

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 29.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 18, 1914.

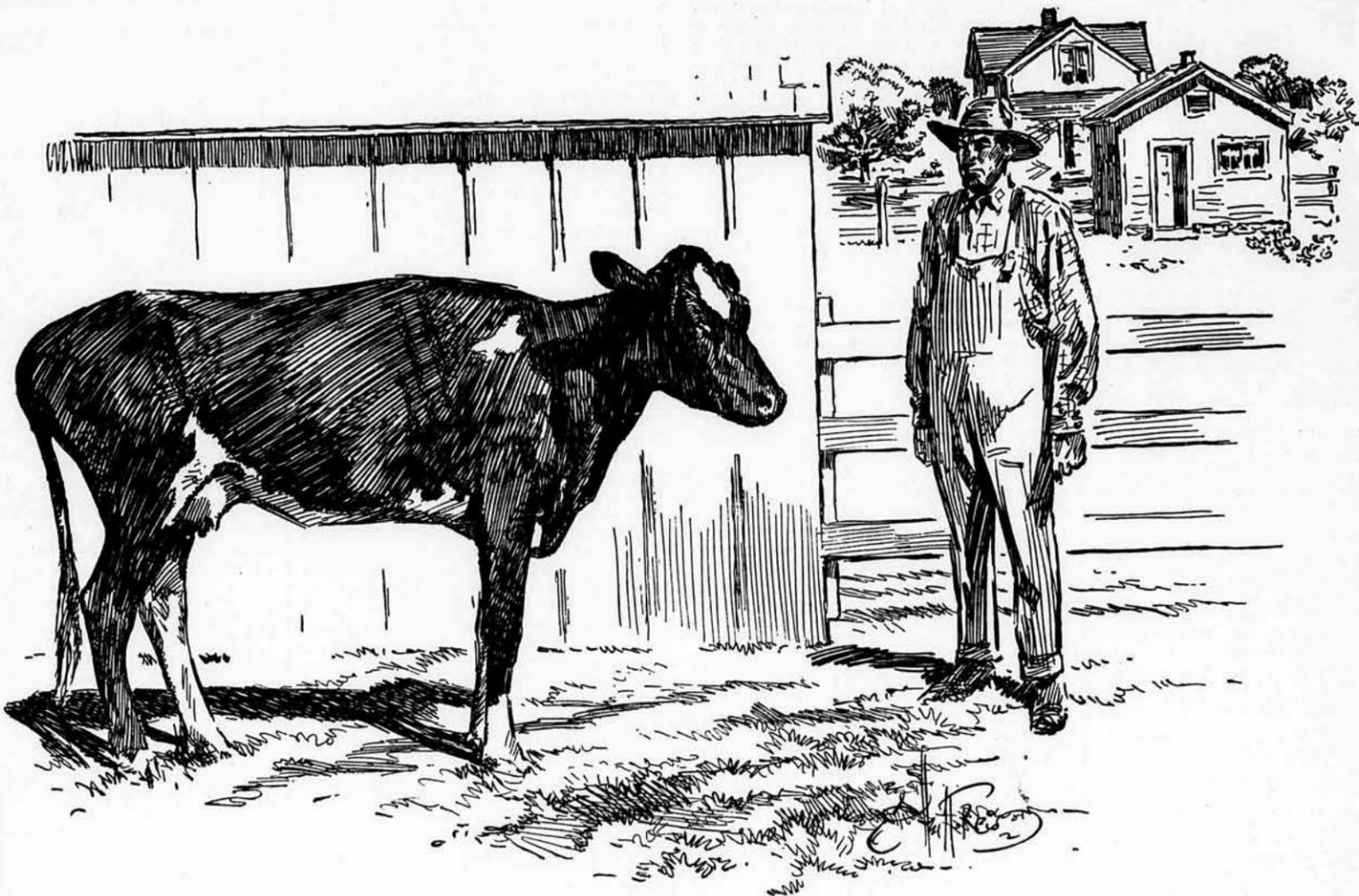
Established 1863. \$1 a Year

"THERE are some journals that have been carrying the advertisements for unreliable parties who have been dumping cattle in the last stages of tuberculosis on the innocent dairymen of our state despite all our preventive efforts." So says the annual report of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner Graybill. Of the Kansas cows tested during the past fifteen months 428 have been found tubercular.

Of this number 103 were destroyed without compensation to the owners, and were shipped into the state by parties whose advertising was printed by a Kansas paper and which paper assisted in "dumping cattle in the last stages of tuberculosis on innocent dairymen."

Commissioner Graybill expresses his appreciation of the efforts of those papers which have assisted in the prevention of shipment of diseased cattle. Kansas Farmer belongs to this class—it has always refused the advertising of unreliable shippers of dairy cattle.

It will pay to buy dairy cattle through advertisements appearing in Kansas Farmer. This paper carefully inquires into the reliability of all its advertisers.



*A Total Loss to Her Owner—No Recourse for
The Victim of This Unscrupulous Advertising*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES
30 cents per square line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon of the week preceding date of publication.



KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

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

CHICAGO OFFICE—604 Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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



POOR SEED AGAIN.

Recent inquiry as to the cause of small corn on several farms developed the fact that "a poor batch of seed was obtained" and that it was necessary to replant the crop, thus occasioning delay. Disappointment resulting from poor seed corn, will always be with us. There will always be some growers who will think that satisfactory seed may be selected from the crib, that seed corn needs no care other than that ordinarily given corn for feeding and that it is foolishness to test the seed to be planted. The percentage of growers who feel this way will, of course, each year become less and less, but nevertheless there will always be those who will be disappointed year after year in stands obtained and who, because of light crops or no crops at all, will lay the blame on the season or the country.

The corn crop is important this year—not alone from the standpoint of grain for cattle and hogs, but also because it will be depended upon to a greater extent than ordinarily for the filling of silos. There is little rough feed in Kansas carried over from last year. Those farmers of Kansas who have live stock to be fed next winter must produce a feed crop. The seven thousand silos now built and the several thousand more which will be built this season, must be filled, if it is possible to do so by expending a little additional labor or by trying a new trick or two. The growing corn, kafir and cane must fill these silos if they are filled. Growing forage feed crops are also small and backward. In many fields in Central Kansas the plants were just showing in the row last week. However, we observed a half dozen fields of kafir, the plants of which were twelve to fourteen inches high. We were led to wonder how the kafir in these fields could have reached this height when in the great majority of fields it was not yet large enough to cultivate. Readers who have small kafir will at once say that the large kafir we saw had been planted earlier.

If a few men in a community could plant kafir early and have it large enough to cultivate the second time by the middle of June, it stands to reason that on every farm in the community it could have been planted earlier, that the seed will germinate early in May as well as late in May, and that early planted kafir and cane takes advantage of early spring moisture and favorable growing conditions as well as does corn or other spring planted crops. We cannot help but feel that the degenerated kafir seed of the past ten years is responsible for the quite generally prevailing opinion that kafir should not be planted until the first of June. This is an erroneous belief which the Kansas farmer must get out of his system if he is to realize the fullest advantage from the sorghums as the most certain of feed crops.

A week ago we observed a field of corn which had just been "laid by." This was just a few days before the recent rains. A most excellent job of ridging the rows had been done. In this respect it was as fine a job of cultivating as we have ever seen. To get the dirt necessary to form the ridge, as had been done in this field, it was necessary to let the cultivator shovels go deep into the ground. At the time we observed this field, which was during the middle of a hot day, the leaves of the stalks were withered and plainly indicated that something was wrong with the corn. In other adjoining fields the corn was as fresh and green as could be and there was no suggestion of wilting. It is our suspicion that in "laying by" the cultivation was so deep as to tear and injure the roots of the growing stalks and the wilting was evidence of this. If our suspicion is correct, the field received an injury from which it will not recover except the growing conditions be very favorable. There is little of the above sort of cultivation given corn these days as compared with years

ago. A deep last cultivation and the ridging of the hoes is going out of fashion. Deep cultivation at "laying by" time is dangerous because it damages the roots, and it has not yet been shown that the ridging is beneficial. The horse power necessary to plow deep at the last cultivation and to ridge the row is wasted energy. The deep cultivations should be given when the corn is young. The last cultivations should be shallow and the surface near level.

TO BOOST ORCHARDING.

The thirty-second biennial report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society is ready for distribution. The report is available to all interested in horticulture and can be had through application to the secretary of the State Horticultural Society, Topeka. The principal features of the report are: Spraying schedule; soil management in orchards; orchard irrigation; commercial orchard; home orchard; hardy shrubs; potatoes; dry weather resisting varieties of grapes; and Doniphan County successes. While the above report is being distributed by J. L. Pelham, the new secretary of the horticultural society, who began his term of office July 1, it contains none of the results of Mr. Pelham's work except a paper dealing with commercial orcharding presented at the last annual meeting of the society.

