangement consistent with the needs and the convenience of a small family. It has but one chimney and but one outside entrance.

THE SINGLE DOOR.

The home has but one entrance, which would be insufficient in a town house, and it may be in this one; but another door can be gotten into the plan only by a sacrifice of wall and floor space, which can not be spared, or by increasing the size and cost of the house, which in connection with this problem can not be done. If a door is substituted for one of the three windows in the south end of the living room, the best part of the room will be ruined. Moving the entrance door to the south side of the porch would not only restrict the uses of the porch, but necessitate an outside door in the kitchen which, in turn, would necessitate a corresponding increase in the floor and wall space of the kitchen. If the door that opens from living room to porch were moved farther from the fire place, valuable floor and wall space in both room and porch would be sacrificed.

These little details affect the size of rooms and of the building and, therefore, the cost. They are sometimes, and of necessity, influenced more by economy than by convenience; but by careful study they may often be made consistent with both. It is economical, for instance, to have but one outside entrance to this house. With this entrance suggested, it provides more usable

space for the daily activities of the family than many larger houses. It is more convenient for a small family, more comfortable, healthful, and delightful than many farmhouses costing twice as much.

Very few residences of any size or cost have a kitchen more pleasantly located, better lighted and ventilated, and more conveniently arranged than this little four-room house. It is brightened by the morning sun, cooled by the south-nearest the barns and the entrance from the highway and treated as it is with

screened porch which, in summer, is the most livable nook in the house. Much of the kitchen work may be done there away from the fumes and the heat of the stove which, happily for the other rooms of the house, blow out through the north and east windows.

The stove is well lighted and, with the porch window closed, it is out of the cross-drafts of air. It is within six feet of the most distant fixture in the kitchen, and but little farther from the dining table. All stove utensils are

cellar under the kitchen, the bin need be extended only to the front end of the stove. It will be deep enough to hold a year's supply of ashes.

The fuel box, supporting the table top, occupies space which might otherwise be wasted. It is filled from the outside of the house and emptied from the inside through a small door over the concrete floor.

A trap or dump, like that in the fireplace, is provided for floor sweepings and possible dust from the door of the coal or wood box. It is in the concrete floor, behind the kitchen door, near the fuel box opening and over the ash bin.

The carrying of fuel and ashes is thus eliminated from the woman's work, provided the man or boy fills the coal or wood box each week, or as may be necessary, and empties the ash bin two or three times a year.

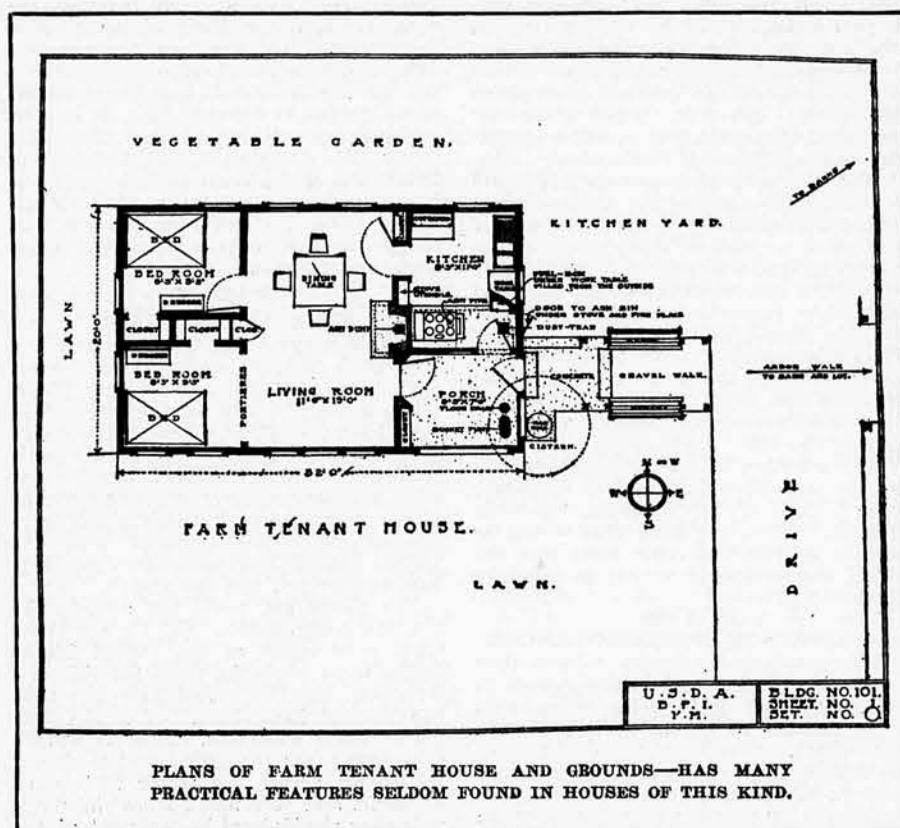
The water problem also has been carefully considered in this little plan. Cistern water may be drawn from the bucket pump on the porch or, if desired, from a pitcher pump at the sink. Hot water is heated and stored in the reservoir of the stove. The sink, with only the drain pipe to be provided, is too inexpensive to omit from any kitchen, and space enough has been saved in this one to more than pay for all such conveniences.

This little kitchen excels many others in not being a thoroughfare to other rooms. The men and boys will wash on the porch, leave their hats and raincoats there, and enter the living room without disturbing the kitchen workers.

The screened porch is as large as the plan will permit, but too small for all the purposes for which it will be in demand. Besides the usual kitchen work, the ironing and perhaps the clothes washing will be done there. The screen door locks up the house, and butter, meat, and milk put on the porch to cool at night, will be secure against dogs and cats. The porch will be in demand also as a dining-porch, sitting-porch, sleeping-porch and play room. Its uses and the comfort of the house in winter may still further be increased by putting in porch sash and a solid door.

THE LIVING ROOM.

The living room is large enough for the longest dining table that harvest days will ever require and, with its two routes to the kitchen, it is unusually convenient for feeding a large number of workmen. With triple windows on the south and two on the north, a screened porch on the east and an alcove bedroom on the west, it is as pleasant a dining and sitting room as a \$5,000 house can afford and, with a glowing fire in the hearth, it may be as comfortable and as cheerful in winter as a steam-heated mansion. It should cost in the neighborhood of \$800 or \$1,000.



the simple and inexpensive pergola and benches, which separate the lawn and the back yard, it should serve every purpose of a front door, and as well, also, a kitchen door. In many 10 and 12-room farmhouses with three or four outside doors, only one door is much used, and that one is either in or near the kitchen.

Notwithstanding the simplicity and the playhouse appearance of the building, breezes, and shielded from the intense heat of summer afternoons. It commands a view of the garden, the playgrounds, the barns, the lawn, the gate, and the highway. It opens onto a

within reach and the work table and the fuel in the box beneath it are but two steps away. The ashes drop from the fire box of the stove through a short pipe to the ash bin beneath the concrete floor.

The walls of this under-floor bin are shown on the plans by dotted lines. The bin is under the stove and fireplace and extends to the outer foundation wall of the kitchen where the ashes and floor sweepings are removed by means of a long handle drag. If the building is raised on a front terrace, as shown in Figure 2, the bin will be 26 inches deep with its floor at ground level. With a

High Class Cattle Come to Kansas

THE progressive breeder of dairy cattle in Kansas recognizes the fact that the production records back of the individuals they purchase are most important. This is especially true as regards the bulls purchased to head herds. A. S. Neale, expert dairyman in the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, recently accompanied a group of breeders to Wisconsin to buy dairy cattle. This was a most successful trip. Mr. Neale has furnished KANSAS FARMER the following report on the purchases made:

"Five carloads of Holsteins and Guernsey cattle were purchased on this trip. A dozen of the finest Holstein grades to be found were bought by V. S. Hodgin of Pratt. Mr. Hodgin intends to milk these on his Pratt County farm and use them as a foundation for his dairy business. C. L. Buskirk of Newton, bought 55 head of Holsteins, mostly grades, some of which he will keep himself and sell the others to his neighbors. Dr. B. A. Robinson of Independence bought as foundation for a pure-bred herd of Holsteins, some of the choicest breeding and individuality ever brought into the state.

"Among the females secured is May Piebe DeKol, a cow of excellent type that recently made the A. R. O. with 582 pounds of milk and 23.65 pounds of butter (80 per cent) in seven days, nearly a month after calving. This cow is capable of making a large yearly record and is also an excellent breeder.

Mr. Robinson also secured her four-year-old daughter, Pioneer Bessie DeKol, a large cow of excellent type. She has never been tested, but cannot fail to make a big record. Her first calf has just made a good official record as a junior two-year-old. Several other excellent young cows with good records were bought for this herd. Realizing that the bull is the big half of the herd, a hunt was made for the best yearling in Wisconsin, with the final selection of Grace's King DeKol from the Hetts herd at Fort Atkinson. A drawing of this bull appeared on the front page of KANSAS FARMER of the issue of June 20. This bull was listed in the recent Chicago sale where he was secured by Doctor Robinson, the price going to \$1,575. This bull is fifteen months old and now weighs 1,300 pounds. He is a show bull in every respect, and considering the yearly records of his dam and sire's dam, it is safe to say that there is not a bull west of the Missouri River with such production back of him. His dam, Grace of Portage DeKol, made a semi-official yearly record at seven years old of 18,421 pounds of milk and 740 pounds of butter, and the following year, with practically no rest, produced 22,087 pounds of milk and 92 pounds of butter. Individually she is as good as her records indicate, and at the recent Chicago sale, when almost ten years old, went to \$2,290.

"The dam of the sire of Doctor Rob-

inson's bull holds the world's record for yearly production in the senior three-year-old class, producing in the year 19-124 pounds of milk, 1,021 pounds of butter, and in three successive lactation periods she has produced over 60,000 pounds of milk and 3,000 pounds of butter, a world's record for long distance production.

"A bull and two registered heifers were bought for B. F. Wright of Iola. The bull secured by Mr. Wright is a show bull in every respect. He was shown in Wisconsin last year and was never defeated in the show ring. He weighs at the age of a year and a half, 1,400 pounds. Along with a faultless individuality he has choice breeding. His dam's seven-day official record is 22.4 pounds of butter. She has been a noted show cow in Wisconsin, and his sire, Woodcrest Pietje Nig, a young bull with a lot of promising daughters, is a grandson of Pietje 22d, considered the greatest Holstein cow ever imported. Mr. Wright already owns a small herd of registered Holsteins and with these additions to his herd will doubtless be heard from.

"A well-bred calf was bought for J. D. Jamison of Leavenworth County. The official seven-day record of his dam and his two granddams is 25.8 pounds, and both dam and granddam are high class individuals.

"John Perrenoud of Humboldt, went to Wisconsin determined to buy a few

extra choice Guernseys to add to the herd he started two years ago, and succeeded in doing so, although it was necessary to pay long prices for this class of stock. He was fortunate enough to secure a two-year-old daughter of Rhea's King of the May, from the John Williams herd. Rhea's King of the May has become one of the most noted Guernsey bulls of the county through the winnings of his get. Mr. Williams has shown nothing for the past two years but get of this bull, yet he has won more first and championship prizes on this young stock than have been won by the young herd of any other Guernsey breeder. During these years he has shown at all the big shows where he has won nine silver trophies, and the walls of his office are covered with the blue and purple ribbons awarded on these cattle. The heifer bought by Mr. Perrenoud from this herd is almost a perfect type. Her dam is now on yearly test and is making a good record. Another choice thing in Mr. Perrenoud's lot is an imported three-year-old heifer sired by Princess' Jewel, a bull with several advanced registry daughters and a lot more on test. This heifer is a beautiful type and would look well in anybody's herd. J. H. Hamm and William Hess of Humboldt, each secured a heifer in this shipment, by Rhea's King of the May and out of good dams. The Guernsey community at Humboldt is fortunate to get this good young stock.

MILLIONS FOR FARMS

Currency Law Expands Agricultural Credits—By Kansas Farmer Correspondent

THANKS to the work of Congress last year, a revolutionary currency system, which promises to prove beneficial to farmers, as well as other business interests, is about to go into effect in the United States. Every farmer in America ought to be familiar with at least the major principles of this new currency system. Although it is intricate and not yet clearly defined in every respect, business farmers who appreciate the influence of banks and banking upon their industry can and should profit from a knowledge of the probable operation of the new system.

If KANSAS FARMER reprinted the new currency law in full in its columns, it would require nearly four pages of this issue. So no attempt will be made in this article to discuss all of the details of the epochal measure; only the more important features and their probable influence on the business of farmers will receive consideration. From time to time, as developments arise in the future, other features of the new currency system of interest to the agricultural industry will be treated in these columns.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL FEATURES.

From the standpoint of producers of agricultural commodities the most important features of the new currency system are: the provision for the issuance of currency based on loans discounted at the twelve federal reserve banks to be created, the provision favoring agricultural loans over commercial loans in rediscounting, the provision permitting national banks to make loans on farm land under certain restrictions and the provision reducing the reserve requirements of all member banks.

The new currency laws divides the country into twelve districts, each of which has a federal reserve bank. Kansas is a part of District No. 10, with the federal reserve bank at Kansas City. The Kansas City District now has a membership of 833 banks, including several state banks and trust companies, in all of Kansas, all of Nebraska, all of Colorado, all of Wyoming, a few of the Western counties of Missouri, all of Oklahoma north of a line forming the southern boundaries of Ellis, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah counties and that part of New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandova, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties. The area of this territory is 509,649 square miles and its population 3,306,850.

It is the hope of the government that each federal reserve bank district will be independent of the others, but that is hardly probable. Banks in each district must transact business with only the federal reserve bank of each district. The Federal Reserve Act is so framed that the directorate of the federal reserve banks will give as much representation to small banks as to those of great capital provided the smaller institutions are careful about voting for directors.

RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION.

The capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City will be about \$5,600,000. Each member bank must subscribe to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank to the amount of one-sixth of its individual capital and surplus. That is, a Kansas bank which has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$10,000 must take \$6,600 worth of stock in the federal reserve bank of Kansas City. If the directorate of the bank, which will include six members elected by banks adhering to each federal reserve bank and three appointed by the Washington federal reserve board, deem the capital of the Kansas City bank insufficient for its needs after all of the member banks have subscribed their share, they may offer stock to the public in amounts not exceeding \$25,000 to each individual. A limit of 6 per cent is placed on the dividends which the federal reserve banks may pay to stockholders. Half of the earnings in excess of this amount will go to the United States government and half to a surplus fund of each federal reserve bank.