Mr. Pelham's energy and experience are such as should make him a valuable asset to the horticultural interests of the state. He expects to spend a considerable portion of his time in the orchards of the state as horticultural adviser. "I believe," he says, "there is a valuable work I can do for the fruit growers of the state in addition to the gathering and compiling of horticultural statistics." Pelham is thirty-seven years old and has been engaged in horticulture for eighteen years. Five years ago he became manager of the big Underwood apple orchards near Hutchinson. Since 1911 he has had numerous calls to take up work as horticultural adviser in the fruit-growing counties of Colorado and Indiana and one proposition to develop a big fruit farm in Kentucky.

"But I have felt that there is work for me to do in Kansas," he said recently. "We are just touching the horticultural possibilities of this state. Kansas could be one of the great fruit-growing states of the Union. There is a wonderful future here, but it must be reached through intelligent and scientific culture and care of our orchards. There are two things that our farmers and fruit growers must have impressed on them, namely, proper pruning of the trees, and proper spraying. If our fruit growers will not prune and will not spray they had better grub up their trees. The land is worth more growing wheat or corn, but a properly cared for orchard will bring an annual income that will in a few years represent a fortune."

HELPS THE FARMER.

A most worthy and practical example of helpfulness to its farmers is that of Rusk County, Wisconsin, in voting bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to help settlers clear their land. Wisconsin has a county reclamation law which permits counties to issue bonds not to exceed the 5 per cent limitation of the state constitution. The reclamation bonds are sold and the money under the law may be paid either to settlers themselves for clearing the land or to some contractor who will assume the job of clearing large areas. The law provides that work shall be carried on through a commission, two members of which are selected by the county board and the third by the Governor. The expenses of the commissioners and the cost of the work are computed and payment provided for by a tax placed on the lands cleared for a period of from five to twenty-five years. The sale of these bonds will provide money for clearing land at a much lower rate of interest than is now paid by individual settlers throughout Northern Wisconsin.

If Rusk County's venture proves successful, undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bonds will be issued in the next few years by Northern Wisconsin counties for clearing land. It occurs to us that the law is most excellent and should operate much to the advantage of Wisconsin. It will be noted that the general plan is the same as that employed by counties and townships and cities in Kansas in the construction of bridges, school houses, railroads, etc., and the Wisconsin application of this principle suggests that it might be applied to several phases of farm and agricultural improvements in this and other states.

CLOSED FOR THE SUMMER.

Some eight or nine thousand rural school houses in Kansas are closed for the season. This means that in this number of districts the total investment in school buildings, school grounds and school equipment will be idle and give no return for a period of five to six months—from April 1 to about September 1. These buildings will be closed—absolutely closed—the key not turning in the door from the time school closed until it opens, except on the day that the annual school meeting was held and a day or two before school opens when some good woman of the district will meander to the school house to scrub the floor and open the windows and allow the room to air out.

It seems to us a shame that in a state like Kansas the only building in thousands of localities which is the only piece of common property, and that erected and maintained in the interest of education, should be closed to its owners for near half the year. Nature has her best lessons to teach in the summer time. This is the time of year when the people of every community are pushed to the limit in taking care of the season's work. It is the time of year when a day's recreation or a day's change from the grind of the farm is most appreciated, and when the mind of parent and child alike, is most receptive to those things for which there is in the summer's work no time for thought. In other words, the school house is closed when the opportunity for education is most appreciated.

Every country school in Kansas should, during the period between the close and the opening of school, have a weekly meeting for the benefit of all the people of the community. This meeting can center around the Sunday School. There is somebody in every locality who is competent, and in all probability willing, to conduct a Sunday School. There are sufficient people who will attend a Sunday School to make it interesting and profitable. There are more people who will attend the meeting if it be not exclusively one of studying the Bible lesson, but expanded to the point of discussing some of the phases of the daily life in the community. This discussion may run to the social or to the farm life or to both and which discussion would not detract one whit from the sacredness of the day.

At such a meeting would prove a good time to discuss all phases of farm work and farm life. If there is a boy's or girl's club in the community the progress of the work and the methods and manner in which it should be pursued, are not amiss for discussion at such meeting. If there are no such clubs this will be a good time to organize them. The sentiment of the uplift of every community, both spiritually and materially, can be expressed in "right living, right thinking, and better farming," and any meeting—whether it be on Sunday or any other day, which has this motto for its precept, is worthy of the effort.

The getting together of a half dozen or more families at the country school house during the "closed for the summer" season, will bring benefits which will come near doubling the return given by the investment in school buildings and grounds.

INCREASE ALFALFA ACREAGE.

Let us have a larger acreage of alfalfa. The demand for alfalfa seed indicates that the acreage of this wonderful plant is to be increased. There are thousands of acres on farms, now without alfalfa, which would grow that crop profitably, and a portion of these acres should be seeded just as soon as the ground is in condition. Way back in the days of Cottrell and Otis, of the Manhattan Experiment Station, and the first alfalfa apostles, people used to say, "Kansas can't grow alfalfa." But the station farm kept growing alfalfa and the experiment station men kept talking it and the newspapers took it up, and then after October, 1905, it was discussed at every farmers' institute until the acreage had reached the million mark. Last winter the Kansas Agricultural College undertook a quiet campaign with institute officers and bankers and got pledges from men to sow 60,000 last spring. From the recent report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture it is said that the amount seeded in the spring was over 100,000 acres.

Now comes J. H. Miller, leader of the agricultural extension work in Kansas, who says: "Why not add another hundred thousand acres before October, 1914? The wheat stubble ground in most parts of the state is in fine condition for disking and working down to an ideal seed bed, even without plowing. Four or six workings with disk harrow and tooth harrow will put most wheat stubble fields in fine condition for seeding in August or September. Fall seeding is favored by most farmers in Eastern Kansas, although in the western part of the state grasshoppers may injure fall seeded alfalfa. Many successful farmers in Eastern Kansas work their wheat stubble as above indicated, and "sow after the first of August" whether that rain falls on August 1 or September 10.

"Then why not make it another hundred thousand acres before October 1, 1914? We have had two million too many acres of wheat this year anyway, and if 100,000 acres of wheat ground can be put into alfalfa this season and another 100,000 acres into alfalfa next spring and 500,000 into corn and 300,000 acres to sorghums next spring, the farm crops would be better balanced.

"There are hundreds of farms in Kansas where alfalfa will not do well, owing to the presence of hardpan, or acidity of soil, or to lack of moisture, but there are still several million acres of Kansas land that will grow alfalfa. If in doubt farmers may write the Agricultural College or confer with a county or district demonstration agent."

Farmers in Gage County, Nebraska, have established a custom of gathering each week to discuss current farm questions at the office of the county agricultural agent or at the home of some member of the county farm bureau. At such meetings timely topics are discussed by those present. It occurs to us that the weekly meeting idea is good and especially when the meetings are held on the farms of members. The atmosphere of the country cannot help but have a good influence on the character of the meeting. There are few farms on which something good cannot be shown. There are also few farms on which some method employed could not be improved upon. When those interested in better farming can get close to and observe the good or the bad, the lesson taught is most impressive.

Seven students from five foreign countries were among the 3,027 students enrolled at the Kansas Agricultural College during the school year just closed. Twenty-seven states and territories were also represented. The fact that Kansas has the best agricultural college in the world cannot be concealed. Those who seek an agricultural education somehow learn of the great Kansas Institution. Kansas should be proud of the reputation her agricultural college has.

THE COMMUNITY INTEREST

How a Live Community Eliminated the Denominational Problem

By ROY B. GUILD, Pastor Central Church, Topeka

It was the coldest day last winter. The telephone rang vigorously. "Can you meet a committee of men from Prairie Home to talk over the matter of forming a federated church?" This was the writer's introduction to a very interesting piece of work for the good of a community.

Prairie Home is six miles northwest of Topeka in Menoken Township. There is a church about two miles north from a station on the Union Pacific railroad. It is near the township cemetery and was about ready to cross over into the same. Only a dozen members remained. There was a Sunday School and occasional preaching.

A Methodist minister offered to help in a revival of religion for the sake of the people and not for building up a particular church. The people believed in him and joined in the work. The meetings were most successful. A spirit of deep earnestness was developed and many pledged themselves to live Christian lives.

A COMMUNITY CHURCH IS ORGANIZED.
After the revival what? Twice denominational churches had been tried only to fail. All were agreed that this must be a community church. As a result of the visit on that winter's day a simple but all sufficient confession of faith and creedal statement was agreed upon. Three classes of membership were established; first, by confession; second, by letter. These constituted the active membership. All who wished to maintain denominational ties could join as associate members with full privileges by presenting a statement of membership elsewhere.

On the day of the organization of the church about sixty became charter members. Over thirty were baptized at that time and five more a few days later; both by sprinkling and immersion according to their choice.

A community club, made up of many of the men who came into church, gives a splendid opportunity for the social expression of the church. These men secured pledges amounting to over \$500 with which to maintain a young man who can develop this great parish of nearly one hundred square miles into which a minister rarely entered.

If another church four miles from there will do this same thing instead of standing idle, except for a Sunday School, a great work can be offered that will be a man's job for a live minister with the rural community interest.

IS TIME RIPE FOR ACTION?

So far, so good, but what next? There are scores of such communities in Kansas that can be developed and should be. How can we do it?