CURRENCY FOR APPROVED GRAIN OR CATTLE PAPER.

Under the present national banking system, which will soon be discarded after a service of approximately half a century, national banks can obtain new currency only through the deposit of federal bonds designated as the Federal

Reserve Act, currency, or "bill," to use the familiar expression, will be issued to member banks with approved loans as security. This is really the most revolutionary part of the new currency system, which, according to present indications, will become operative by August 1. Under this provision, for instance, a bank in Kansas which belongs to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City—one of the 12 to be established—can tender approved loans, say on cattle or grain, for discount and receive in return currency which will serve as legal tender. Thus, Kansas stockmen and farmers may obtain through the local banks they patronize currency which is issued against loans made on their live stock, grain or other security acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

RESERVE BANK FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

The earnings of the twelve federal reserve banks will come from the interest on notes rediscounted, the profits in exchange operations and in dealing in tax warrants. Their expenses will include fees to directors, yet to be fixed, rent, clerk hire and salary of a manager. The general feeling among bankers is that the federal reserve banks will not make large profits as some of the large urban banking institutions, for they are to be operated for the benefit of the public

districts and their patrons, the six month's provision on agricultural loans is a great concession, indeed, but merited. What is safer security on a loan than cattle or other live stock or grain at a fair margin? "Nothing except government bonds" is the answer of the shrewdest bankers in America. The proportion of agricultural loans which federal reserve banks may accept is to be decided by the Washington federal board. It is to be hoped that it will be liberal in making this decision.

Rates of discount of the federal reserve banks will be fixed by the directors and will fluctuate, as usual. The federal reserve bank discount rates will be made public, but the rates paid by borrowers from banks will be irregularly higher, as the banker wants and deserves a fair profit on the transaction. Besides, some loans made by member banks will not be acceptable for re-discount by the federal reserve banks.

LOANS CAN BE INCREASED TWO BILLION.

No farmer or feeder should expect that the re-discount feature of the new currency system will make the lending ability of banks limitless. Each bank that offers loans for discount at the federal reserve bank to which it belongs must affix its indorsements and pay on them at the time of expiration. So bankers will be as careful as ever, or

requirements will be reduced to a greater extent than indicated here, especially in agricultural districts where heavy time deposits are carried by banks. Conservative bankers in Kansas City now regard it unwise to carry reserves of less than 40 per cent, but as the new law provides a flexible, sure discount market for certain classes of loans, they will doubtless carry smaller reserves under the new law than ever before.

Under the present banking law, a rural bank can keep 60 per cent of its reserves in national banks in a reserve city like Wichita or Kansas City, or in a central reserve city like Chicago. Kansas City banks can keep half of their reserves in central reserve cities. It has been the custom of the different national banks to pay interest of from two to three per cent on such reserves. Two years after the new law is in effect, all member banks of the federal reserve system must keep their reserves in their own vaults and with the federal reserve banks. Thus, they will earn no interest on reserves. Still, this loss of earnings of member banks will be offset by the discount privileges and the reduced reserve requirements. Large national banks which handle heavy bank deposits as reserves will doubtless lose a lot of business through the transfer of reserve funds from their vaults to the vaults of the new federal reserve banks, which will be gradual. New York, Chicago and St. Louis banks will be the heaviest losers through the new reserve deposit regulations.

325 MILLION FOR FARM LOANS.

One of the last sections in the Federal Reserve Act, over which there was much dispute and which is vitally important to farmers, is that under the heading of "loans on farm lands." National banks have never been permitted to make loans on farm lands, so this section is worth quoting in full:

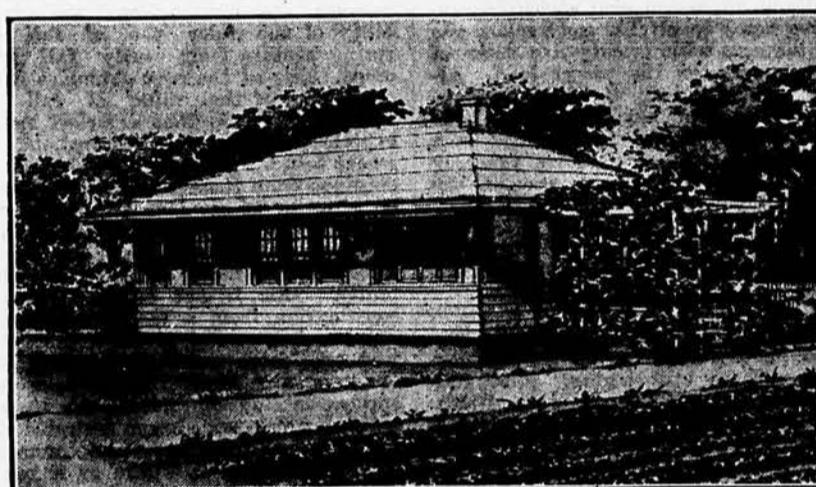
"Any national banking association not situated in a central reserve city (there are only three such cities, Chicago, New York and St. Louis) may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per cent of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to 25 per cent of its capital and surplus or to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same."

"The federal reserve board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section."

It is estimated that this section creates a total of approximately \$325,000,000 of credit on farm lands. National banks of Kansas are asking that they be permitted to lend 25 cent of their time deposits and one-third of their capital and surplus on farm lands. They assert that they can make advantageous loans on farm lands. If their request is granted the new currency system will be still more useful to farmers.

Whether the new system, which creates a flexible supply of currency, will reduce interest rates a shade is disputed. It will undoubtedly have a tendency to make slight reductions in some instances, at least, as it creates a larger supply of credit. Above all, however, its greatest advantage to farmers and other interests will be the fact that it will enable worthy business to finance itself more easily in times of prosperity—from which both producers and consumers should profit directly and indirectly. If the new system is followed by the establishment of an agricultural credit system as promising, the farming industry of America will receive impetus from the ample credit facilities thereby created.

According to investigations conducted by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the average cost of filling silos in Missouri is 27 cents per ton lower than the cost reported by the Department of Agriculture. In the Missouri investigations figures were secured from 300 farmers in the state. The lowest cost reported was 23½ cents a ton and the highest \$1.65, with the exception of two unusual cases where the cost amounted respectively to \$2.50 and \$3.85.



WITH A PROPER SETTING, THIS LITTLE FARM-HOUSE, PLANNED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PRESENTS A MOST PLEASING APPEARANCE.

rather than for private gain. It should be remembered in this connection that the dividends are limited.

The federal reserve banks are authorized to go into the open market to purchase commercial paper, but they can accept only deposits of member banks and the United States government. The authorization to purchase commercial paper in the open market is intended to enable the federal reserve banks to assist business men in financing worthy enterprises in the event bankers show a tendency not to make use of the federal reserve bank privileges.

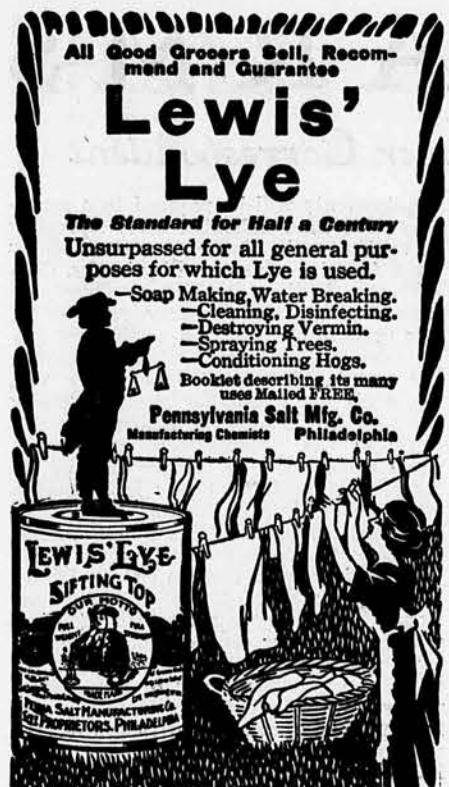
Provision is made in the new law for the refunding at the rate of \$25,000,000 annually for 20 years after 1916, of government bonds held by banks to secure circulation.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS ARE FAVERED. It still remains for the Washington federal reserve board, which President Wilson has already appointed, to define specifically the class of commercial and agricultural loans which will be accepted for discount under the new currency system. It is a certainty that live stock loans and grain loans will be included as agricultural loans. Under the new law the federal reserve banks are permitted to accept agricultural loans that extend for a period of six months for discount, while commercial loans, or those made by wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers and other commercial interests, must not run for more than three months. Agricultural loans are therefore favored. This is one of the biggest points for the farmer in the new system. It means that feeders of cattle will be able to borrow from the member banks on their stock for periods extending up to six months with almost as much ease as for shorter periods. Bankers naturally prefer loans which mature quickly, but the six month's discount clause will make agricultural loans of longer periods more attractive to them. To bankers in rural

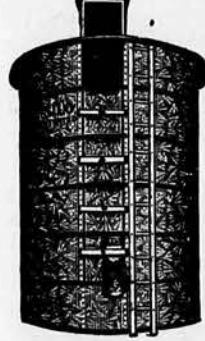
should be, in making loans. However, the lending ability of the national banks will be expanded to an enormous extent. It is possible under the new system for the member banks of the United States to increase their aggregate loans by one-third, or nearly \$2,000,000,000, a tremendous total. To insure against over-expansion in loans, the Federal Reserve Act provides that each federal reserve bank must maintain reserves of 40 per cent in gold against its total note issues and reserves of 35 per cent against its deposits. No federal reserve bank can pay out notes of another federal reserve bank without paying a penalty of 10 per cent on the face value of such notes.

RESERVE REDUCTION RELEASES MONEY.

In addition to the rediscount features, the new modifications in the reserve requirements of banks will play an important part in assisting bankers to expand the credit available for financing business enterprises. At present national banks in rural districts are required to keep reserves of 15 per cent against deposits, those of reserve cities like Wichita and Kansas City, 25 per cent and those of central reserve cities—Chicago, St. Louis and New York—25 per cent. Under the new law rural national banks will be required to keep only 12 per cent reserves, reserve city banks 15 per cent and central reserve banks 18 per cent. Thus, a national bank in a rural town, or a rural state bank which joins the system, that now has deposits of \$500,000, is expected to keep 15 per cent, or \$75,000 in cash as reserves. The new law reduces the reserve requirements of such a bank to \$60,000. A Kansas City bank which now maintains reserves of 25 per cent, say \$500,000 on deposits of \$2,000,000, will be required to keep only \$300,000 on deposits of \$2,000,000. The methods of computing reserves has been changed materially, reserves of only five per cent being required on time deposits, so the reserve



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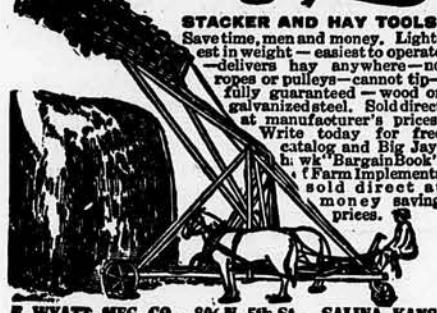
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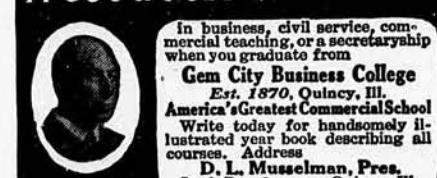
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A Good Position For You



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

THE FARM



Last fall a good many thousand acres in Kansas were seeded to alfalfa. Extraordinarily good stands were obtained. A hundred or more farmers who secured fine stands, said they had "unusually good luck." Of course, it was not a matter of "good luck" at all, but of a perfect seed bed which was largely due to the effect of the abundant fall rains which packed the ground and which also supplied sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and give it a good start before cold weather. From these last-fall-seeded fields the crop cut this spring was extraordinarily good. There has not been much spring-seeded alfalfa this year. This, because on most farms there was a scarcity of land for cane, kafir and corn. But there is an unusual amount of talk about alfalfa seeding this fall. If fall is favorable, the acreage seeded in Kansas will be as large, if not in excess of that of last fall. This is a move in the right direction. Farmers and feeders do not dispute the superiority of alfalfa hay. There should be alfalfa on every farm in Kansas on which there is a piece of land that will grow it. If we had a farm of a quarter section on which there were fifty acres of the best of corn land, we would seed at least twenty-five acres to alfalfa and replace the corn acreage with twenty-five acres of kafir or cane on the poorer land. Alfalfa is essential to the best development of all farm stock, including hogs and chickens. More than this, it is a good money crop, and in a ten-year period will produce more money per acre than will wheat even on the best lands in Kansas. It does not depreciate the fertility of the soil as does wheat or corn, and this is an advantage worthy of consideration.

do not have in this country seedsmen who will find it necessary to make such substitution. The Eastern farmer will suffer, probably, from this substitution. It is claimed by some people, usually those who have the foreign seed to sell, that it is as good as American seed. We are doubtful about this because in nine of every ten instances it is sold as American seed and such representation is an unnecessary deception if the foreign seed was equal to home-grown. Look out for imported seed because it contains more or less weed seed and we do not need additional kinds of weeds in this country. One of the easiest ways to detect the seed of foreign alfalfa is by the weed seed it contains. The seed of unusual weeds should arouse suspicion in alfalfa or other seeds.

* * *

For several years we have been watching the performance of winter emmer and now feel that this grain deserves a trial in a small way on Kansas farms. In Oklahoma, and particularly in the northern section of that state, a good deal of it has been grown the past few years on farms which have used it as a substitute for oats, one advantage being that it furnishes fall and winter pasture. We cannot forget the advisability of the wider use of fall and spring pasture from early fall sown crops. One of the best examples in recent years of the value of fall and spring pasture is that afforded by the experience of farmers throughout the wheat belt the past season. The pasture obtained from thousands upon thousands of acres of wheat last fall and spring more than paid for the cost of plowing, seeding and harvesting, and leaving the wheat crop on many farms as near clear profit. This is not only an unusual combination from a money standpoint, but the importance of the combination was still more marked in the feeding advantages offered. Most falls and springs in Kansas, pasture can be provided, but it is not always desirable that wheat be pastured, and the recommended later seeding of wheat as a means of Hessian fly control, reduces the dependency of wheat pasture, but winter emmer gives evidence of permitting more severe pasturing than wheat and in case the feed situation is such as makes it necessary to pasture the emmer severely and the chances for a grain crop are thereby reduced, the emmer field may be planted to corn, kafir or cane following the complete utilization of the crop as pasture, or it may be allowed to stand with good prospects for a grain crop.