Has the discussion of the religious condition of our rural communities reached the stage where action is possible? We all agree it is desirable. If action is possible how are we to go about it? It is easy to make a bad matter worse.

A traveling man remarked the other day that he had made it a point of late to go to church without asking the denomination. Again and again he had found it impossible to decide from the service the denomination of the minister. We are saying daily that in essentials we are in agreement. The accepted test of membership is a creditable confession of Jesus Christ as Lord. Certain denominations demand one particular form of baptism while the others leave this to the conscience and conviction of the candidate for membership.

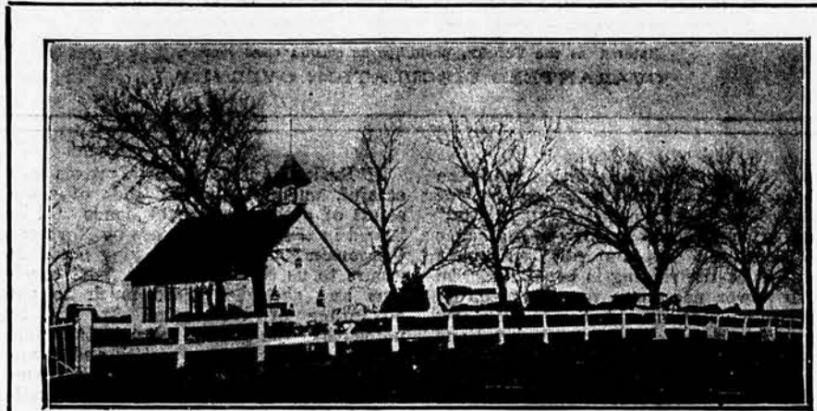
Yet with this common bond between churches the denominational church does not seem to be able to cope successfully with the religious needs of the small community or the cross-roads church in a farming community. The state of Kansas is dotted with hundreds of church buildings practically unused. Two such churches, four miles apart, are in the center of a district ten miles across with no other church. In all that area there is not a resident minister of the gospel devoting all his time to that prosperous community, though the community is nominally Christian.

There are explanations galore for the situation but explanations are not remedies.

MUST HAVE UNITED EFFORT.

Can the people of Kansas unitedly cope with this situation? It is my conviction after years of observation that only as we all attack the problem cooperatively can we solve it.

For instance; Here is what took place



PRAIRIE HOME CHURCH, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.—THIS COMMUNITY HAS ORGANIZED A COMMUNITY CHURCH AND NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT CLUB.—HUNDREDS OF PLACES IN KANSAS NEED SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS AN AID TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY LIFE.

in the making of one attempt. A community of about two hundred Protestants. Two churches. Eight hundred dollars of home missionary money going into that village. The business men became tired of watching the rivalry and unsuccessful struggle of the two churches. These men talked the matter over. Agreed to have one church and that of another denomination that there might not be suspicion of sectarianism. All went well. Enough money was promised to pay all bills, thus relieving the missionary societies of expense. Then one minister resigned to make progress easier. The other organized an opposition and all was over. And the last condition of that village was worse than the first.

Again: Home missionary secretaries have agreed to combine churches. With the best of intentions they have attempted to have a happy marriage. They wished the two to be one. But the contracting parties balked and the mission-

ary secretaries went away wondering how to define Christianity.

Today there are scores of churches over the country having a trial marriage. It is always stipulated that divorce shall be simple without ceremony. The sense of stability is lacking in most of these cases. The missionary gifts of the contracting parties are watched with great zeal by the denominational societies. If an increase is reported all is well. If not outsiders feel they must take a hand in the matter to "safeguard denominational interest."

Thus we see the problem is a complicated one and each case seems to have different complications.

The local leaders seem powerless to meet the situation. The state denominational leaders are equally powerless, judging from the results of earnest efforts which have been put forth.

PLAN FOR COMMUNITY CHURCH.

Has Kansas reached the point where we can get together on this question?

Co-operative Egg Marketing

Lyon County Women Blaze Trail—By Edward C. Johnson, Kansas State Agricultural College

THE women of Kansas may yet blaze the trail for real co-operation in the marketing of farm products, and the members of the women's auxiliaries of the farmers' institutes in Lyon County seem to be in the lead. At Emporia, the home of the County Institute and the Central Auxiliary, the "Quality Egg and Poultry Association" was organized by the women in April. Its purpose is the "promotion of the poultry industry of Lyon County, the marketing of poultry products more profitably, the improvement of the quality of the stock, and the buying of poultry supplies for its members at wholesale."

The association is the result of the ideas of the members of the auxiliary of which Mrs. Thomas Howell and Mrs. C. S. Grant were the officers, and enthusiasm for it has spread not only throughout the membership of this auxiliary, but to other like organizations in the county. There were twenty members at the start, fifty at the end of six weeks, and the number is now rapidly increasing. To be a member one must belong to one of the women's auxiliaries in the county, the membership fee being 25 cents in the association and 25 cents in the auxiliary. The association is projected on broad lines and is composed of various neighborhood organizations known as egg circles, each circle being locally officered and known by its own letter.

All members of the various circles are to market their eggs through the Central Association with headquarters at Emporia, each member pledging herself "to furnish all her fresh eggs to this association except those used at home, sold for settings or to private customers of long standing." All eggs also are to be collected once a day in ordinary weather, twice a day in extremely hot or cold weather, are to be stamped with the producer's number and number of

her circle when the eggs are collected, and are to be brought to market at least twice a week. All roosters must be disposed of or penned up from June 15 to September 1.

With such a purpose for the association and with such care in producing a high grade product, there is need for both initial capital and adequate management to run the business if the eggs are to be put on the market at a premium and the business be a success. A friend of the movement, F. M. Arnold, president of the Commercial State Bank of Emporia, supplied the capital needed at the start, and the executive committee of the association, composed of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and advisory board of three members, selected for the manager V. C. Hall, son of A. B. Hall, who has been manager of the Producers' Association of Emporia for the last few years. Mr. Hall having grown up with a similar business, should be eminently qualified to take this work, and in April entered on his new duties with ambition and enthusiasm. For his services he is to receive a commission of one cent per dozen on all eggs handled by the association.

A small inexpensive building was soon secured for the activities of the association, and cartons, crates, boxes, stationery and other necessary supplies secured.

The number of circles was ascertained, letters assigned each, a number given to each member and a rubber stamp containing the member's circle letter and number, ordered for each member. This stamp costs each member 35 cents, is used by her as already indicated and is retained by her as long as she complies with the rules and regulations of the association. If this is not done the stamp is taken from the member, becomes the property of the association, and the membership is cancelled.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

Kansas has blazed the trail before. She can do the same in this.

Why not go out and make the church in each community a union church? This has been tried for decades, but has not succeeded. The unattached unit has no assurance of continued life. The state of Maine has been trying some experiments that may be helpful. The conviction on this point is clear.

What can we do? Does the following proposition seem reasonable and Christian?

If the denominational church can be strongly manned to meet the needs of the community, foster that church, let its principle of action be that laid down by Graham Taylor: "The church is not to build itself up out of the community, but to build the community up out of itself."

In the community where religious interest is low have a revival of religious zeal. This must come first.

How?

Not denominationally. Just Christian. But how will you find the true evangelist? Let our chosen denominational secretaries be banded together with a group of our strongest laymen and pastors of all denominations. Find two hundred men in Kansas who will underwrite this work to the extent of fifty dollars a year for five years. Have an executive committee to select an able man and choose the field of work. Such a man will more than likely secure enough offerings to cover this expense. But have him a salaried man so that he has the dignity of this relation and the money raised go to the central committee. Engage another man known for fairness of spirit to superintend this work. After there is a real revival let him counsel with the people of the community as to the best plan of action. If not a denominational church then an interdenominational one. Let the members keep their membership in their denomination, yet have a true community church of Christ which has a confession that is truly Christian, simple but definite. Let the ministers of such churches keep their denominational standing. Let the people give through present missionary organizations, for no church can live that does not have the missionary vision and spirit.

The failure of the ordinary union church is due to the lack of helpful supervision in time of trouble, and the sense of isolation. No rule of action can be laid down, as each field will have to be treated separately. Is not the time come for some such action as this?

Are there not two hundred men who will underwrite such a proposition? Can not our chosen denominational leaders unite the forces for this purpose? The religious interest of today is the finest we have ever had. How can we make it felt in these places of religious death? Let us waste no time in blaming any one. If we have erred we confess it. This is the day for constructive work. In fact we have talked about it for a long time. We have prayed over it. Yes, some have agonized over it. When this matter was broached at the Topeka Ministerial Union much interest was manifested. Who is ready to do something about it beside what we have already tried to do? The great council of churches at Edinburgh remade the missionary world.

Is this work important enough to have next fall at Topeka an inter-church conference on Christian comity composed of denominational secretaries, pastors and farmers? Have an open forum on the question involved, and determine on a policy. Such a body made up of interested parties could appoint an executive committee. This committee could, if it has a sound policy, find two hundred men who would underwrite the work for five years by pledges of fifty dollars each per year. Next engage a man who could give all his time to supervise the work, being ready to accept invitations to communities largely to intensify the religious interest. Associated with him must be a true evangelist who can appeal to the intellects and Christian sympathies of the people. If he can, with the denominational secretaries, unite forces in one or another denomination his work will be done. If more can be done by having a Community Church of Christ as at Prairie Home, let this be done.

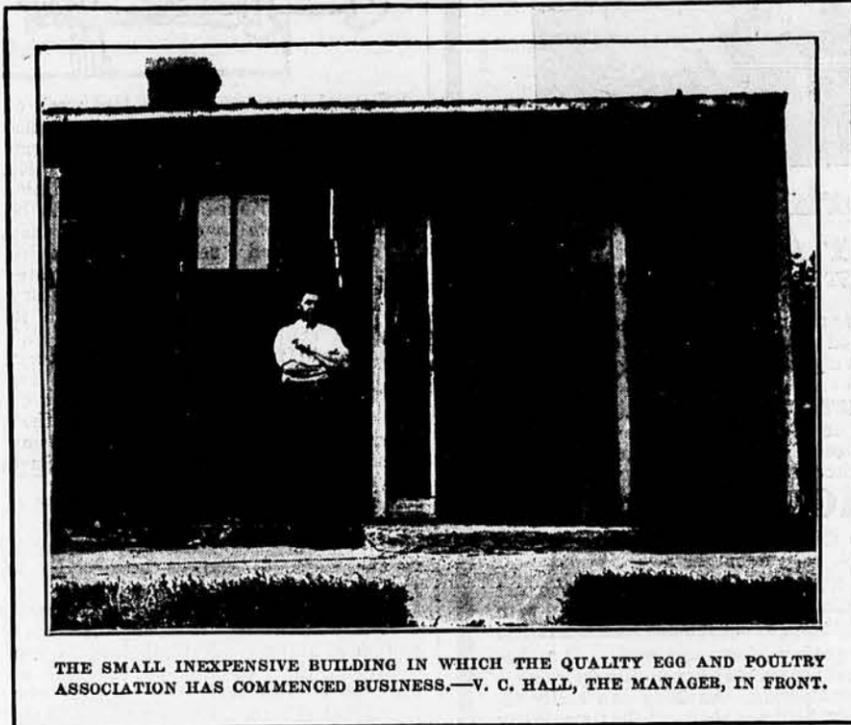
Has the day come to pass from the stage of agitation to action? Could your community life be enriched by such a move?

VIEW OF THINGS WEST

Hays Meeting Affords Chance to Note Interesting Conditions—T. A. Borman

THE annual meeting of the Great Plains Co-Operative Experimental Association induced me to spend three days in Hays last week. Briefly, this is a voluntary organization of the employes of the Federal Department of Agriculture and those associated with that department whose work is that of helping solve the problems of the farmers of the Great Plains area. The scope of this work includes the states of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. Some sixty agricultural experimenters and investigators were in attendance and represented the states named. As would be expected, the attendance of agricultural workers from Kansas was larger than from other states and included district agricultural agents, heads of departments of the Manhattan Agricultural Experiment Station, superintendents of branch stations and members of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Director Jardine, Professors Call, Dickens and Cochel and State Leader Johnson of the latter institution, and J. G. Lill of the Garden City Branch Experiment Station, were on the program. Leading Federal Department of Agriculture workers present were: E. C. Chilcott, head of dry land farming investigations; Carleton R. Ball, head of cereal investigations; H. N. Vinall, forage crops investigator; and John Cole, traveling assistant of Mr. Chilcott. The organization is professional. The addresses were therefore technical, and while each dealt with investigations into important phases of crop production under limited rainfall, no special effort was made to give these specific application to farm conditions. Hence, this was not a meeting of special value to visiting farmers, of which, on account of the busy season, there were few in attendance. The notes I made of the various addresses will be used in KANSAS FARMER when I can work out the application to Kansas farming. This association meets "around" and in compliment to George K. Helder, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, and who was this year president, the meeting was held in Kansas. Those in attendance were young men—not a gray-haired man in the bunch—and a large percentage were of Kansas birth, education and training. It was a live bunch and with such at the head of agricultural affairs in this country there must be great progress in farming methods during the next ten years.

The principal sessions were held in the loft of the Fort Hays Experiment Station barn, which is located in the center of the activities of the great agricultural experiment station of the world. It is a long way from the buffalo and the Indian to the most improved agricultural methods of the world—but, after all, not so long in years. The guard-house used by Uncle Sam for disciplining Indian-fighting soldiers is now the home of a skilled farmer, and the former fort commander's residence is occupied by the head of an experiment station department. This station is one of the show places of Kansas. It should be seen by every Kansan who makes farming his business, and there are a lot of other folks who spend money each year seeking less interesting sights. A look on a 3,600-acre farm organized on such basis as is the Hays Station farm, is worth anyone's while. More than 400 acres of pure Kharkov wheat have just been harvested and several wheat-growing farmers with whom I talked said it would prove the heaviest yielding crop in Ellis County, and, if judged by the appearance of the stubble, it will give a better yield than any similar acreage in the western half of Kansas. Besides, 150 acres of corn of varieties adapted to that section, are now in the silk, 380 acres of alfalfa are being cut the second time, and 240 acres of kafir and 75 acres of other sorghums are now growing. Nearly 300 acres are in fallow and 225 acres are devoted to investigation projects. With these are oats, barley and other crops totaling 2,000 acres of crops in this year 1914. There are 1,400 acres in pasture, grazed by breeding herds of each of the four beef breeds and 350 head of stock cattle. In the nursery are nearly a million young forest trees of varieties proven adapted to Western Kansas and which can be bought at the cost of production. Also a park of 25 or 30 acres is in the making



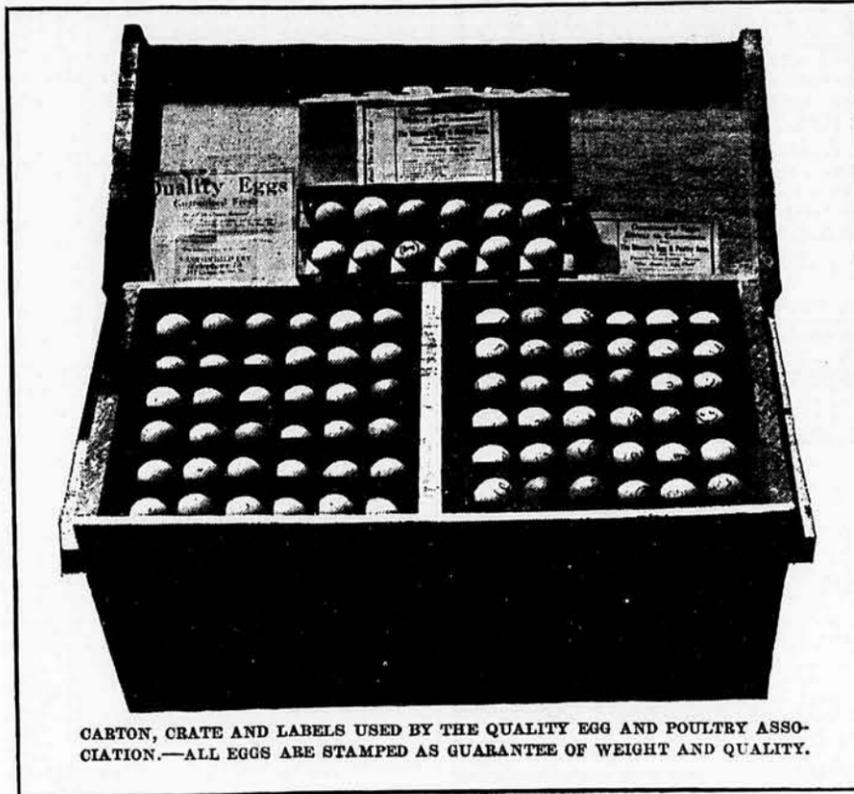
THE SMALL INEXPENSIVE BUILDING IN WHICH THE QUALITY EGG AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS.—V. C. HALL, THE MANAGER, IN FRONT.

and the trees are large enough to afford protection from the sun for picnickers. There is ample demonstration that the western farm home need not be without the comfort and the beauty afforded by trees. Arrange, if you can, to visit the Hays Station. If it were a farm owned and operated by an individual farmer it would entertain 10,000 visitors a year to each of whom it would prove a marvel. Because the great State of Kansas owns and operates it the farm is almost unnoticed, except by those who, like this editor, go out of their way to learn a few things.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is not the only thing to be seen on a visit to Hays. The Normal School, also a part of Kansas' educational system, deserves a looking over. It owns 4,000 acres of the reservation and where the Indian's tepee stood fifty years ago is now a great, modern school which is educating the boys and girls of Western Kansas within a stone's throw of those homes to which they will return and take a hand in shaping a permanent prosperity and contentment which will build a finished empire of that which is now in the rough. Kansas, as a state, is obligated to well provide for the two Hays institutions because they are for and of a people to whom the state must look for much of her future greatness.

"There is no such thing as permanent, prosperous dry-farming except it be based on live stock," remarked E. C.