* * *

Emmer is handled in every respect as is wheat, the preparation of the field, the seeding and harvesting being the same. It is regarded as more dry weather-resistant than is wheat or oats and this with its hardness, makes it a desirable grain for farmers of sections of light rainfall who would so diversify their crops as to have the greatest assurance of feed for live stock. Emmer ripens earlier than oats and gives a better yield. It is not a cash market grain crop to the lone extent as is wheat. Be it understood that emmer is a species of wheat and that both the winter and spring varieties have been grown as profitable crops in parts of the United States for fifteen to twenty years. At the McPherson, Kansas, Cooperative Experiment Station, trials with winter emmer for the five years, 1905-1909, gave an average of 45 bushels, the yearly yields being: 1905 yield, 18.75 bushels; 1906 yield, 53.33; 1907 yield, 31.1; 1908 yield, 77; 1909 yield, 47.20. This crop, emmer, should not be confounded with spelt or "speltz." Speaking of the observations in connection with the growing of winter emmer at the above station, the man in charge, wrote: "With this grain there is a certainty of producing a fair crop that does not exist in either barley or oats."

* * *

The chances are that much of the alfalfa seed which will be sown in Kansas during the next two or three years will be seed which was grown in 1913, consequently by deferring the purchase there is no guarantee of securing fresh seed. In this connection it is not amiss to say that the demand for alfalfa seed is attracting foreign seed to this country and which is frequently substituted for home-grown seed in filling customers' orders. We do not think that the imported seed will reach the Western states. Certainly not Kansas, Oklahoma or Nebraska for some years. Honorable Western seedsmen will not sell the imported seed for home-grown seed. We

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Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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66.8 per cent carbohydrates; wheat, 8.8 per cent protein and 67.5 per cent carbohydrates. Emmer is threshed as is wheat and should be ground for feeding. At the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station emmer meal combined with corn meal proved nearly equal to corn meal alone in pig feeding. In the sorghum-growing sections emmer meal with kafir or milo is proving a very satisfactory general-purpose feed. Emmer alone, in feeding, is about on a par with barley. The above is submitted not with the thought of large acreages of emmer being sown on Kansas farms, but with the idea of giving it a trial and testing its adaptability as a means of still further diversifying the available feeding grains and the greater assurance of feed crops in the sections of lighter rainfall.

* * *

We cannot dismiss this batch of farm notes without again calling attention to the desirability of protecting from fire the magnificent wheat crop just harvested. If your fields lie along lines of railroad, plow a strip 100 to 150 feet wide between the grain and the track, not forgetting that this fire guard will be equally effective if the plowed strip is planted to kafir or cane or other catch crops. So to plant might result in an additional feed supply which next fall and winter would prove of great value. Even though a railroad is not near your field it will pay you to plow a fire guard entirely around the field that the grain standing in the shock may be protected against fire. If the grain has been stacked plow a fire guard around each stack in the yard. The other day we met a farmer who told us that just as

County, Kansas, reports that more than 2,000 acres were seeded in that county this year. The interest in this plant has been primarily as a soil ameliorant. It is establishing itself in a very promising way as a forage plant. Last year Mr. Mosher, Clinton County, Iowa, conducted an excursion to a farm on which is grown annually 60 to 100 acres of sweet clover for hay and pasture on land worth more than \$100 per acre. On June 9 and 10, this year, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Grannis, two Illinois county agents, joined in an excursion to a 300-acre sweet clover farm in Ogle County, Illinois. One county sent 21 automobiles with 109 farmers representing 25 townships. A total of 45 automobiles made up the train. Among the interesting things done on the farm visited is the pasturing of 60 head of cattle on 40 acres of sweet clover. The clover is also used successfully as silage.

Keep Exchange Labor Account.

A farmer would find it well worth his while to keep account of exchange labor with neighbors for one year. The complete labor records from farmers who are co-operating with the Federal Department of Agriculture in farm cost accounting investigations, show interesting data on this problem of exchange labor. During 1912 one Wisconsin farmer on a 67-acre farm helped his neighbors to the extent of 217½ hours of man labor and 112 hours of horse labor. In return he received 103 hours of man labor and 76½ hours of horse labor. No mention was made in his financial account of a further settlement with these neighbors whom he helped. Valuing man labor at fifteen cents an hour and horse

This Season's Silo Outlook

Appears That Kansas May Build 5,000 Silos This Year

IN ANSWER to the inquiry "How many silos will your county build this year," correspondents of KANSAS FARMER from 37 of the 105 counties estimate the number at 2,222. Correspondents from 12 other counties do not make estimates but report that "there is much interest in silo building," "that half the farmers are talking silo" in "a great many will be built," etc. At the time of writing this only 49 counties had reported but it is safe to conclude that no less interest in the silo prevails in those not reporting than in those reporting. It would seem that Kansas might build 5,000 silos of all kinds this season. The 37 counties reporting are:

Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Clay, Comanche, Cowley, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellsworth, Ford, Geary, Gove, Graham, Harper, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Kingman, Labette, Leavenworth, Marion, Meade, Mitchell, Morris, Neosho, Norton, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Sedgwick, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace, Wilson, Woodson.

soon as he had completed a stack yard he plowed a fire guard; that he did not intend to quit the day's work without each group of stack being protected. Then again, there is the matter of fire insurance. The cost of such insurance is small in proportion to the amount at stake. This is true whether the grain be in the shock, stack or bin. There will be an unusually large amount of wheat held in Kansas this year. We think it will pay to hold it for the conditions in other wheat-growing states are such as will in all probability result in lower yields than were expected, while on the other hand we believe that the Kansas harvest will yield more wheat than was expected. The wheat in storage should by all means be insured. It is good business so to do and poor business not to insure it. Only recently we have read of the loss of no less than a half dozen crops on farms on which through carelessness fires had been started. You can never tell what may happen to you or yours.

Sweet Clover in Several States.

It has been our desire to handle information regarding sweet clover with such caution as to prevent KANSAS FARMER folks from feeling that it is deserving of being the "whole show" as a hay and pasture plant in this state. The facts are, nevertheless, that sweet clover will succeed in situations so adverse that other plants will hardly grow in them. The Federal Department of Agriculture in its Farm Management Monthly, says:

For the past two years increasing attention has been given to sweet clover as a forage plant. County agricultural agents in several states last year gave some attention to it in an experimental way. Those in Kansas and South Dakota were particularly active, and the results were so satisfactory that the area seeded this year has been enormously increased. W. E. Watkins, Allen

labor at ten cents an hour, which is only a reasonable wage for summer work, the difference amounts to \$17.21 for man labor and \$3.55 for horse labor. This man was a good neighbor, but it is doubtful if his neighbors realize how good, for few, if any, of them had a record of exchange with him.

Repairing Foundations With Concrete.

A common source of annoyance and expense on the farm is the decay or giving away of building supports and foundations. When this occurs it is considerable trouble to replace these with new timber or ordinary masonry. It frequently happens that a building is in first class condition while its supports have disintegrated or collapsed. For making repairs of this character concrete surpasses any other material. This is due to the fact that it is a plastic substance and may be molded or poured into recesses not readily accessible when another material is used. Timber supports may be renewed without jacking up the building beyond its original elevation.

Destroying Ants.

Although we have answered the inquiry a dozen times during the last year, C. W. F., Sedgwick County, asks how ants may be destroyed. The best method of destroying ants such as build mounds in fields and yards, is to saturate the quarters with carbon bisulphide. This is a liquid which rapidly evaporates, produces a heavy poisonous gas and settles into the ground and the runway of the ants, destroying them. Inject the liquid into the mound and then cover the mound, if convenient, with any sort of covering which will confine the gas and cause it to permeate the infested area. This, I believe, is the more effective method for destroying such ants.

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The cow's udder is kept in a clean, healthy and smooth condition by washing it with Borax and water.

The milk pail is kept free from staleness, sliminess and stickiness if it is washed with Borax and water. One tablespoonful to a quart of water.

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DAIRY



The Scott City, Kansas, creamery burned last month. The property was valued at \$8,000 and was protected by half that amount of insurance. The creamery will be rebuilt.

The agricultural department of the University of Illinois is making a desperate effort to induce the farmers of that state to grow their own milk cows, this particularly with reference to the milk condensing sections in which it is regarded that milk is too expensive to use as a calf feed. As a result of recent trials that institution asserts that \$3.45 worth of milk is all that is needed by a calf. Of this, 150 pounds of whole milk, worth \$2.25, and 400 pounds of skim milk, worth \$1.20, is required. The station contends that the grain and hay consumed by heifers of high quality will give much better returns than the same feed given to cows.

State Dairy Commissioner Hines has sent to all cream receiving stations, circulars relative to buying cream on grade, asking that all stations buy one month on trial without any differential in the price on account of grade. This, for the purpose of demonstrating to patrons the results of the purchase of cream on grade and getting them ready for the sale of the product a month later when a difference in price for the several grades will be put into effect. Through the failure of the dairy commissioner to send us printed matter which he has distributed throughout the state, we are not well informed relative to his plan. We have had several inquiries regarding the plan and will get printed matter and may have something more to say about it in these columns.

A writer in the Pacific Dairy Review relates how the dairymen of California are producing pork at four cents a pound and selling it at eight cents. He claims that the Imperial Valley in Southern California is world-famous as a hog-ranching region. The secret of growing a 210-pound hog in ten months at a cost of four cents a pound, is abundant alfalfa pasture and separator skim milk fed him. The writer of the article thinks it impossible to produce hogs as cheaply any other way as by the use of alfalfa and milk. Kansans should remember that the Imperial Valley of California does not have the exclusive privilege of feeding alfalfa and skim milk to hogs. Kansas can engage in the hog business as profitably as can Californians by the use of these feeds, and when it comes to supplying the corn and kafir necessary for the finishing touches, Kansas will lead by a long way.

The effect of hot weather on the dairy cow is not seriously considered. It would seem, judging from the way hundreds of cows are handled in Kansas, that the owners expect the cows to give as much milk in hot weather as in more comfortable weather. There is always complaint of the milk receipts falling off in hot weather even though pastures are good. It is not possible on all farms to give the cows the run of a shady lot during the middle of the day, but on a great many farms where this is possible, it is not done. It will pay the farmer who has a shady lot to fix it up so that the cows can be protected from the heat of the sun during that part of the day when they refuse to eat even if they are in the pasture. The comfort of the cow should be sought in summer as in winter, and cow comfort will pay in increased milk at all times of the year.

On June 5 four Chicago business men purchased the bull calf, King Segis Pontiac Chicago, at the public auction of the Western Holstein Breeders' consignment sale, and paid for the calf \$20,000, which is the highest price ever paid at a public sale for a dairy-bred animal. This calf is regarded by its purchasers as the most valuable calf of its breed in the world. According to the newspapers it was immediately insured for the full amount of the purchase price. The animal will be shown at the National Dairy Show in Chicago in October, and Kansans who visit that show should not fail to hunt up the calf and take a good look at a twenty-thousand-dollar

animal. The purchasers of the calf are in the dairy business and are producers of large quantities of milk sold in Chicago for domestic purposes. It is unnecessary to state that the men who own this calf produce the heifers from which their milking herds are recruited and maintained.

Within the last eight or ten months a good deal of space has been given by Kansas papers to a press notice from somebody, somewhere, that Kansas farmers should lessen the burden of the housewife by building a lot of co-operative laundries in connection with the creameries of the state. It seems the co-operative laundry idea is being successfully worked out in connection with the co-operative creameries of Iowa, Minnesota, and some other states, but these states had the co-operative creameries to begin with and Kansas has not and will not have co-operative creameries until there are a great many more and better cows milked per square mile than we now have. Nevertheless we think the co-operative laundry a good thing; so good, in fact, that it may well become the main idea—the dog instead of the tail. A co-operative laundry would receive support in a large number of Kansas communities in which a co-operative creamery would not receive a pleasant look.

In advance of silo building this season Kansas had about seven thousand silos. According to the silo census recently made, there are 130,303 silos in the United States. Of this number, about thirty thousand or one-fourth of the total were built in the year 1913. Those Kansans—these are a few, we think, but nevertheless there are some—who hold that their neighbors are throwing away their money when they invest in a silo, are asked to reflect on the above figures. These will show that there are a lot of people who have invested in silos and that Kansas silo owners have a lot of company. There is no question in the world but that the silo is an essential in the economical feeding of live stock in Kansas and in other states in which land has advanced to about the same price, as the modern header or binder is in the saving of the wheat crop. It is well to accept this as a fact, that the silo fits into the scheme of better farming and is a necessity and not an experiment.

If you are one of those who have not been entirely satisfied with the market for cream or milk and have been saying, as have a good many people, that there is no reward for the person who will produce clean, sweet cream, we suggest that you look around your town a bit the next time you pay it a visit and see if the little ice cream factory, the restaurant or the hotel is not in need of sweet cream or clean, sweet milk. If, not, have someone make inquiry for you in the nearest large town. It is certain that in one place or the other you will find a demand for these products and if you find the demand and do your part in producing the desired quality, you can avail yourself of a market which will reimburse you for all the care and extra pains required in producing that sort of commodity. More than this, you will be doing the dairy business of the state a favor because you may cut off the purchase of dairy products which are produced outside the state and which may be evaporated cream or condensed milk from down East or possibly cream made from sweet milk and creamy butter in Kansas City or some other big town. When considering the matter of selling sweet milk or cream either at home or by shipping to some other town, do not fail to investigate the refrigerator milk can of which we have already had something to say in these columns.