Chilcott, the dry-farming man of the Federal Department of Agriculture. This is the belief of the controlling hands of the Hays Station and to demonstrate the permanency and profitableness of growing wheat, with corn, kafir and alfalfa fed to cattle, is the principle around which the station work—aside from that of a purely investigational character—centers. Professor Cochel expects to be able to maintain 1,000 head of cattle on this farm and still grow 500 acres of wheat a year. He will be able to do this, too. The feeding of 1,000 cattle will involve some man and horse labor during the feeding season, but that will be only a matter of keeping the working force busy, of distributing the labor throughout the year—in short, keeping the "plant" working the year around. This is one of the objects of diversification—general farming—which is being so strongly urged upon the western wheat grower. If wheat fails, the station farm will still have something to do. With kafir and cane as the principal feed crops—the surest known to this section—and with silos to save the maximum feeding value of the crop and in which to store the surplus crop from year to year, feed for cattle is near assured. Two-year-old kafir silage is now being fed to milk cows—showing the possibilities of reserve feed supply. But, wheat on a sane basis—a reasonable acreage on well prepared land—with grain sorghum crops for forage, and stock to consume these, is the keynote of successful western farming, and this



CARTON, CRATE AND LABELS USED BY THE QUALITY EGG AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—ALL EGGS ARE STAMPED AS GUARANTEE OF WEIGHT AND QUALITY.

opinion is held by every "worker" with whom I talked, and in every section there are farmers enough who have succeeded on this policy to establish the precedent. This plan can be worked out on the quarter or half section farm as well as on the 3,600-acre farm. If you live west of a line drawn across Kansas through Beloit and Hutchinson, do not think this idea misses you because Chilcott said "dry-farming." The term is used because there is no other so applicable to farming under light annual precipitation.

On the station farm are near 200 acres devoted to "trying out" various sorghum crops—numerous varieties of kafir and cane, feterita and Sudan grass—planted on different dates, some listed, others surface planted, using various quantities of seed, etc. These trial plats all look fine, but of the kafir plats those planted May 5 caught my eye. Other plantings made May 25 are as tall as the May 5 planting, but the yield will be perceptibly lighter—at least one-half. While this indicates the advantage of early planting, it does not prove that early planting is the only thing for kafir success. But, it is a straw pointing in the direction of one of my hobbies. The various feterita plats do not at this time appear promising. Seed planted May 5 failed to give a stand; the May 25 planting gave a good stand but is decidedly backward compared with other sorghums planted on that date. Of course, it is too early to judge on this year's behavior of feterita at the Hays Station. But, H. N. Vinall, the Federal Department of Agriculture sorghum man, says it is not showing well and that it may not be adapted so far north as Central Kansas. There is enough feterita planted throughout Kansas this year to give a good line on the crop under the conditions which will prevail. KANSAS FARMER, you will recall, said last fall it would be at least five years before the true value of this plant could be determined for Kansas. The early planted, early varieties of cane drilled in rows and cultivated are now in bloom and will make a good tonnage of forage. The drilled or sowed canes of the same varieties are of course much later and the row methods indicate the possibility for earlier maturity and greater crop assurance.

Of the sorghums the station is growing one new to Kansas. This is its first year at Hays and its showing interested me. This is Sudan grass—a plant which in the field looks very much like thickly sown cane. It does not grow as coarse as cane, the stalks not being larger in diameter than a lead pencil, in a field which is in bloom and at least four feet high. This crop may be sown or drilled thick, as is cane, or may be drilled in rows and cultivated if forced growth is desired. A field in which the rows were 42 inches apart required three pounds of seed per acre. The plant stools prolifically and completely occupies the row. Under favorable seasonal conditions it will in this latitude produce a second mature crop. In Texas, where it has for several years been grown, the long season will produce three and sometimes four cuttings. The plant is an annual and must be seeded each year. It will not live through the winter and there is no danger of its becoming a pest, as some people fear. For feeding, Sudan grass hay is comparable to cane hay in nutrients, but its fineness—the opposite of coarseness—results in little or no feeding waste. It is a rapid-growing, early-maturing plant which indicates exceptional value as an early soiling plant for farmers who need early feed because of limited pasture. The crop at the Manhattan Experiment Station had been harvested before July 10 and the boys there are looking for another crop yet this season. At Hays, some of this grass will this season be placed in the silo. It is not known whether or not there is danger of prussic acid poisoning in Sudan grass when pastured or fed green in seasons of adverse growing conditions. This will no doubt be determined in due time. If this grass does not develop poison as cane does, its use as a pasture plant is inevitable. It is regarded as dry weather-resistant as other sorghums and reaches maturity earlier.

No person who has made a trip across
[Continued on Page Fifteen.]

BEST EVER SULKY AND GANG PLOWS



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 the frame leveled, all by 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 retreating. 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.

"Acme Shares Don't Break"

Write today for FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS on BEST EVER PLOWS and ACME STEEL SHARES

MOLINE PLOW CO.

Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.



A Better Day's Plowing

The best plowing results are impossible with horses. They've reached their limit of usefulness. Dispose of most of them. Put the money into a Hart-Parr Power Plowing Outfit and get all the benefits from your investment and labor.

With a Hart-Parr Power Outfit you can turn a day's work into a week's work. This horse of steel needs no rest. Plow with it just as deep as you like, regardless of the heat. Start on time and finish way ahead of the "horse" farmer. It sets a pace which would soon kill off the sturdiest of horses.

One man easily handles a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and Self and Hand Lift

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

Plow. You save the plowman's wages and board and do a better, quicker, cheaper day's work.

Tractor uses CHEAPEST KEROSENE, costing much less than horse feed. No up-keep expense when idle. Furnishes cheap power for every kind of field and belt work. Plow lifts and lowers automatically. No back breaking drudgery tugging at hand levers. You operate it right from the engine platform.

A Hart-Parr Power Outfit is a money maker and a money saver at every turn. Get all the facts about our complete line of farm power machinery. Write for catalog, special bulletins, cost data, etc.

DON'T WASTE YOUR GRAIN IN HAULING

The Grain Saver at Work. Notice the patent hooks and close fit to wagon bed. Easy to operate.



Do you realize when hauling your grain to the elevator that you are losing on an average of one bushel per load. Say you make four trips in ten hours—that means four bushels of grain lost in one day, or four dollars in gold.

THE S. R. GRAIN SAVER

will pay for itself in a day. Just hooks on any wagon bed—old or new. No matter how large the cracks, it will stop the leaks. An investment that will pay large dividends. Grain Saver complete, only \$6.50. Send for one now. Write for interesting folder giving complete information.

The Gate City Tent and Awning Company
314 South 12th Street, Omaha, Neb.

THE FARM



Several times within the last week or ten days things have come to our notice which lead to the belief that the farmers of Kansas have determined to hold wheat for better prices. A grain dealer from Central Kansas reported that he had been unable to contract more than a few thousand bushels of wheat for immediate delivery. It was his statement that the farmers of the territory in which he operates did not have to sell and could afford and would hold wheat until the price was satisfactory. He says that the holding of wheat for the best prices has become a habit of the farmers of his territory and that after the present wheat crop had become assured and prices were good, early last spring, more grain was shipped from his locality than during any similar period since the harvest of last year's crop. This dealer's observation will not apply to the whole of Kansas because he is situated in a territory in which the farmers are better able to hold wheat, generally speaking, than in any other section of Kansas. Nevertheless, we are confident that throughout the central third of Kansas there will be no hurry to market the crop, because of the same generally existing situation. It is to be remembered that this is the section of the state in which the growth and feeding of live stock and the patronage of the milk cow are important adjuncts to farming, and where these combinations are found with wheat growing, there wheat will be held for the best prices. A railroad man a few days ago told us that metal grain bins were being shipped in large numbers throughout the wheat-growing sections. This man said that he could not believe there was enough galvanized metal in the whole world to make as many grain bins as he had seen unloaded and in transit to Central and Western Kansas during the past ten days or two weeks. This man's statement is confirmed by a letter received from a Kansas City grain bin manufacturer cancelling his advertising in KANSAS FARMER because he had more orders for bins than he could possibly fill. He is working two hundred men more than he can accommodate in his already commodious factory. He has erected several large tents under which this extra force of men is busy building grain bins. Other bin manufacturers relate the same experience. The most popular size of bin built is that eight feet in height and fourteen feet in diameter and which holds a few bushels less than a thousand. The tremendous sale of this class of bins indicates the disposition of the grower to hold this year's wheat crop for a price that suits him.