The Colorado Bankers' Association is much exercised because as a result of a recent investigation it has been learned that the state is producing only 44 per cent of the dairy products consumed within its boundaries. It is our guess that the figures are wrong. We do not think Colorado is producing even this proportion of the milk, butter and cheese consumed by her people. Be that as it may, as a remedy for this condi-

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tion, the Colorado bankers are recommending the building of more creameries. We never heard of the building of a creamery as actually inducing the milking of more cows in this western country. What Colorado needs is more farmers who will milk cows. She can have more farmers who will milk cows if the bankers or some other organization will get busy and demonstrate to the people of her eastern plains how they may grow cane and kafir for roughage and milo and feterita for grain, and so have something with which to feed cows and which will produce milk. If the Plains farmer of Colorado can be convinced that he can support cows and secure a reasonable milk flow, he will go into the cow-milking business. In this connection, the silo should not be overlooked and if there is a place in the world where the pit silo can be used to the best advantage it is on the Colorado plains. When it is well understood by farmers—as it is by an occasional one—that the Colorado plains will supply abundant milk feed, large quantities of milk will be produced and the creameries will naturally follow the source of raw material supply.

Milking Cows the Thing.

W. H. Niemeir, who has a section of land in Southern Gray County, is diversifying dairying with grain farming, and he finds that it pays. He keeps 20 cows in milk the year round and the herd is headed by a pure-bred sire. He has two silos with a combined capacity of 200 tons. Silage is fed in summer when the pastures are not good. The butterfat is sold at Montezuma, the nearest shipping point, and the skimmed milk is fed to the hogs. Cane and broomcorn are sown as pasture crops for the hogs.

The wheat growing results on the Niemeir farm have shown that good seed bed preparation for wheat will pay well. There is a very common tendency in that section to "get out and farm the whole country," but Mr. Niemeir believes it is best to count on sowing only as large an acreage as he can plant properly. He has observed that when a man gets started with a large acreage he frequently gets to using very inefficient methods of seed bed preparation.

Liability Contracts in Congress.

Shippers of live stock should get busy if they wish to have congress pass the Cummins bill requiring railroads to pay full value as damage for live stock killed or injured in transit. This bill has been passed by the senate where it was introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa.

A number of state courts had held that the contracts signed by shippers releasing railroad companies from the payment of full damages were invalid and

that full value could be collected through due process of court. The supreme court later, however, rendered a decision in favor of the railroad companies, holding that the shipper's release clause in the live stock contracts was valid and that the railroads in case of death or damage need only pay the specific sums on which the freight rate was based. As a result of this decision the railroad companies have the matter in their own hands. They should be compelled by legislation to at least pay damage commensurate with the actual value of the property destroyed. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas recently passed strong resolutions urging the passage of this Cummins bill. Every shipper of live stock is interested in protecting himself insofar as receiving actual value for losses which may result from accidents en route.

That Extra Dollar.

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

True of Kafir, Milo, Feterita, Etc.

Corn will go backwards if not carefully selected. Why? Well, because it is now bred abnormally for its grain. It's not natural for it to produce the large ears we commonly see. Man caused it to do that by selection and if it were left to itself it would slide back to its old form. It has been improved from a very poor type to where it now is and there is no need of quitting now. If it could be improved some it ought to be possible to make it almost perfect. Years of selecting will do it, too.—Corn.

TARIFF AND BUTTER

ON May 26 the quoted price for butter on the Chicago market was 25¢c. On the same day, 1913, it was 27¢c and on the same day in 1912 it was 25¢c. Market conditions the country over are, at the present time, practically identical with those of last year and two years ago and may be said to be normal." The above is written in the Bulletin, a monthly paper put out by the Blue Valley Creamery Company of Chicago. The remaining part of the article is so sensible that it is worth reading and will throw some light probably on the prevailing situation in the butter and dairy business.

It is well to keep in mind in considering the effect of lower tariff on the future of dairying in this country, just how much the tariff was lowered. Previous to the passage of the new tariff law, the tariff on butter brought into this country from foreign countries was 6 cents per pound. It is now 2½ cents per pound or a lowering of 3½ cents.

We have not, neither do we feel competent to pass judgment on the question of what the tariff rate should be. We merely accept conditions as we must confront them and advise our readers just what those conditions are, as we see them, and make suggestions that we sincerely believe are for the best interests of our shippers.

With this thought in mind we wish to emphasize the fact that the changing of the tariff laws does not make the cows of the world produce a single drop more milk. There is just as much milk produced the world over under one tariff law as another.

And there is no world overproduction of dairy products!

That is the big fact to keep in mind all the time. And the average world

price for butter is always high enough to insure to the man who keeps good cows and takes good care of them ample returns for his investment and labor.

Prices for butter vary the world over but they vary in this country too, depending upon quality, transportation rates, the local supply and demand, etc. When any considerable portion of the butter going to any market is attracted to some other market because of higher prices, then prices at the lower market begin to move upward and conditions equalize.

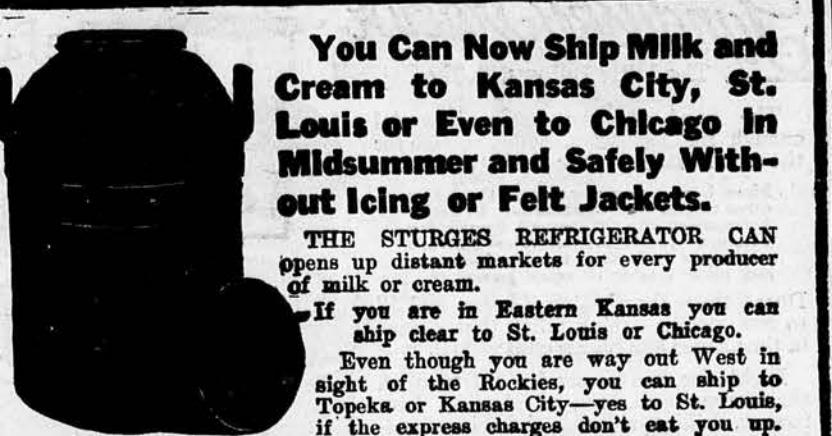
What is true in a single country is true the world over, and American butter is protected against the world's average price by the present tariff of 2½ cents per pound.

It is well for us to keep in mind that pound and if the world's price for butter was very much lower than our average price, foreign butter would have come into this country under the old tariff, which it did not.

American butter will always have an advantage over the imported product. American people like American butter and this fact will always work to the advantage of the home product. The flavor, texture and general characteristics of imported butter are different from butter made in this country and will not suit the American consumer as well.

We call attention to these facts for the encouragement of the man who milks the cows. We would point out to him that there is no danger of the dairy business being undermined.

Dairying will continue to be one of the safest, surest lines of his farm work. If anyone is going to go out of the dairy business let the other fellow do it.



You Can Now Ship Milk and Cream to Kansas City, St. Louis or Even to Chicago in Midsummer and Safely Without Icing or Felt Jackets.

THE STURGES REFRIGERATOR CAN opens up distant markets for every producer of milk or cream.

If you are in Eastern Kansas you can ship clear to St. Louis or Chicago.

Even though you are way out West in sight of the Rockies, you can ship to Topeka or Kansas City—yes to St. Louis, if the express charges don't eat you up.

THE STURGES REFRIGERATOR CAN IS A REAL REFRIGERATOR SCIENTIFICALLY INSULATED

It is built with double walls, with the best insulating material between. It is, of course, larger and heavier than single-wall cans; but this very fact insures increased length of life that will alone pay for its increased cost, without counting the still larger saving in spoilage, icing costs, blankets, felt jackets, etc.

Not only are the sides insulated, but the bottom and cover. And below the air-tight, germ-proof cover is a one-inch dead-air space between the cover and a paraffined paper cap (like a milk bottle cap) that fits into a groove in the neck.

The "cold" can't get out, if you ship your milk or cream cold. The germs of ferment can't get in.

It's a big "thermos" bottle, except that the sides are metal and the inter-space insulation instead of a vacuum.

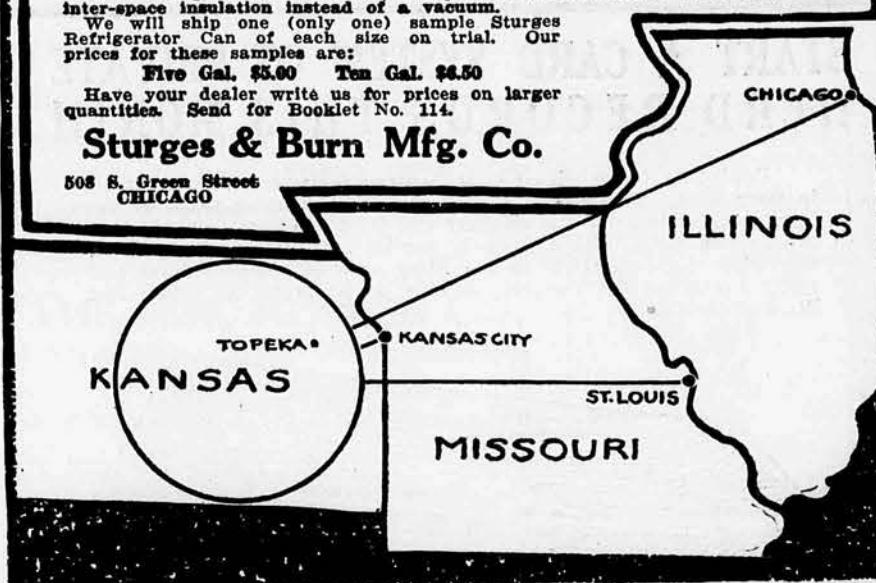
We will ship one (only one) sample Sturges Refrigerator Can of each size on trial. Our prices for these samples are:

Five Gal. \$5.00 Ten Gal. \$4.50

Have your dealer write us for prices on larger quantities. Send for Booklet No. 114.

Sturges & Burn Mfg. Co.

508 S. Green Street
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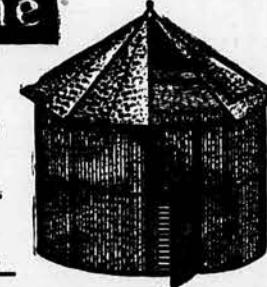
A galvanized steel wheat bin with special ventilating system so that it can be used as a first class corn crib. Practically two bins for the cost of one. Proof against fire, mold, rats and burglars.

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Fair, Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Secretary, S. T. Osterhold, Holton, Kan.

Leavenworth County Fair Association, Lucien Rutherford, secretary, Leavenworth, Sept. 9-12.

Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association, R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove, Sept. 23-25.

Linn County Fair Association, C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City.

Logan County—Inter-County Fair Association, F. W. Irwin, secretary, Oakley, Sept. 1-4.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association, Milton Hawkinson, secretary, McPherson, Aug. 18-21.

Mitchell County Fair Association, E. C. Logan, secretary, Solomon Rapids.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Chauncy Kerr, secretary, Independence.

Montgomery County Fair Association, Elliott Irvin, secretary, Coffeyville, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Morris County Fair Association, A. M. Warner, secretary, Council Grove, July 20-25.

Nemaha Fair Association, M. R. Connet, secretary, Seneca, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Neosho County—The Four-County District Agricultural Society, Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute, Oct. 5-9.

Ness County Agricultural Association, J. A. Cason, secretary, Ness City, Sept. 1.

Norton County Agricultural Association, Fred Strohwig, secretary, Norton, Aug. 25-28.

Ottawa County Fair Association, J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis, Sept. 8-11.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association, Harry K. Walcott, secretary, Larned, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, J. A. Lister, secretary, Wamego, Sept. 14-19.

Pratt County Fair Association, Jas. A. Lucas, secretary, Pratt, Aug. 11-14.

Reno County—Kansas State Fair, A. L. Spangler, secretary, Hutchinson, Sept. 12-13.

Republic County Agricultural Association, H. L. Pierce, secretary, Belleville, Aug. 25-28.

Riley County Agricultural Society, Edd Beard, secretary, Riley.

Rooks County Fair Association, J. C. Foster, secretary, Stockton, Sept. 8-11.

Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association, T. C. Rudicel, secretary, Rush Center, Sept. 2-4.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association, T. A. Borman, president, Topeka, Sept. 14-19.

Jackson County Live Stock Show and

The Sandusky Tractor does all Power Work on the Farm

The Little Fellow with The Big Pull

The real one-man outfit; powerful enough for 400 acres, handy enough for the small farm. We GUARANTEE:

More horsepower per pound than any other tractor built—15 tractive, 35 brake horsepower with 80 percent surplus for emergency; and that it exerts less pressure per square inch than man or horse, or any other tractor of equal power.

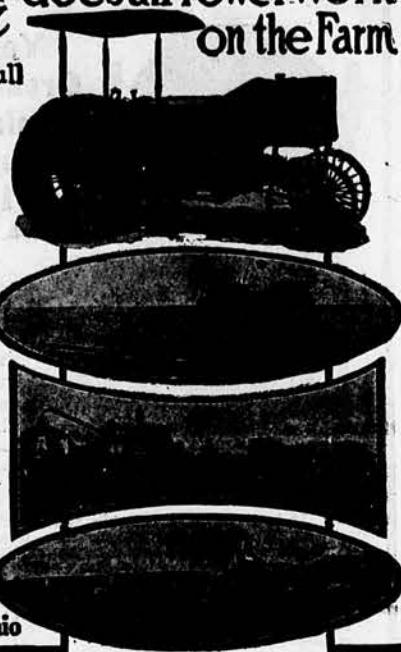
Does 5 times the plowing of horses and 25 to 50% deeper—think what that means in time saved and bigger crop yield!

Right size and power for 101 uses on the average farm, such as plowing, harrowing, drilling, mowing, threshing, hauling, pumping water, road building, etc.

Backed by 10 years of successful manufacture. 4 cylinder motor, 3-speed control. Simple design; absolutely reliable. We demonstrate to your entire satisfaction.

Our new booklet "Power on the Farm," contains information helping you to reduce farm operating costs and increase profits. Get your copy—it's Free

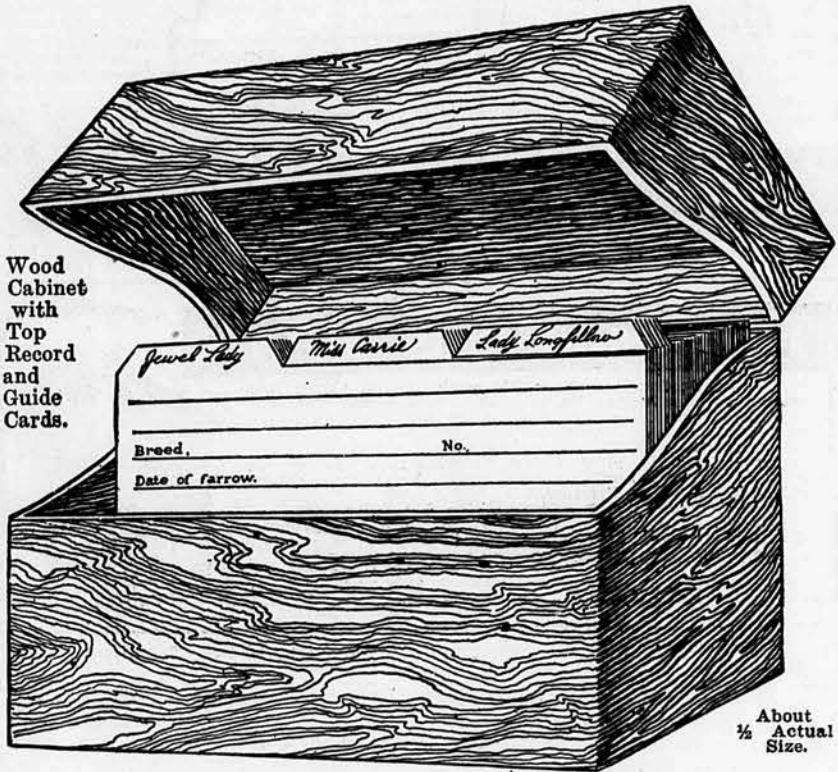
The Dauch Mfg. Co., Dep't K1 Sandusky, Ohio



START A CARD SYSTEM OF PRIVATE HERD RECORDS THIS MONTH

Don't rely too much on your memory for you can't keep it all in your head. The use of a card system in keeping track of the herd records is one of the simplest and most effective methods that can be followed. With a properly worked out system of records of this kind the owner has in his filing case in compact form and easily accessible the complete records as to every individual and litter on the farm.

Wood Cabinet with Top Record and Guide Cards.



THIS IS SET NUMBER ONE.—THIS CASE MOST EFFICIENTLY CARES FOR PRIVATE HERD RECORDS OF HOG BREEDERS.—COMPLETE RECORDS IN A SMALL SPACE.

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KANSAS FARMER will supply this set (NUMBER ONE) Wood Cabinet with top—24 Record Cards—Form 404 and 12 Guide Cards complete, postpaid to your address for..... \$1.95

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| Guide Cards, Form 500 per dozen. | \$.35 |
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| Record Cards, Form 404, per dozen. | .25 |
| Record Cards, Form 404, per hundred. | 1.90 |

Send Your Order Today or Write for Further Information.

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KANSAS FARMER

THINGS THAT GROW

THIS being the season for growing things, we are reminded of something else that grows—confidence of the public in advertised goods. We have seen some business institutions grow from very small beginnings to great national concerns because of advertising. They made good merchandise and told the people about it—not once, but hundreds of times, continuously throughout the years.

Some of the advertisers in KANSAS FARMER have been with us for many years; some are just beginning their advertising stories. You will find all of them good people to deal with.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

LIVE STOCK



Human nature is pretty much the same with all classes of people. It is natural to speculate just a little on how one will spend his money even though at the time he does not have it in hand. This is as true with the farmer whose income is in chunks two or three times a year when he sells the wheat, hogs or cattle, as with the clerk who every week or two receives his pay envelope or check. There is nothing wrong in this speculation, either. It would seem good business to have carefully thought out in advance the manner in which one's income can be expended to the best advantage. In KANSAS FARMER last week was an editorial on farm investments the central idea of which was the use of a portion of the income from this year's wheat crop in improving the farm, and particularly relative to the advantages coming through the investment in a good silo. This structure was suggested because money invested in it will give a larger return than money invested in any other farm improvement provided, of course, the farm has sufficient silage-eating animals to make good and economical feeding worth while.

We have always believed that money expended in farm improvement whether it be in the erection of a comfortable dwelling for the family, comfortable barns and sheds for the live stock, the painting of these buildings, the laying of walks from the house to the barn and from the house to the front yard, or the fencing of the fields, was money well spent and would give a satisfactory return. The biggest money return will, of course, come from those things which contribute directly to the earning power of the farm. Of the various farm structures the silo probably leads, but the greatest income from the silo cannot be had less a good quality of live stock is kept. Better feeding will result in increased returns and profits from "scrub" stock, but a scrub is always a scrub and feeding will not change its breeding. Well-bred live stock of all kinds has been proven the most profitable, so, if the profits of the farm are to be increased and the feed used through the silo is to be converted into the best possible use, the best of live stock should be fed. The best farmers of every locality keep the best stock and good stock is by most of them regarded as an important contributing factor to their success. So, after the wheat is sold and it is known to what amount the farmer is justified in appropriating to farm improvement, he cannot afford to overlook consideration of the investment of a part of the surplus in improved live stock. The beginning need not be large and need not entail any considerable investment. The purchase of a pure-bred sire of dairy breeding for the grading up and improvement of the milking herd, will prove a good beginning. The purchase of a pure-bred beef sire of the best type of his breed for the improvement of the beef herd, will prove money well spent. The purchase of a good mare of good draft type and which will in a few years stock the farm with good horses and from which each year a span of good drafters can be sold, will pay not only in the cash return from sales but also in the quality of farm work done. An investment in some good hog stock will give as large or larger returns than the same amount invested in any other line. Many other suggestions might be given but these serve to illustrate the idea and the following out of which has proven well worth while to hundreds of Kansas farmers.

That farmers generally are finding profit in improved live stock is evidenced by the fact that the activity in sales for all classes of farm live stock is generally on the increase. This activity is up and down, to be sure, and follows the ability of farmers in general to buy, but there is even an increasing demand for breeding stock of all kinds. This in itself is proof of the profitability of pure-bred stock and also proof of the satisfaction found by those who engage in its handling. We do not argue from the standpoint of every farmer becoming a breeder of live stock in the sense that he is to supply his neighbors or community with breeding stock. The breeder, as he generally knows, is a

not only do such investments prove profitable from the standpoint of a direct cash return, but there are several other respects which justify the expenditure. The first is that so soon as a man has determined to improve his farm and his farm operations he immediately takes more interest in his work and finds more satisfaction in it. Satisfaction and pleasure in doing things are the important things to be gained from life. Money income is, of course, necessary and buys a great deal of pleasure, but it does not buy the sum total of satisfaction. If satisfaction—real pleasure—in farming does not come from the

specialist and is something more than a keeper and feeder of good live stock. There will always be room for a large number of good breeders, in fact for more breeders than there are today. However, the ranks must be recruited from those young men who begin the handling of improved live stock in a modest way and who through natural adaptability find themselves taking up the work of breeding. These are the men who are each year improving the various breeds of the various classes of live stock and through these all live stock is improved.

* * *

Improved farm and live stock methods cannot help but lead to a greater appreciation of the farm and a higher regard for the man who tills the soil. It is certain that the proportion of farmers in this country must be greater than it now is compared with the city population. This will come about only through such farm and live stock methods as will make farming more profitable and more attractive than heretofore. The attractiveness of the farm will come largely through increased profits from farming, but increased profits can come only through the pursuit of those industries which appeal most to the man who engages in them. The highest-priced land in every country is largely devoted to live stock. This will be the impelling factor toward the development of the live stock and farm industry in this country. There is no occasion, however, for delaying live stock farming until it is absolutely forced upon us. The precedent established by other countries should teach us the lesson. When we have good farm crops and prosperity in all other lines, is the time to begin to make the change. Kansas farmers will this year not have so much money that they will not know what to do with it, but nevertheless many will have the money which will permit them to make a beginning in lines which will prove more permanently prosperous than grain farming. Money in the bank earns a low rate of interest and can be made to earn much more through intelligent farm investments and it should be the aim of every farmer to improve his farm both in so far as buildings and stock thereon are concerned, as to bring to him increased earning power and a greater satisfaction.

Canker Difficult to Control.

Our subscriber, C. B. B., Miami County, writes that the bark on his apple tree is black half way round the tree and that under this the bark is green. By digging the dirt away he finds borers have been at work. He asks what the disease is and what he can do to check its ravages. George A. Dean, entomologist, Kansas Agricultural College, writes the following reply:

"From the description given of the injury on the trunk of the apple tree, it is probably one of the cankers. The Illinois canker is very bad in many of our orchards. In fact, it is much more difficult than insect enemies to control. It is very doubtful whether this canker can be entirely controlled, but by treating it the life of the tree can be prolonged several years. The infected spot, as well as about an inch beyond the injured portion, should be cut out. You should cut fairly deep into the solid wood in order to cut as much of it out as possible. The sides of the cut should be sloping so that water will not collect in the place. After the infected portion is cut out it should then be disinfected with about a two per cent formaldehyde or a rather strong solution of carbolic acid. After disinfecting it should be thoroughly painted over with a tar paint, white lead, or some of the paints recommended for this purpose. Some orchardists prefer to use cement.

If this canker is allowed to remain it will continue to spread and seriously injure the tree. In cutting it out and treating as recommended, the infesting borers in this portion of the tree will also be destroyed.

In regard to the borers that may be working about the collar of the tree, with the exception of digging them out, there is very little that can be done especially in a large or old tree. One of the best repellents to use upon the trunk of the tree to prevent the female borer from laying her eggs is a strong soapy wash having the consistency of thick paint. It is well to add a liberal amount of sal soda to this wash. This wash should be applied with a stubby paint brush or an old broom."

Cholera Control in Tennessee.

The Farm Management Monthly of the Federal Department of Agriculture recently furnished a report on hog

cholera control on a thousand-acre farm in Montgomery County, Tenn.

Until last year hog cholera has been a constant menace on this farm and hogs had become an unprofitable proposition through the cholera losses which constantly occurred. The soil was apparently full of the infection. The past year a systematic use of serum has been practiced and as the result hog production has become an important enterprise on this farm. Every pig brought to the farm has its temperature taken at once; any rise in temperature calls for treatment with serum; after three or four weeks the temperature is taken again and the serum is supplied in all cases where it is not normal. This systematic use of serum has practically eliminated cholera losses.

Watch for This Man.

A new game has just recently been worked on the hog breeders in the neighborhood of Carthage, Mo. A man giving the name of P. E. Bradley came and secured names of various breeders of pure-bred hogs. He phoned to these breeders inquiring for stock; he then visited various farms accompanied by his wife and son, making various selections at each place. He reported that he lived at a town which he named, some 20 or 30 miles distant. In a few days he called up each breeder by phone stating that he would like to have the two or three hogs selected shipped at once, stating that he would mail check or draft. As soon as he received these hogs he disposed of them to shippers or butchers and departed for parts unknown.

This is an old game in a new form and breeders of pure-bred hogs who are approached in this sort of manner should be sure they are dealing with the right sort of a man before falling for his game.

Rules on Shipment of Hogs in Kansas.

Mention has already been made in these columns of the fact that the regulations regarding the shipment of pure-bred hogs are objected to by the hog breeder. Apparently there is some misunderstanding as to just what is meant by the requirement that all hogs shipped must be vaccinated prior to the shipment. Some have been of the opinion that the simultaneous method of vaccination is required; this, of course, means that the virus or virulent blood from a cholera hog be injected at the same time the serum is injected. The live stock sanitary commissioner, however, does not require this form of vaccination. Vaccination with the serum alone, not to exceed 50 days prior to the shipment, is all that will be required by the live stock sanitary commissioner of the state. This may simplify matters somewhat to many of the hog breeders. The serum-alone treatment renders a temporary immunity and there is absolutely no possibility of introducing hog cholera to the farm.

The sanitary commissioner recommends that all hogs to be shipped be carefully dipped with a good disinfectant hog dip. This is a precautionary measure every hog breeder should take. It is a wise precaution for the man receiving the hog to carefully dip the animal and disinfect the crate thoroughly so that through no possibility can hog cholera be introduced upon the farm from contamination which might have occurred enroute. The hog breeder who would be absolutely safe in introducing new stock on his farm should also quarantine this stock 21 days. Hog cholera cannot travel in the air; the infection must be actually carried from one pen to the other. Hog cholera can exist in a pen and the adjoining pen kept absolutely free from it if the transfer of material from one pen to the other can be prevented.

Some sport, writing in opposition to an advocate of dog suppression, in behalf of sheep, states (by way of argument) that five pups from his bitch brought \$100 and that she now has seven, worth \$125. Yes, and some saloons will even excel that rate of income. Still we think the cause of sheep and sobriety is not wholly lost.—American Breeder.

Peter Ronsse, an extensive farmer and stock feeder of St. Marys, Kansas, has equipped his farm with four big silos. In figuring the results of last year's operations Mr. Ronsse finds these silos have effected great economy in getting the largest returns from the corn grown on the farm. Mr. Ronsse figures that a field of corn making 40 bushels to the acre will yield 10 tons of silage. If this corn should be husked it would be worth approximately \$20. He figures that stalks in the field are not worth

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Do the Best Work at the Least Cost Per Acre

The above illustration shows the BEST EVER SULKY completely turning under a large crop of weeds.

The bottoms of the "BEST EVER" are so hung and the frame so perfectly balanced that an even furrow is maintained at all times.

The moldboards are so shaped that every furrow is completely turned over and thoroughly pulverized.

LIGHT DRAFT The "BEST EVER" is the lightest draft plow built. The wheels and tongue run straight down the furrow like a wagon. The wheels do not dig into the furrow walls nor does the pole run at an angle as on other plows.

EASE OF OPERATION The bottoms are raised and one easy footlift operation. All landside friction can be quickly overcome by eccentric washer on rear furrow wheel. No bolts to bother with.

DURABILITY THE BEST EVER PLOWS are made of the best steel and malleable iron. Wheels are of steel with dust proof caps. Oil but once a season. All shares of our famous ACME STEEL.

ACME STEEL is the only perfect plow steel made. It makes the only steel shares that are positively guaranteed against breaking in the field or in retempering. Anybody can easily retemper them any number of times. Keep them hard and sharp all the time. They scour perfectly, lighten the draft, plow more acres per day and plow them better.

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to exceed \$1, making a return for the corn of \$21 per acre. If used as silage it would cost \$1 a ton to place it in the silo or a total of \$10 per acre. He estimates that silage with this amount of grain is worth \$5 per ton or \$50 for an acre. On this basis it would not take long to pay the total cost of the silos.