The old adage, "necessity is the mother of invention," seems as true today as in the past. The harvesting of the largest wheat crop grown in Kansas or, for that matter, in any other state, has taxed human ingenuity to the utmost and out of this has come many adaptations of machines which have minimized the horse and man labor required and at the same time expedited the work. The gasoline tractor has been used in this harvest as never before in its history. Its adaptation to night and day work and permitting continuous work shows its ability to harvest a maximum number of acres. The gasoline engine to supply the cutting power for both headers and binders has proven thoroughly satisfactory and a saver of horse power to such an extent that six horses instead of working only ten or twelve hours as one team, may work as two teams each working ten or twelve hours, and thus keep the binder going day and night. The hay sling has come into use in the handling of headed grain, the sling being placed in the header box in about the same way as it is placed on the hay wagon. At the stack the cable with pulleys necessary to do the unloading by horse power, were erected. This resulted in the building of larger stacks and fewer stack yards than ordinary. On this account it was necessary to haul the grain a little farther, but the time saved in unloading more than offset the extra haul required. Another implement brought into use was a type of hay stacker which for several years has been advertised in KANSAS FARMER. This stacker has a header barge attachment

which follows the header on its own truck and which when loaded is driven to the stack, the barge elevated and tilted and the headed grain dumped on the stack. This implement has this year proven practical and a time and labor saver. These incidents are mentioned to illustrate that in a pinch the farmer finds a way to expedite his harvest, and expedition in work of this kind usually operates in the interest of economy. Will it not pay to study the use of the tractor, the binder or header engine, or the hay sling and stacker under normal conditions?

Reports received from South Central Kansas along the lines of the Santa Fe, indicate an average yield of twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre for that section. These figures are based upon threshing reports. In a bulletin issued by the Santa Fe in connection with the matter of field, it is stated that those fields which were pastured last fall, winter and spring, are outyielding the un-pastured fields at the rate of three to five bushels per acre. This bulletin setting forth these facts has been widely published by the newspapers and there is danger that as a result growers may place too much stress on the beneficial results of pasturing. However, there is little question but that during the past season pasturing proved a benefit to the growing crop besides supplying much needed feed. The pasturing of a rank growth reduces the growth of straw and frequently prevents lodging and smothering and is also an aid to stooling. Many growers refuse to admit that pasturing wheat in average seasons and under conditions of average growth, is beneficial, but at the same time they admit that there are conditions such as prevailed last season, when pasturing will benefit the growing crop or at least do it no harm. We have seen another condition wherein we considered pasturing beneficial. Such followed late plowing and the seeding of wheat before the seed bed had settled or had become firm. Rains had caused the wheat to grow to the point that there was considerable available feed. The pasturing and consequent tramping resulted in packing the seed bed, the advantages of which are well known to every wheat grower. This is an advantage which is especially noticeable on light land. However, we believe that a small or weak growth of wheat should not be pastured because it will reduce the vitality of the plant and result in a decreased yield. Wheat should not be pastured when the ground is either too dry or too wet, the tramping of stock in the former case pulverizing the soil so that its surface becomes dusty and liable to blow, and in the latter case puddling the field to the extent that an extremely unfavorable growing condition results. Professor Ten Eyck writes that at the Kansas Experiment Station the pasturing of wheat on land of average fertility decreased the yield three bushels per acre as an average for several trials. It appears, therefore, that pasturing of wheat under certain conditions is beneficial, but that such conditions as warrant pasturing without injury to the wheat are exceptional. The success of pasturing the past season should not be regarded as a criterion for seasons when quite dissimilar growing conditions prevail.

Many times have KANSAS FARMER folks read that moisture is the limiting factor in crop production. The statement means that the yield of the crop is dependent upon the available moisture. Moisture is made available for the wheat crop through that moisture accumulated in the soil prior to planting and by absorption of the rains and melting snow following seeding and continuing until the crop is made. The amount and timeliness of the rainfall are also of much importance. Of these moisture factors there is only one that can be controlled by the farmer and that is the amount of moisture that may be accumulated in the soil for the use of the growing crop. There is no question but that moisture can be accumulated and that it can be done to such an extent as will maintain the crop and produce satisfactory yields even though the growing

season rainfall is less than normal. It should be apparent to every good farmer that it is desirable to conserve moisture which may be in the soil and to also maintain the field in such condition as will permit the ground to take up the precipitation which may fall thereon. On these facts hinge the advantage of disking the stubble field as soon as possible following harvesting. This operation loosens the soil surface and by which evaporation is largely promoted. It should be remembered that most seasons evaporation reaches its height during or immediately following harvest. Hundreds of times have farmers remarked to us that the land they disked immediately following harvest plowed in good condition while that not disked was so dry as to make plowing impossible. The advantages of disking are further manifested by the increased absorption of rains by the disked field and the reduction of the run-off to a minimum. The advantages of disking are such as to make it appear that this operation is absolutely essential to the best preparation of a seed bed for wheat. Following disking, plowing may be not only more easily done, but the plowing period considerably extended. The disked surface also results in a more perfect contact of the upper soil with the fur-

of the spring planted crops of 1913 and the practical idleness of the soil for twelve months. In the eastern half of the state thousands of such acres were sown to wheat and which were needed for spring crops. In this section it is not probable that farmers will this fall seed land which they normally plant to corn, but in the western half there are thousands of acres which are not needed for spring planted crops and which can well be given a year's "rest"—accumulating moisture and liberating plant food for another crop. We regard it likely that the seeding of a smaller acreage and such acreage sown in an early and well prepared seed bed will make the farmer more money than a larger acreage seeded in a haphazard manner. It may be that after the early prepared ground has been put in proper condition by August 15 that the rains will be such as will warrant additional plowing with prospect for satisfactory seeding and which will justify increasing the acreage in excess of that possible as a result of early preparation, but this is a condition to be considered when the time arrives.

This will be a good year in which to reorganize the cropping plan so that man and horse labor will be more evenly

Sweet Clover Great Plant

HENRY WALLACE, in Wallace's Farmer.

SWEET clover is a great plant and some day may be grown in most parts of the corn belt as a substitute for red clover. Don't despise sweet clover because some of your neighbors look upon it as a weed. Instead, just watch sweet clover, and when you have an opportunity to experiment, sow a few acres with small grain in the same way as you sow red clover.

row bottom and as a result of which the moisture of the lower soil finds its way to the surface for the use of the growing plant. Disking in advance of plowing will permit the making of a good seed bed following plowing with less labor than if no disking had been done. Disking also aids in the decomposition of stubble and trash and this is an advantage to the soil as well as to the growing crop. These are the principal reasons why disking at the earliest date possible following harvest, is advised, and the results of growers who have followed this method for a period of years are such as recommend the practice to all wheat farmers.

We have in preceding issues referred to statements of several persons who contend that the farmers of Kansas are growing too large an acreage of wheat. This is a view held by leading authorities on farm crops. The same opinion is shared by many of the most successful farmers of the state. The opinion is based on the belief that the wheat acreage is too large to permit thorough preparation of the field in advance of planting. It is generally regarded as important that early and thorough preparation of the ground in advance of seeding is necessary for the greatest crop assurance and also yields which will make wheat growing profitable. It is certain that this fall Kansas cannot seed a wheat acreage as large as that just harvested. It will be a physical impossibility to get the ground into condition for seeding. It would seem, therefore, that the best chance for a profitable yield next year is to seed such acreage as can be properly prepared as a result of plowing six or seven inches deep before August 15 or in the western third of the state listed and worked level in advance of that date. There have been seasons—and last year was one of them—when late plowing was followed by sufficient rainfall during the latter half of September to put the ground in good condition for seeding, but no one can know whether or not these conditions will prevail this year. It seems, therefore, the part of good judgment to prepare as large an acreage as possible, completing the work by the middle of August or a little later, and rest on the chances afforded by such prospect. So to do will result in a considerable acreage which grew wheat this season not being seeded this fall. Such idle acreage can be fall plowed or listed with an improved prospect for spring crops planted thereon the following spring, or in the western third of the state such acreage may be left without a crop for a year and which handling will greatly increase the prospects for a wheat crop thereon the following year. The large acreage and the satisfactory wheat production of this season is largely due to the loss

distributed throughout the season. This labor distribution is one of the important necessities for a greater diversification of farm crops and farm industries. A farming plan which concentrates the major portion of the farm work into three or four weeks of the year, is not the best plan. It does not permit of the economical use of money invested in horses, machinery or other farm equipment. This, for the reason that horses and equipment, including the farm help, are idle or at least not earning to the maximum of ability for a considerable period of the year. More than this, the risk attendant upon being able to do the work which must be done in the short period, is considerable, and in case the weather conditions are unfavorable for accomplishing this work, then serious loss results. The above situation is typified by the harvest which in the major portion of the state has been completed only so far as cutting is concerned, the stacking and even shocking being delayed because of a shortage of help. In the West and Northwest cutting is still under way but progressing slowly also because of shortage of men and even of horses. This is a condition, however, which prevails, although not in such a great degree, every year Kansas produces a wheat crop. This year's crop will probably be taken care of as well as most of our wheat crops. Still there will be some loss in grain unless the weather should be dry and stacking and threshing are permitted to go on without interruption. The fact is that even after the production and the actual cutting of the largest wheat crop the state has ever seen, the crop is still at the mercy of the elements and every grower of wheat realizes that he yet assumes considerable chance for loss. Last week's rains in Eastern and Northeastern Kansas found much wheat unshocked and some damage was done grain which was rained upon while in that condition. A week of wet weather which we can in Kansas expect at any time, would have done serious damage. So that the growing of a wheat crop is one thing, and the saving of it is another. The labor problem promises to be important with the farmer for many years in the future. It is for the farmer to determine how he can best get along and be least affected by the shortage of labor. It seems that for the present the labor situation can best be taken care of by diversification of the farm industries, by the planting of such wheat, cane, kafir and corn acreages as can be taken care of with the available farm help and in this way maintain as equal distribution of labor as possible from April 1 to October 1. The remaining part of the year must be devoted to the care of live stock if the farmer would convert the time of himself and his help into cash.