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Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere,
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REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

240-ACRE FARM; (Butler Co.) Bargain;
write quick; exchange book free. **BERSIE
AGENCY, El Dorado, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—180 acres well improved,
Marion County, \$7,500; 320 acres well im-
proved, Butler County, \$13,500; 640 acres
well improved, Butler County, \$24,000.
Gus Schimpff, Burns, Marion County, Kan.

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast
Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, blue-
grass and corn are the staple crops, at from
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FINE FARM 240 ACRES, fine improve-
ments, 1/4 mile south Sedan; 120 acres pas-
ture, 120 acres farm land with about 55
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ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks,
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20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures un-
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All second bottom alfalfa land; well im-
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BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER—160 acres;
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Yates Center; no rock or draws; best of
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suit. Write **YATES CENTER LAND CO.,**
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on liberal terms; fine water and climate;
I have what you are looking for. **THOS.
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NOTICE: Improved 4,000-acre ranch;
owner in bad health; will sacrifice; no
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For corn, clover, wheat and bluegrass;
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\$15 A.—BIG COLORADO BARGAIN—\$15 A.
775-acre tract, fine laying Arkansas Val-
ley land; two miles from McClave; in great
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NORTH Central Kansas; 160 acres, 100 in
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miles of Natoma; high school, 4 churches;
owner invalid; sacrifice price; \$3,000; terms
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miles from Emporia; well improved; ex-
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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.

Ideal Combination Wheat And Stock Ranch

480 acres, 225 in cultivation; good wheat
land; 9 miles to county seat; good road; on
mail route; good shade; running creek fed
by springs; never goes dry; good grass;
could farm more. Price, \$14 per acre;
good terms. Plenty of alfalfa and wheat
farms for sale; also good cattle ranches.
Send for our lists or come and see us soon.
TAYLOR & BEATCHER,
The Comanche Land Men, Coldwater, Kan.

NO PLACE IN THE U. S.
has better crops than E. Okla.; land selling
for one-third value; buy before advance; get
share of crop if bought quick.
SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

ARKANSAS
I have for sale, FERTILE ARKANSAS
Farms; small and large; improved and un-
improved; 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 1 1/4 miles from good town on
main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.; in the oil and gas
belt; farm pays oil royalty of \$15 per
month; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in
fine blue stem grass; 20 acres in alfalfa.
This is a fine creek bottom farm and one
of the best stock and grain propositions in
the country. Farm fenced and cross fenced;
no other improvements; no agents; will sell
direct to purchaser on easy terms. Address
Lock Box 761, Fredonia, Kansas.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS

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

STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

SNAP BARGAINS

Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands;
suitable for stock and grain farms; good
black soil; good water; near schools and
churches; good markets; good farms for
little money. **AMERICAN REALTY COM-
PANY, Muskogee, Oklahoma.**

Special For Thirty Days

81 a. Franklin County, Kansas; 55 a.
in cultivation; 16 a. blue grass; extra good
soil; land lays gently rolling; 6-room house,
large barn; other outbuildings; well fenced.
3 miles of town; 6 miles of Ottawa; en-
cumbrance \$4,000 at 5% runs as long as
wanted. Price, \$6,500. A bargain.

MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.



Complete baby outfitts
(the appropriate birth gift)
dresses, creepers,
bibs, knit goods,
caps, shoes, etc.
Perambulators, cribs,
high chairs, walkers,
etc. Money-back guar-
antees. Delivered to
your door. Write now
for
**FREE Baby Book
No. HS-15**

Montgomery Ward & Company
New York Chicago Kansas City

White Plymouth Rocks

Again prove their superiority as egg lay-
ers 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-sewing pens, \$2.00 per 15;
\$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel
post or express. Safe delivery guaran-
teed. 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.**

Profitable Poultry Selling

Send for this Free Booklet

The poultry breeder's percentage of
profit depends quite a bit on selling costs.
These profits are good, sometimes,
and sometimes they are not. At the very
best the average poultry breeder never
got any more than his or her due. Usually
it has been less. Not because the
breeders don't know their business as
breeders, nor yet because they are not
good men and women.

No sensible breeder would allow the
cost of raising stock to go twice as high
as necessary. But sometimes the selling
cost is allowed to get too high, because
the wrong means of advertising are used.

To select the right selling means for
Kansas and adjoining states means
money saved to breeders, besides money
made in the better prices to be had when
using the right means. The booklet,
Profitable Poultry Selling, has been writ-
ten, and is free to poultry breeders ev-
erywhere who will simply write for it.

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas.

Ask your dealers for brands
of goods advertised in KAN-
SAS FARMER.

POULTRY



The annual convention of the Ameri-
can Poultry Association will be held in
Chicago, August 9 to 15. A record
breaking attendance is expected.

Now that the use of the incubator
for the season is ended, it should be
cleaned thoroughly and put away till
next season. If it is a hot water ma-
chine, the water should be emptied,
otherwise it might freeze during the
winter and burst the pipes.

Pure-bred poultry can often be bought
at this time of year at very low prices.
The poultrymen are through with the
breeding season and do not need several
good breeding hens, for several reasons.
They may need the space for their grow-
ing stock; any way, they are willing to
sell good breeding stock just now at bar-
gain prices.

Now that there is so much green stuff
growing in all gardens, the chickens
that are confined to small yards should
be provided with all the green stuff
they can eat. Even weeds are ac-
ceptable. There is a wild lettuce that
is very abundant this year that the
chickens like very much, also dock and
purslane will be eaten very readily.
Don't let your chickens go hungry for
green food when there is so much of it
going to waste all around them.

It is always in order to examine your
chickens and see if there are any lice on
them. No matter how careful you are
in keeping things clean, lice will come
and pester both young and old chickens.
If given a good place where they can
dust themselves the old chickens can
usually keep themselves free of lice, but
the young chicks must be looked over
for lice and insect powder applied. You
will be surprised at the quantity of lice
you will find on even those chicks that
you thought were perfectly free from
vermin.

While chicks should be shut up at
night to prevent rats or cats from
getting them, they should not be de-
prived of fresh air. The chicks are grow-
ing so rapidly that one is apt to forget
that the box or coop that was large
enough for them when they were first
hatched, is getting to be too small for
them now that they have grown into big,
husky youngsters. Be careful, therefore,
when you shut up the chicks at night,
and see that they have plenty of room and plenty of fresh air. Other-
wise, one may find several dead ones
in the coop some morning. Besides, it
is very energetizing to the chicks when
confined too close, even if they escape
being smothered to death.

During the warm weather of the sum-
mer months, the hens should be given
plenty of bulky food. Thus, plenty of
nourishing food can be eaten by the
birds and yet they will not have their
digestive organs overtaxed in caring for
an excess of solid grains. The quantity
of mash, either moistened or dry, may
safely be increased during the warm
weather, and the quantity of solid grain
may be curtailed. Wheat bran makes
an excellent bulky food and may be
fed the hens freely in summer, even be-
ing left before them at all times, and
they will not overeat of it. The pro-
portion of cut alfalfa or cut clover may
be increased until it constitutes about
one-half the entire quantity of mash
given the fowls, and it makes an excel-
lent filler.

Contest Report for May.
The hens reached the high water
mark in May, laying 20,418 eggs during
the month, or an average of about 20
eggs per hen. The grand total for six
months is 90,149 eggs or an average of
37 eggs for good and bad. In other
words, the pure-bred hens in this
contest, coming from all parts of the world,
have averaged 15 eggs more in six
months than the average farm hen lays
in a year. The highest pen average has
been made by the English White Leg-
horns, 133 eggs per hen. The highest
average made by a single variety, all
pen competing, has been made by Buff
Orpingtons, averaging about 100 eggs
per hen. The other varieties run from
80 to 100 eggs per hen on the average.

The English S. C. White Leghorns again
broke the record for May by laying ex-
actly the same number of eggs they laid
in March—257 for the month. Broodiness
in the pens from this time on will
no doubt cut the yield very materially.
In fact, dozens of hens are now in
broody coops.

Three hens laid every day in May.
One was an English White Leghorn, No.
2, owned by Tom Barron. Another was a Barred
Plymouth Rock, No. 592, owned by B. F. W. Thorpe, of Ohio. The
third was a S. C. White Leghorn, No.
1009, owned by the Linfield Poultry
Farm from New Zealand. Each laid 31
eggs in 31 consecutive days. The Barred
Rocks made quite an increase in produc-
tion in May, so did both the S. C. and
R. C. Black Minoreas. Other varieties
also did well and, in fact, practically all
those which have been slow to get start-
ed are now making up for lost time.
A few hens have never laid an egg.—
Missouri Experiment Station.

Improving the Quality of Eggs.

The "rooster" has been "swatted."
Over 250,000 male birds were marketed
in Missouri on "Rooster day," Saturday,
June 6, and during the few days which
preceded this. Practically all of the
1500 buyers and wholesale dealers in
eggs in Missouri co-operated with us
in this movement, and from reports re-
ceived from them thus far, it is safe to
say that a quarter million males were
marketed by Missouri farmers during
"Rooster week." The production of in-
fertile eggs will mean the prevention
of a loss of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,-
000 this season in Missouri alone. This
movement also will result in the im-
provement of the quality of the poultry
as most of these farmers will replace
their scrub males with pure-bred males.
It will also result in the improvement
of the cleanliness of the egg, the method
of handling, and the improvement of
the quality in general. The fact that
farmers show enough interest in the
quality of the eggs they market to dis-
pose of their surplus males and market
infertile eggs, shows that they are mak-
ing progress and taking some interest,
and there will be a general improvement
in the poultry business along all lines
in this state as a result. The object in
"swatting the rooster" is not to keep
bacteria out of the egg as some seem to
imagine, but to prevent chick develop-
ment in fertile eggs. Before the eggs pass
through the hands of the farmer, the
country store, the local dealer, the
wholesale jobber and the retailer, and by
the time they reach the consumer, there
has been considerable delay. An egg
does not have to be in an incubator
for the embryo to grow and develop, but
chick development takes place in a hot
country store or a living room or on a
hot country road, on the road to market,
or in any place or under any circum-
stances where the temperature is as high
as it is on most hot summer days. By
eliminating the fertility, we prevent
chick development which causes our
greatest loss in summer months. I
have some eggs on my desk which are
over a year old. They have never de-
cayed. The contents simply dried up.
"Swat the rooster" by all means if you
have not already done so. Confine him
if you wish to carry him over for breed-
ing purposes another season.—Missouri
Experiment Station.

Good Roads Demonstrations.

Three demonstration projects are
now being started under the direction
of W. S. Gearhart, state highway en-
gineer in the division of college exten-
sion at the Kansas Agricultural College.
One of these projects is a concrete road
of 8,000 square rods to be constructed
in Bassett, a short distance south of
Iola.

A. R. Losh, assistant state engineer,
left today to direct the work on the
other two projects—one a demonstration
concrete bridge at Linn in Washington
County, the other a dirt road at Atchison.
The construction of the dirt road at Atchison
will be accompanied by one of the "good roads days" which have be-
come popular in the state under the
stimulus of the highway engineering
office.

HOME CIRCLE



Making Ice Cream at Home.

The secret of making good ice cream lies just as much in the freezing as in the assembling of materials.

Put the mixture into the freezer, add the ice and salt in the proportion of one part of coarse salt to five parts of finely crushed ice. Then turn the handle slowly for about five minutes in order that the cream may become perfectly cold. Then turn the crank as fast as possible. In five more minutes the cream will be about the consistency of thick gravy. When it is in this semi-frozen condition the dasher should be

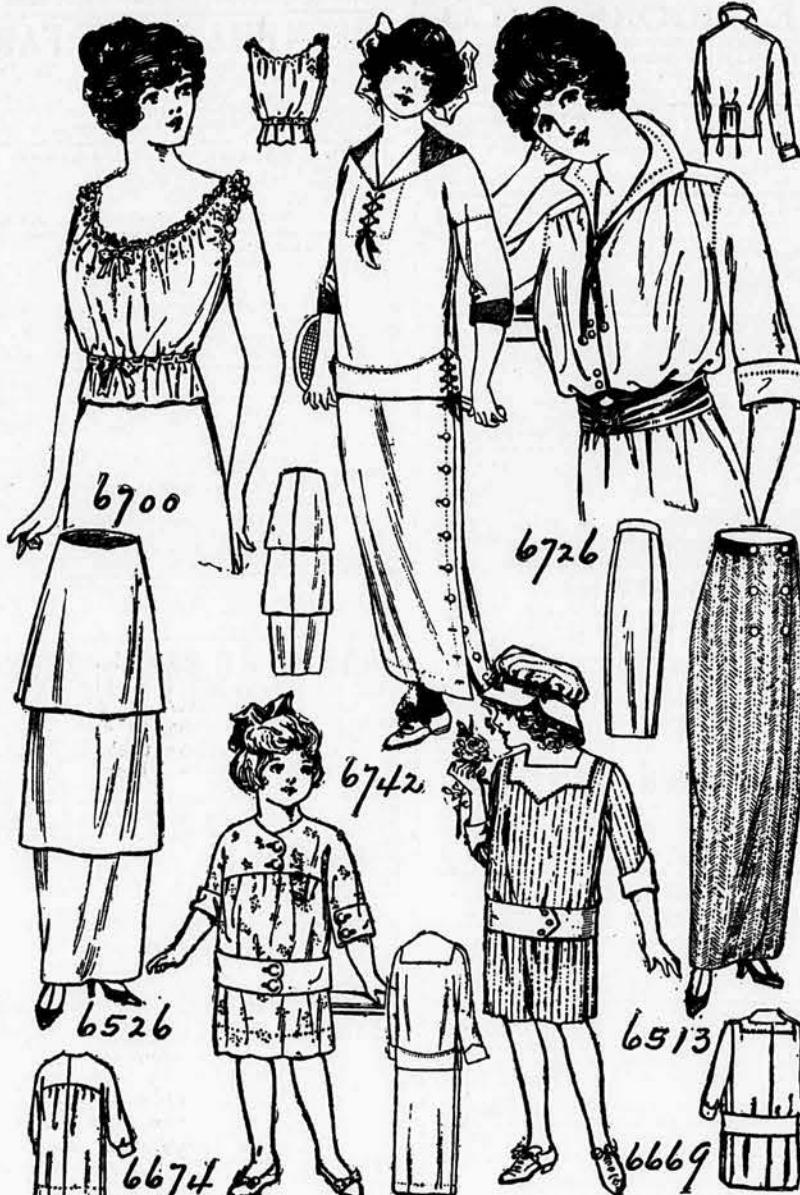
taken out and the ice cream hardened by draining the freezer and repacking with fresh salt and ice. A wet pack placed over the freezer to exclude the air will hasten the hardening. In an hour the ice cream should be well hardened and it will be perfectly smooth, while if the crank is turned until the mixture is hard, the ice cream will be coarse and buttery.