Your Ford Car

Why it should be lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

IN lubricating Ford Cars, there are eight vital considerations. Each one must be met if the motor is to deliver its full power and be free from undue heat and wear.

These factors are:

(1) **Speed, Bore and Stroke.** Under the hood you have a small, high-speed motor. The Ford speed conditions demand oil of a different body from that demanded by low-speed conditions. The body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" meets this Ford need with scientific exactness.

(2) **Piston Clearance.** The Ford pistons are closely fitted. Each piston has two upper rings, and one lower ring and an oil groove. The lower ring tends to prevent a surplus of oil working into the combustion chamber, while the oil groove insures proper lubrication of the wrist-pin. Engineering tests show that the body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" forms the correct film for the Ford piston clearance.

(3) **Lubricating System.** The oil is supplied to the crank case. The connecting rods dip. All parts of the Ford motor are supplied by splash lubrication requiring an oil which will atomize readily. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has the scientifically-correct body to properly distribute to all the friction surfaces.

(4) **Cooling.** The Ford motor is water-cooled by the Thermo-Syphon system, and is equipped with two forward speeds. The continued use of low gear often causes overheating. For full protection, oil should be used which distributes freely to the heated friction surfaces, as Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" does.

(5) **Ignition.** The Ford system of ignition is by low-tension magneto, located in the fly-wheel, employing a four unit coil of the vibrator type. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will burn cleanly from ignition points—a most important consideration.

(6) **Bearings.** The Ford bearings are of the two-bolt type, brass with Babbitt lining, closely fitted. The correct body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" enables it to properly reach all parts of the closely-fitted bearings.

(7) **Carbon Deposit.** To insure the least carbon under all conditions, an oil should be used whose only deposit will be of a dry, non-adhesive character—easily and naturally expelled through the exhaust. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E,"

if the proper level is maintained, will deposit little if any carbon in a Ford motor.

(8) **Extreme Weather Conditions.** On hot summer days you will sometimes see Fords running under overheated conditions, often due to faulty lubrication. Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are free from this trouble, owing to the ability of the oil to absorb and radiate heat. On cold winter days oil is required of a fluidity which enables it to meet low-temperature conditions and permit ease in cranking the motor. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" completely fills these requirements.

Above we have said little about quality. The Vacuum Oil Company, recognized world-leaders in scientific lubrication, have been specialists in the manufacture of high grade lubricants for almost half a century.

We guarantee Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" to be fully up to the high standard demanded of all Gargoyle products.

It easily reaches all friction surfaces and gives thorough protection after distribution.

In one case, however, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" should not be used.

1910 Models. In the models of that year motor conditions were slightly different. For 1910 and earlier models use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" for winter.

To Owners of Other Cars:

The analysis above is one of over 400 similar engineering studies of different American and foreign cars.

Whatever the make or model of your car, you can get the benefit of these analyses and our advice, based on them, from our complete Lubricating Chart. A copy will be mailed on request.

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

Stationary and Portable Engines and Tractors

For all types of Gasoline and Oil Engines. Water cooled—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. Air cooled—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year round. Tractors—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year round.

Mobilubricant—In the new patented Handy Package. The correct grease for compression cups, for power-transmitting parts of automobiles and for lubricating farm machinery. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford, and all other cars. To expel the grease—turn the key. No dirt—no waste—no trouble. Sold in one and three-pound tins.

It is safest to buy Gargoyle Mobiloils in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches: Detroit Boston New York Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis

SAVE YOUR ALFALFA

Use Equity Metal Stack Covers

They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top—you don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble.

Made of nothing but the best galvanized sheets, and put together with lock-joints so as not to leak. Save their cost the first season. For price list and full particulars, address the

Kansas Metal Granary Co.

442 No. Wichita, WICHITA, KANSAS.
We Pay the Freight.

Silberzahn
 So strong—so durable—so dependable—so simple—so absolutely superior to all others is the "Light Running Silberzahn" that it has been pronounced
"The King of Ensilage Cutters"
 Has strongest built frame, throat and blower that never clog, positive safety device; and with its accurate knife adjustment produces that fine uniform cut ensilage you are looking for. Speed of blower can be regulated according to height of silo. Thousands in use—Ask the man who owns one—he'll say "By all means get a Silberzahn". Write for catalog and price.
GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
 128 S. Water Street
 West Bend, Wis.



20 MULE TEAM



BORAX
The Marvelous Aid to Soap
 Insures Thorough Sanitary Cleanliness
 Used with Soap Wherever Soap is Used
 For Sale by All Grocers and Druggists
 In convenient 10c, 15c and 50c packages. If your retailer does not supply you promptly, your choice of a 10c, 15c or 50c package will be mailed to you by Parcel Post, delivery charges paid, on receipt of the regular retail price.
The Pacific Coast Borax Co.
 1561 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING PLANS FREE
 Shows where big money-savings can be made in building homes, bungalows, country dwellings, town houses, etc. Plans extremely practical, drawn by expert architects. Backed by immense supplies of lumber, all materials and accessories needed at the lowest prices.
 Free plan book gives big cost saving list. Write for Book No. C. S. 15
Montgomery Ward & Co. New York Chicago Kansas City

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk
STACKER AND HAY TOOLS
 Save time, men and money. Lightest in weight—easiest to operate—delivers hay anywhere—no ropes or pulleys—cannot tip—fully guaranteed—wood or galvanized steel. Sold direct at manufacturer's prices.
 Write today for free catalog and Big Jayhawk "Bargain Book" of Farm Implements sold direct at money saving prices.
F. WYATT MFG. CO., 806 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.



Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!
\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Cleans 250 lbs. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5-1/2 shown \$49.
 Earns its own cost in cream. Postal brings free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. No. 1291 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

CONCRETE SILOS
SAFE, PERMANENT
MODERATE COST
Hopper & Son, Manhattan, Kans.

The AUTO-FEDAN Hay Press
 2-horse, 2-stroke, self-feed. Fully guaranteed. **FREE CATALOG**
 Two men can run it. Saves 1/2 the labor. Takes a feed with division board. Absolutely safe.
 Send Us Your Orders and Commitments of Hay.
AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO., 1564 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



DAIRY



We have several times had occasion to remark of the progress in dairying in California. That state was one time a considerable purchaser of butter from Kansas and other middle western states. Evidently Californians realized the amount of money going out of the state for dairy products and determined to keep that money at home by developing its own dairy industry. In dairying in California rapid strides have been made within the last five to seven years. Our attention has just been called to an auction sale of Holstein cattle in that state and which affords some evidence of the healthy condition of the dairy business throughout California. The cows sold averaged \$397, the bred heifers \$244, and bull calves \$164. One cow brought \$1,000. A California paper commenting on this sale says that on every hand in that state there is evidence that farmers feel they can best use their land for dairying and that if they must purchase cows they must get efficient workers and that means cows bred for the work.

The fairs will soon be on and dairy farmers, throughout the United States, will be inspecting the show herds of the great breeders of this country. Inquiry of herdsmen will develop the fact that show herds are selected as a result of placing stress upon minor points of supposed excellence and which are regarded as essential to winning in the show ring. Since the dairy cow is kept for profit as a result of her performance, it seems that ability to produce milk and butter fat should predominate over all things else. Breeders of dairy animals are markedly being divided into two classes—one for show and one for work—and as President Hartshorn of the Holstein Association recently said, "the profitable producers stay at home while the beauties go on parade at the shows." There is an old saying that "beauty is as beauty does," and to the dairyman who must make his money through the milking of cows, the most beautiful cow is the one which has the capacity and which produces a large volume of dairy products at a minimum cost.

An Arizona dairyman who produces crops without irrigation, writes that the farmers of his section have found the milk cow the most certain and most profitable means of achieving success. He says that the silo has forced itself upon all of those farmers who recognize the advantages for dairying. These silos are filled with kafir, milo and feterita, these being best adapted for silage in the dry farming sections. He says that where the rainfall is very low feterita promises to be the best silage crop, although kafir will give the greatest tonnage per acre. In feeding the value of these has been proven nearly equal to corn, but when the certainty of sorghum crops is considered, corn is not to be compared with them. Since the annual precipitation of the plains of Arizona will average about equal to that of the eastern plains of Colorado and extending into the three western tiers of counties in Kansas, it would seem that this Arizona man's statement would afford some consolation to Western Kansans and Coloradoans. The use of these grain sorghums with the silo and milk cows and calves to consume the silage, affords the most certain means of a living and the payment of bills from one year to another. With the living and farm expenses cared for, then the returns from wheat, stock cattle and the sale of a few horses and mules will afford the income necessary to pay off the mortgage, improve the farm or buy more land.