Films Developed Free.

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

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City for KANSAS FARMER. We can supply our readers with high grade, perfect fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our Fashion Book, EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



6700—Ladies' Corset Cover: This garment offers a distinct novelty. It has no opening other than the rounded neck and is to be slipped on over the head. It extends a little below the waistline, where it is gathered. It may also be gathered around the yoke edge. The pattern, No. 6700, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36 or 45-inch material, 1½ yards of bias binding and 5½ yards of ribbon. **6742—Misses' Dress:** This novel middy dress has a blouse that is to be slipped on over the head. A wide collar trims the neck. Sleeves may be long or short and the two-piece skirt made with high or normal waistline. Linen or pique can be used for the dress. The pattern, No. 6742, is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. **6726—Ladies' Waist:** A model suitable for wear with separate skirts or as part of a costume. The front is very full and loose under the arm. At the neck is a flare collar of novel shape and the sleeves are set in with the regulation seam at the shoulder. The pattern, No. 6726, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. **6526—Ladies' Flounce Skirt:** This skirt may be made with either two flounces or three. These are attached to a three-gore foundation and may be of one material or may contrast. Naturally a light-weight fabric may be selected in order to avoid weight. The pattern, No. 6526, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the foundation and 1½ yards of 54-inch material for outer material. **6674—Child's Dress:** The novel feature of this dainty frock is the yoke which is in kimono style and with sleeves in one with it. The lower portion is gathered where attached to the yoke and a wide, flat belt marks the waistline. The pattern, No. 6674, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim. **6669—Girls' Dress and Hat:** This frock is plain and practical, suited to such serviceable materials as serge, cheviot, gingham, linen and the like. There is a short tuck which passes over each shoulder and the neck is cut square with an ornamental yoke which can be used or omitted. The pattern, No. 6669, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch figured goods, and ¼ yard of 36-inch plain goods. **6513—Ladies' Skirt:** For a tailor made suit or for separate skirt this is excellent. It requires wide material or else must be seamed in the back. The closing is in the front and the back forms a wide flat panel. Serge, cheviot, gabardine and other twilled materials are suitable for a skirt of this design. The pattern, No. 6513, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

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.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STAND-
ARD acetylene lighting plants. The suc-
cessful farm home light. Write Acetylene
Factory, Wichita, Kan.

SHELDON SERUM COMPANY WANTS
thoroughbreds weighing from 60 to 90 lbs.
300 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Phone
Main 7054.

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

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

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

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOV-
ERNMENT JOBS; \$65 to \$150 month; parcel
post and income tax making hundreds ap-
pointments; vacations; life jobs; "pull" un-
necessary; common education sufficient; list
of positions available sent free; write im-
mediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 82,
Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT JOBS NOW OPEN TO
men and women; \$65 to \$150 month; over
15,000 appointments coming; no layoffs;
summer vacations with full pay; common
education sufficient; full directions showing
how to get position, free. Write, Franklin
Institute, Desk 83, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

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.

LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND
city property with me for sale or exchange.
R. F. Ginder, real estate specialist, 501 New
England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES; GOOD 8-ROOM
house; new barn; nicely located; a snap;
\$2,500. Also 20 a. meadow if wanted. John
Myers, Neosho Falls, Kan.

FARM—160 ACRES, 3½ MILES THIS
town; improved; \$5,200. 160-acre farm; im-
proved; 1½ miles this town; \$5,200. Bar-
gains. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

320 ACRES GOOD AGRICULTURAL
land, \$24 acre; 20 oats, 75 wheat, 14 flax
goes with it till July 15; 135 more plow
land, all fenced; seven miles out. John M.
Hiner, Reed Point, Mont.

160 ACRES LITTLE RIVER COUNTRY
valley lands; 60 a. cult.; bal. timbered; 130
under hog tight fence; house; orchard;
4 mi. Ry. town; white community; \$20 a.
terms. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

TO TRADE FOR CATTLE OR HORSES—
Equity of \$4,000 in 400 acres land in Thomas
Co., Kansas; mtg. \$3,000, 6 per cent, or
what have you? E. A. Rulla, Rt. 3, Beatrice,
Neb.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY,
150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave.,
must be sold to settle an estate. A rare
bargain in the fastest growing city in the
West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kan-
sas Farmer.

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

FOR SALE—LAND IN CLEARWATER
Valley in Idaho; no irrigation; plenty rain;
big crops every year; nice climate; no
cyclones; no blizzards; good markets; good
schools; best of water; plenty timber. For
information write C. M. Butler, Stites, Ida.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-
TLEMENTS; special inducements; government land;
railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31
years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa,
corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California;
ample markets; reduced passages;
special excursion next November; free par-
ticulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government
Representative from Victoria, 687 Market
St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 84.

FOR SALE—FINE 394-ACRE FARM, 20
miles west Pueblo, Colo.; 200 acres good
bottom land in cultivation; 60 acres alfalfa;
5-acre orchard; 200 acres pasture land;
1,500 acres fenced state pasture land ad-
joining; fair improvements; station on
farm; non-assessable paid up water rights.
Price, \$30,000; will consider up to \$11,000
city residence, income or Kansas land,
\$10,000 cash and carry balance long time.
J. Q. Greene, Box 483, Pueblo, Colo.

CATTLE.

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

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

SEND TO FAIRFIELD, IOWA FOR
bull calves. Guernseys, Charles Gage, Jer-
seys. High grades \$25; pure-bred \$65 up.
Grant Enlow, Fairfield, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY
marked; 3 to 5 weeks old; 15 sixteenths
pure; \$20; crated for shipment anywhere.
Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWO NICELY MARKED
Holstein bull calves; grades; from extra
fine cows and sired by son of the King of
the Pontiacs. Lovers Lane Dairy, St.
Joseph, Mo.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SWEET CLOVER SEED: WHITE AND
biennial yellow; hulled and unhulled; prices
and circular on request. E. E. Barton, Box
2, Falmouth, Ky.

FOR SALE—90 BUSHELS LEFT OF AL-
falfa seed tested by Station and pronounced
first class; \$8 per bushel for immediate sale
f. o. b. cars Elgin, Kan. J. L. Henderson,
Elgin, Kan.

FETERITA—PRICE REDUCED FOR
late planting; 1 bu. \$1.75, 2 bu. \$3.40, 5 bu.
\$8, 10 bu. \$15; drill after oats and wheat
for fine seed and fodder crop; fine tested
seed; sacks free. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine,
Kan. Rt. 1.

HOGS.

FREE BOOK—FACTS ABOUT MULE-
foot hogs; history, description, pictures,
breeders' names. Address National Mule-
foot Secretary, Ada, Ohio.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—THE BIG EASY-
keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not re-
lated). Eggs for hatching from pure-bred
ducks, turkeys and chickens. Mrs. Maggie
Rieff, St. Peter, Minn.

PATENTS.

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

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S
goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1606
Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please men-
tion KANSAS FARMER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CYCO BICYCLES. COMPLETE
with coaster brake. \$21.50. J. C. Harding
Co., Topeka, Kan.

MY BRAN BREAD CURES CONSTI-
PATION. Get the recipe and eight others, all
for 50 cents. The Special Recipes, Clinton,
Iowa.

DOGS.

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

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME
Kennels, St. John, Kans.

CHOICE FOX TERRIERS; CHEAP. W.
L. King, Penalosa, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

J. E. HILKEY, COUNTY CLERK, OSAGE
County, Kansas. Taken up on the 19th
day of May by C. C. Black of Dragoon
Township, Osage Co., Kan., one bay horse
about 15 years old, weight about 1,000 lbs.,
both hind feet white, small white spot on
forehead, foretop clipped when taken up,
shoulders scarred some from collar, no other
marks or brands. Appraised value, \$35.

POULTRY.

S. AND R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—
Heavy laying strain. State Show prize win-
ners. Prices right. A. L. Buchanan, Lin-
coln, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS FROM STOCK
scoring as high as 94. 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4.
Express prepaid. Cornelius Phillips, Route
9, Emporia, Kan.

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

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BLUE
Andalusians—Noted egg-laying strain of
large eggs. Eggs \$2.50 per lb. Satisfaction
guaranteed. G. J. King, Holisington, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM
five mated pens, from large prize-winning
stock. Prices right. Mating list on applica-
tion. Write at once. E. H. Hartenberger,
R. F. D. 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

WHITE GUINEAS, WHITE INDIAN
Runners, Bronze turkeys; stock and eggs;
pen Pekin ducks \$8; Brown Leghorn hens
75 cents. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ORP-
ingtons. S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner
Ducks. These are all from prize winning
stock. Eleonora Poultry Ranch, Brighton,
Colo.

BARRED ROCKS: 68 PREMIUMS, TO-
peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver.
Eggs—15 for \$1; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Chicks
and breeders for sale. Mattie A. Gillispie,
Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY
breed—\$5 will buy three males from our
breeding pens if taken soon. A splendid
lot of youngsters coming. Wheeler & Wylie,
Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
Annual sale of exhibition stock; egg and
baby chicks; half price; write for sales
list. W. H. Sanders, Box 275-E, Edgewater,
Colo.

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

I DEFY ANY MAN ANYWHERE TO
give you better quality in combined bred-
to-lay and exhibition S. C. White Leghorn
eggs. They cannot do it. Ninety per cent
fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100.
Send for my illustrated mating list. Geo.
E. Mallory, Box 476, Boulder, Colo.



JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

Bruce Saunders
President



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 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.

HOLSTEINS.

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 DOEDE heads Shadeland farm herd. Dam, Buffalo Aggie 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. 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 FOR SALE.
A few nice farms for sale. Write JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

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

HORSES AND MULES

Part from 2,400-pound imported sire and imported dams, my 2, 3 and 4-year-old 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. FRED CHANDLER,

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

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

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.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Special Offering
Sutton
Farm
Berkshires
200 HEAD
40 Boars, 20 Bred Sows, 40 Open Sows, 90 Fall Pigs, All at Attractive Prices.

SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

Berkshires

Nice lot of spring gilts and a few choice boars sired by Artful Duke 56th and out of daughters of Baron Knight 16th and Artful Duke 32d.

ROBT. C. RALSTON, Macon, Missouri.



Large English BERKSHIRES

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

H. E. CONROY,
Nortonville, Kansas.

HERFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Durc Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection. M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW JERSEYS.—For quick sale, a 4-weeks-old bull out of a fine young cow now giving 4 gallons of 5.6% milk daily. He is fine type and priced reasonably. R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

SUNFLOWER JERSEYS. headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.

MAPLE LAWN DAIRY FARM
Fontain's Valentine heads our herd. Unregistered cows for sale. W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

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

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

BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kansas.

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.

SPRING PIGS by Major Jim, Blue Valley, Buster and A Jumbo Wonder and out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and What's Ex sows. Priced reasonable. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS. For quick sale—car grade Holstein cows and heifers; ten heifer calves; ten grade Guernsey cows and heifers; four registered Holstein bulls ready for service; all tested; priced right.

FOR SALE—High grade Holstein and Guernsey heifer calves crated for shipment to any point, and satisfaction guaranteed; \$18 each; for sixty days. We will please you.

MEADOW GLEN YARDS, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS. For quick sale—car grade Holstein cows and heifers; ten heifer calves; ten grade Guernsey cows and heifers; four registered Holstein bulls ready for service; all tested; priced right.

HENRY GLISSMAN, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS. 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. CORY, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—High grade Holstein and Guernsey heifer calves crated for shipment to any point, and satisfaction guaranteed; \$18 each; for sixty days. We will please you.

MEADOW GLEN YARDS, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS. For quick sale—car grade Holstein cows and heifers; ten heifer calves; ten grade Guernsey cows and heifers; four registered Holstein bulls ready for service; all tested; priced right.

HENRY GLISSMAN, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS

Oskaloosa, Kan. Watch this space for the best thing in Holsteins.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kansas.

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

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fifty cows, 40 yearlings and 2-year-old heifers, 40 heifer calves; also 6 registered bull calves.

CLYDE GIROD, Towanda, Kansas.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD. 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.

W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.

SIXTY HEAD of registered and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, also a few registered bull calves.

HIGGINBOTHAM BROS. Rossville, Kansas.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS

CAMPBELL'S MULEFOOT HOGS. LISTEN—If you want the genuine big bone Mulefoot hogs, write for Campbell's rockbottom prices on young boars; gilts, bred sows; also herd boar; absolutely the best to be had.

A. I. CAMPBELL, Rice, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Registered bull calves and heifers for sale.

R. C. KRUEGER, Burlington, Kan.

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, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

Star Breeding Farm. For Sale—Hereford bulls, yearlings and twos; singly or carload.

SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

L. R. HAMILTON

Clarkdale, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

GOOD REFERENCES.

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COL. FLOYD CONDRAY

Stockdale, Kansas.

Guarantees his work.

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Live stock auctioneer. Give me a trial.

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Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty.

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Fine Stock and General Auctioneer.

Pawhuska, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMER

POLAND CHINAS

LYNN GROVE SPOTTED POLANDS. Choice bred gilts, outstanding boars, spring pigs by Spotted Boy, Caineville Boy, Billy Sunday and Lucky Judge; dams, Brandywine, Clipper, Goodenough, Budwiser, Lineville Chief and Clifton breeding. J. O. RILEY & SON, Caineville, Mo.

Faulkner's SPOTTED POLANDS

Famous ASK FOR CATALOG OF OUR AUGUST 5th SALE OF BRED SOWS, BOARS AND GILTS.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

PAN LOOK HEADS HERD.

Bigest possible big-type breeding. Fall boars and gilts sired by him for sale. Be your own judge. Out of Expansion bred dams. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

To promote general prosperity and their own business, bankers in many parts of the country are buying pure-bred Holsteins by the carload and selling them on time to the farmers of the community.

Every year it becomes clearer that with large yield cows the best of milk and butter production can be brought down to a point that makes dairying profitable.

A herd of pure-bred Holsteins is an investment that combines safety with large dividends.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Secy., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.

BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS.

Sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

Well-bred 2-year-old and yearling heifers. All fancy colors. Write for prices and descriptions.

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.

Jersey Cattle.
Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Shorthorns.

Sept. 23—Andrews & Cowley, Girard, Kan.

Durocs.

Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys, Polands and Berkshires.
Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 27—C. L. Branick, Hiawatha, Kan.
Sept. 5—J. E. Wills, Prairie View, Kan. Sale at Downs, Kan.

O. I. C's

Oct. 1—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

E. S. Myers of Chanute, Kan., writes that the young Shorthorn bulls he is offering are bargains at the prices he is quoting. Mr. Myers has always insisted that his herd cows should be good milkers but has not lost sight of correct beef conformation.

Attention is called to the card of John W. Sherwood of Dunavant, Kan. He is offering to sell his fine Scotch Shorthorn herd bull, Nonpareil Avondale by Avondale, a sire of three international champions. Anyone wanting a Shorthorn herd bull should get in touch with Mr. Sherwood.

Attention is called to the card of Mr. A. I. Campbell of Rice, Kan. Mr. Campbell has one of the good herds of genuine big boned Mulefoot hogs. His foundation stock was from the noted herds of that breed and he has the kind with size and quality. Just now he is making very low prices on young boars, gilts and bred sows. He also offers an extra fine herd boar. Look up his ad and write for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Anyone wanting high grade Holstein or Guernsey heifer calves should look up the card of Meadow Glen Yards, Whitewater, Wis. They are offering choice calves crated to ship to any point at \$18 per head and they guarantee satisfaction. The dams of the calves in this offering are selected cows. It will be to your interest to mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

W. R. Linton of Denison, Kansas, is offering some choice unregistered Jersey cows for sale. His herd is headed by Fountain's Valentine, one of the good bulls of the breed, and anyone wanting choice Jerseys will find Mr. Linton's offering in that class. Look up his ad in the Jackson County Breeders' Association section and write him for description and prices.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.
Admirers of Shorthorn cattle will be interested in the announcement of the Shorthorn cattle sale on September 23. Adam Andrew of Girard, Kansas, and Fred Cowley of Hallowell, Kansas. These gentlemen both have good herds and the offering to be sold on September 23 should attract all lovers of this breed. Later mention will be made of this sale and herd of cattle, in Kansas Farmer.

Attention is called to the advertisement of William Inge & Co., of Independence, Kansas. Breeders or farmers wanting high class Hampshire hogs should get in touch with them. They own one of the good Hampshire herds; they have the best blood lines of the breed and are careful in selecting individuals to send out for breeding stock. Look up their card and write them for prices and pedigrees. You will find it to your interest to mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

We again call attention to the card of Fred Chandler of Charlton, Iowa. Anyone wanting imported or home-bred Percheron or Belgian stallions or mares should see his offering before buying. He has stallions and mares sired by a 2,400-pound stallion and all of them out of imported dams. You can visit Mr. Chandler's barns at any season of the year and you will always find an offering of stallions and mares of the highest class and always find farmers' prices on his offering.

The Brown & Howell Company of Chicago, have just issued an attractive little booklet on "What a Salesman Should Know," by Henry C. Taylor. This booklet should be of excellent use to our subscribers who are interested in salesmanship, in the selling of their live stock and different commodities on their farms. It takes up salesmanship from all angles, and the Brown & Howell Company will be very glad to explain their book to any one who will address them at Chicago, Ill.

No More Grain Waste.

The Gate City Tent and Awning Company are starting to advertise in this issue a new invention in the S. R. Grain Saver. It is meeting with big success because it is a small investment of only \$6.50 to own one, and it is an investment that will return large dividends, because there is no chance to lose any grain in hauling with a S. R. Grain Saver. It is made of heavy canvas with patent hooks and weights to entirely cover the inside of any wagon box. It is easy to put on and take off, and once on there is no danger of grain losing out of the cracks in the wagon bed. It is estimated that for every load of wheat taken to the elevator you lose from one-half to one bushel of grain. If you make four trips in ten hours you stand to lose from two to four dollars. This waste the Grain Saver entirely overcomes, so that you can readily see it is a good investment. The Grain Savers are made and sold by the Gate City Tent and Awning Company, 314 South 12th St., Omaha, Neb. The cost is slight when you compare it with what you will save.

Wayde's Polands.

The writer recently called at E. C. Wayde's farm near Burlington, Kansas. Mr. Wayde is a young breeder of the large type Poland China hogs and has a splendid

herd. The herd boars used are Master Hadley 2d by Big Hadley and out of Mayflower Queen 3d. Master Hadley 2d was bred by W. A. Baker of Butler, Mo., who has owned and sold a number of herd boars. Master Hadley 2d is assisted by Orange Wonder by Big Orange and out of a sow by Big Sensation. This young hog is a splendid prospect for herd boar. The sows in the herd with litters are by Mount Vernon Hadley, Webb's Long King Expansion 2d. This sow was the top sow in W. R. Webb's last spring sale. Mr. Wayde is planning on holding a fall sale and selling a draft of spring pigs. Please watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer, and write for catalog early.

Now Buskirk and Newton.
We wish to call our reader's attention to the change of copy and also the change of the firm name of Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kansas. The new firm will be known as Buskirk & Newton, Mr. Newton having bought Mr. Hammond's interest in the Tatarraax herd. Mr. Newton is a young man of exceptional ability and we predict that he will make a success in the hog business. The herd will retain the name and be known as the Tatarraax herd in honor of one of the great boars of the Duroc breed owned by this firm.



Tatarraax 74239 at the Age of 7 Years. From a Photo Taken on the Farm.

Tatarraax, at the head of the "Tatarraax Herd," is one of the great sons of Ohio Chief. He is without question one of the very best sons of the grand old boar. He is a known breeder of size and quality and we would ask especially that you inspect his get. Not only has he proven a great sire, but a show hog as well. As a yearling he was fitted and shown at a weight of 700 pounds. He has been grand champion of Kansas and Oklahoma, and although now 7 years old, still stands on his toes, carries the same back and has the same clear eye as in the days of his pighood. He is a sure breeder and we believe no herd of Durocs is complete without some of the blood of this grand old hog.



The above picture is that of a monument erected by the State Historical Society of Kansas, in the city park at Manhattan, Kansas, to the memory of Chief Tatarraax, chief of the tribe "Harahay" discovered by Coronado in 1541. It was this that gave Mr. Hammond the idea for a name for this grand old hog who afterward became chief of his tribe. Quivira was the Indian name of a land governed by Chief Tatarraax of the Harahay Indians. An Indian village bearing the name Quivira was found by Coronado about twelve miles south of Manhattan, Kansas, and is near the present site of Alma. A monument marks the site of the towns—Quivira and Harahay—placed there by the Kansas Historical Society. The Indian significance of Quivira was finally construed to mean the Kaw Valley and Eastern Kansas, and the land of peace and plenty.

The Spotted Poland Chinas.
F. B. Boyd of Jamesport, Mo., is one of the successful breeders of the big spotted Poland. Mr. Boyd is a very quiet unassuming business man; he does not make much noise about his herd, but he has some of the best spring pigs it has been our pleasure to see in a long time; his spring pigs, all the same size and similarly marked was a pleasant sight. Mr. Boyd has at the head of his herd Spotted Rexall by Budweiser 2d, he by Budweiser out of Spotty 2d by Gates' Chief. Spotted Rexall is a promising young hog and if fitted would be in the money. Mr. Boyd is contemplating holding a fall sale and selling a draft of Polands. Please watch for sale date and further mention of this herd in Kansas Farmer.

Poled Durham Cattle.
One of the good herds of double standard cattle is owned by C. J. Woods of Chiles, Kan. At the head of this herd is one of the best sons of the famous Roan Hero. Mr. Woods has a few choice young bulls for sale; also a limited number of cows and heifers. The herd cows are from pure Scotch foundation and are choice individuals. If you want good cattle or a first class herd bull it will pay you to write Mr. Woods or go see his cattle. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.
H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., is known in every state in the Union as the owner of the largest herd of old original big-boned spotted Polands now in existence. When Mr. Faulkner established his herd many years ago, the number of pig, spotted Polands was very small and Mr. Faulkner can be given the credit for preserving this great farmers' and feeders' hog that is today making good on the best farms in many states. For several years Mr. Faulkner has held the record for breeding hogs sold on mail orders and during the past two years was unable to supply the demand. This year a second farm has been added and the supply of big, spotted Polands on Highview Farms has been doubled. The 500 spring pigs are going rapidly, and a feature of this year's sales are the great number of orders for pairs and trios. On August 5 Mr. Faulkner will sell a select offering of bred sows, one of the best offerings he has ever had. Look up his card and write him for prices on spring pigs

KANSAS FARMER**SHORTHORN CATTLE****SHORTHORN CATTLE****LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS**

At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class herd bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 100 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blain County, Oklahoma.

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. LAUDE & SONS, Rose, Kansas.

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

Two good young bulls; one 18 months, the other 18 months old; both red; wish to dispose of them soon. Prices reduced to \$90 and \$80.

E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

My herd bull, Nonpareil Avondale 292560; dark red; pure Scotch Shorthorn, calved Nov. 17, 1908; weight, 2,150 pounds; sire, Avondale 245144; sire of three International grand champions; dam, Nonpareil 47. Price, \$200.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD, Dunavant, Kan.

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.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's**

Headed by Frost's Buster, a great sire of prize winners; choice August boar by this sire; also two grandsons, November farrow. Booking orders for February pigs. Will sell herd boar illustration—a good one. Prices right.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

MAPLE LEAF O.I.C.'S.

We are offering two fine fall boars, a few good gilts, spring pigs sired by our grand champion boar, Don Ben 2d 3181; can please you in both quality and price.

E. W. GAGE, Mount Ida, Kansas.

and have him send you a catalog for the sale on August 5. The sale offering will be bred to Lucky Judge by Pawnee Playmate Goodenough by Old Clipper and Big Jim, a 900-pound boar, a full brother to the famous Budweiser.



The above cut is that of Smuggler, the big Poland China boar that was three times grand champion at Kansas State Fair. This hog is probably one of the best bred Poland boars doing service in our state. He not only has the honor of a great show record, but his pedigree shows seven grand champions from four of the leading hog states. Olivier & Son have bred Poland China hogs for 40 years and they buy only the best. They first select the large, smooth hog, then get as good pedigree as they can. Smuggler has proven a great breeder for Olivier & Son. They have a number of spring litters ranging from seven to ten pigs to the litter. They are now booking orders for spring pigs for September shipment. They can also spare a few bred sows, bred for September litters. Please look up ad in this issue and write them your wants. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. They have a splendid lot of hogs and will make the price very reasonable for first class stock.

A Practical Hay Stacker.

The problem of harvesting the hay crop is one that every farmer has to solve. At the time of harvesting the men and teams are usually busy at other work on the farm and it is not always convenient to change them. F. Wyat of Salina, Kansas, was up against just such a proposition some years ago, and how he solved the problem makes an interesting reading. He devised and made the first portable hay stacker ever used and the results he got from it were so satisfactory and the fame of it spread so wide that he was practically compelled to manufacture them on a large scale. The present Jayhawk Stacker is a great improvement on the original one, and is today as complete and perfect a machine as it is possible to build. It does the work of many men and teams and easily pays for itself in one season. It is so staunchly made and so simple in construction and operation that it will last for years. If you want to save time in the hay harvest, if you want to harvest your hay crop easily, quickly and economically, we would advise you to investigate the Jayhawk Stacker. Just write Mr. Wyatt, President Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 806 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan., for one of his interesting little books on haying and hay tools. It is full of valuable information and tells you just how the Jayhawk Stacker came about and the wonderful work that it does. There have been thousands of these stackers sold in all parts of the country and there is hardly a haying section in which it is not being used to the entire satisfaction of its owners. The Wyatt Manufacturing Co. is an old reliable, well rated concern and our readers are assured a square deal from them. Anyway, get their catalog as it is well worth reading.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Weanling Pigs and Brood Sows.

Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June;

pairs and trios not related; Superba, De-

fender, B. & C's. Col. and Ohio Chief blood

lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order;

individually guaranteed.

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kan.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

BORMAN'S BOOK IS OUT



T. A. BORMAN

Tom Borman says:

I confidently believe that a careful reading of what is printed in my book and observance of the recommendations presented, will aid in the development of a more prosperous agriculture throughout the sorghum belt.

READ WHAT THESE MEN HAVE TO SAY

From H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner, Rock Island Lines: "I have read, three times, your book, 'Sorghums: Sure Money Crops.' It is one of the most fascinating books I have ever read, and thoroughly practical. You have created a book that will be of permanent value to the farmers of the Southwest. It is so strong and so practical that I am certain that it will prove to be an important factor in helping the majority of the farmers of the great Southwest to make more money, raise sure feed crops every year, and to establish more comfortable homes and better communities. You have always done good work. This book is the best work you have ever done. You should be proud of it."

From J. C. Mohler, Secretary of Agriculture: "Mr. Borman's book on Sorghums is by far the best volume on the subject ever written. This book may be regarded as a guide for the farmers in the sorghum belt. The book is a valuable contribution to modern agricultural literature, and is worth its weight in gold to any farmer in the great sorghum country."

From Charles M. Sawyer, Bank Commissioner, State of Kansas: "I have just finished reading your book, 'Sorghums: Sure Money Crops' and want to congratulate you upon the comprehensive and entertaining way you have covered the subject. Your book should be read by every farmer and business man in the sorghum belt territory, for if the information it contains was utilized it would yield millions of dollars of increased profit to the farmers of that section."

From A. L. Haecker, the well known Nebraska dairyman: "I have your good book on Sorghums and am much pleased with it. It is a store house of useful information on the subject of growing sorghums and making proper use of them. I am sure this book will be well received, and that you will have a good sale for it."

The first edition of Tom Borman's book, "Grain Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," is just off the press, and will be sold direct to the public by Kansas Farmer Company. This book is designed to induce a greater appreciation of the grain sorghums to the end that a greater dependence may be placed thereon for grain and forage. For the sorghum-belt farmer it is intended to reveal:

- 1.—Why he should grow more sorghums;
- 2.—How to maintain and develop their usefulness;
- 3.—How to make the most money from them.

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