It is interesting to note that in Wisconsin nine hundred dairy herds, totaling 13,000 cows, are being this year tested by twenty-nine cow testing associations. It is to be remembered, also, that dairying is one of the big industries of that state and that dairy farmers have found out that it pays to know whether or not their cows are profitable or whether they are "boarders." The cow which does not return to her owner a profit on the feed consumed and the labor expended is not worth milking and her place should be occupied by a cow which will yield a profit. The soundness of such judgment

cannot be questioned. It really seems foolish that a man should spend his time milking an unprofitable cow. He cannot know the unprofitable without the use of the Babcock test or without employing a simple computation as to cost of feed. It is so easy to determine cow value by the use of these that it seems there is no justification for milking unprofitable cows. The cow testing association affords the most simple and least expensive method of arriving at cow profitability. There is in Kansas one cow testing association which has demonstrated its value to those dairymen who are members of it. The work of this association has been quite thoroughly presented by KANSAS FARMER. There are a hundred communities in which cow testing associations could be organized if some interested dairyman would take the lead. The organization of these associations can be accomplished only by the dairymen through their own interest in their own welfare.

Not long since we met a dairy farmer who complained of the success he had achieved following the purchase of a herd of pure-bred and large-producing cows. We chanced to know that the animals bought by this man were good ones and should have made him money. We also knew that some ten years ago when we were intimately acquainted with this man that he was one of the poorest feeders and care-takers of stock in his community. At the time we felt that the purchase of these cows would prove to him unsatisfactory unless he had seen a new light in the matter of caring for and feeding stock. We are inclined to the belief that common cows have a natural capacity to make the best of their surroundings and feed supply. Such were the cows formerly kept by this man. When his pure-bred cows were placed on the same basis as were his common cows they failed to respond to the anticipated extent and proved, according to his statement, not much better producers than his common cows. He failed to realize that the cows he bought had for centuries been developed under a condition which provided not only good care but also an ample supply of good milk-making feed. He failed to understand that the cows he bought were highly developed animals capable of using large quantities of feed and converting that feed into milk and because they could not convert such feed as they were able to get at his hands into a liberal milk flow he was naturally disappointed. The pure-bred cow, the cow which is likely to yield the most profit from the feed consumed, needs a feeder and a care-taker who also has had some development or breeding, if you please, along dairy lines.

We were talking with A. S. Neale, the dairyman of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, just after he had made a visit among the dairy farmers about Parkerville. These farmers had not employed the Babcock test in making a study of the producing capacity of their cows, but because Mr. Neale carried with him a Babcock tester and used it on several farms, some of the dairymen had reason to materially change their ideas concerning the relative merits of certain animals in their herds. One man who had guessed at the butter fat production of his cows had one cow which he thought gave rich milk. This milk he sold, being careful that none of it was fed to the young calves which needed whole milk. Another cow he had selected as giving thin milk and the milk of this cow had been used for calf feeding. Samples of the milk from the two cows showed that the milk of the first cow tested 3.1 per cent butter fat, while that of the supposed low-testing cow showed 5.7 per cent. The fact was developed that as a result of this mistake in judgment or the disposition to guess at the percentage of fat in milk this dairyman had needlessly fed butter fat to calves. In another case a dairyman had for years retained in his herd a cow which he thought to be his best producer and with the heifer calves from which he had for years recruited the milking herd. On the dairyman's own statement that this was his best cow he had refused quite

The PERFECTION METAL SILO
Chosen by Men of Experience
 Eight years in use. Proved and Perfect. Makes best Silage—(Wisconsin Experiment Station Test). Permanently Proof Against Cracking, Shrinking and Blowing Down.
FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE
 And Paid-Up Insurance Against Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes.
 Air Tight and Water Tight. Weather, Wind, Fire, Lightning and Vermin Proof. No Guys or Cables; No Hoops to Tighten. No Worry, Care or Annoyance of Any Kind.
BIG NEW BOOK, "Turning Cornstalks into Cash," FREE. Written by Farmers. Full of Dollars and Cents Information. Send for it today. Address **PERFECTION METAL SILO CO.** 205 Jefferson, Topeka, Kas.

1913 RECORD **Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada**
 All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful fields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steers. Good schools, markets, convenient climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.
 Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.
160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
 Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

"OHIO" 1914 Model
The Silo Filler with the Direct Drive
 Wonderful recent improvements of "Ohio" eclipse anything ever before produced. One lever controls all movements—reverses by wood friction at finger pressure. Self-feeder—with famous "Bull Dog" grip. Patented Direct Drive—Shear cut—non-explosive, non-clogging. Enormous tonnage on half track cut—50 to 250 tons a day—6 to 15 h. p. 20-year durability. "Ohio-cut" silage famous—cuts all crops. Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. Many big new features this year.
 Write for folder B, free, also send 10c for 284-page book, "Modern Silage Methods."
THE SILVER MFG. CO. Salem, Ohio
WRITE FOR BOOK



Kalamazoo SILOS
"Best by Every Test"
 The "KALAMAZOO" is the silo for you! It answers every question—meets every demand that can be made in use. Your choice of Tile Block or seven kinds of wood. Thousands of satisfied users praise its perfect construction. Special improvements, found in no other silo, make the "KALAMAZOO" the one you need. Investigate now!
 Write for Catalog
 Send for Free Catalog and Special Offer today.
KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
 Kalamazoo, Michigan
 Branches: — Minneapolis, Minnesota
 Kansas City, Mo.—No. Ft. Worth, Texas

ELECTRIC Steel Wheels
 Save YOUR Back
 Save draft—save repairs. Don't rut roads or fields. Send today for free illustrated catalog of wheels and wagons.
Electric Wheel Co., 34 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill**
 We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
GURRIE WIND MILL CO., Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas



You Can Put a **BONITA FARM SILO** on Your Farm for ONE-THIRD THE COST. Tested Four Years. Fully Guaranteed. Act Promptly.
BONITA FARM, Raymore, Mo.

a high price for her. The testing of a sample of her milk demonstrated that she was the lowest testing and poorest producing cow in the barn at the time the test was made. The above experiences are not at all unusual. The writer has in his experience upset the beliefs of dozens of dairymen in the same way and to the same extent. There is no such thing as accurately guessing at the actual butter fat production of a milk cow or in guessing sufficiently close to determine the relative merits of milking cows. The only satisfactory measure of a cow in dairy production is that afforded by the Babcock test.

The people of Hutchinson are after a milk condensery. A company has agreed to build a condensery and take its chances on profitable operation provided the farmers within driving distance of the plant will insure the necessary supply of milk. Farmers have already agreed to the milking of four thousand cows, but the company will not locate its plant until four thousand more are pledged. The second four thousand cows will not be subscribed without considerable effort. It is not probable that there is a location in Kansas in which there are eight thousand cows milked within a reasonable driving distance of a market for whole milk. The company proposing to establish this condensery realizes that a sufficient volume of product is necessary for its success. This is a con-

dition which confronts every man who invests his money in an enterprise. It is well that this view is held, else there would be more business wrecks of one kind and another than there now are. How different is the attitude of this company which will invest its own money, as compared with the attitude of the promoter, who even now occasionally drops into a Kansas point, and endeavors to build a creamery by inducing farmers to subscribe their money therefor. He apparently gives no thought as to the available raw material. If he is asked the question as to whether or not sufficient raw material is in sight, he assures the would-be subscribers that there is plenty or, if not, that their creamery will be able to pay a price sufficiently in advance of other institutions to develop the supply to the point of adequacy. This sort of creamery game was worked in Kansas years ago to the extent that four or five hundred creameries were built with Kansas farmers' money and every one proved a failure. In recent years an occasional plant has been established in the state on the same basis and with about the same results. The patrons of any dairy community can rest assured that when the volume of raw dairy products has reached the point at which a manufactory can be maintained that some man will back his own money with the brains necessary to make a success of the business.

College Graduates Farm

Survey of Animal Husbandry Graduates of K. S. A. C.
Show Large Percent of 1914 Class Go Back to Farm

ALL are interested in what becomes of the graduates of the Agricultural Colleges who have spent a number of years securing the training necessary to acquire their diplomas. The charge has oftentimes been made in the past that these colleges tend to educate away from the farm. The opinion seems to have prevailed quite generally that the graduates are not actually taking up farm work. Prof. W. A. Cochel has been studying this matter and has just recently made a careful survey of the students in the Animal Husbandry Division of the Agricultural College of Kansas. He says:

"It is interesting to note that a larger percentage of the 1914 animal husbandry graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College have gone from the college to the farm than came from the farm to the college.

"Of those graduating in animal husbandry in this class 68 per cent have taken up farming as compared with 40 per cent of the graduates in all agricultural courses. This was not due to inefficiency on their part, as 40 per cent of the senior honors were won by this group, which represented 27 per cent of the entire graduating class in agricultural courses. All of those awarded senior honors are included among those who returned to the farm. The honor men were not only excellent students but were members of athletic teams and took an active interest in all student affairs, which indicates that they were representative men as well as students.

"The 27 per cent of senior animal husbandry students won 40 per cent of the honors and furnished 44.8 per cent of all agricultural seniors returning to the farm. That this return to the farm was voluntary rather than forced is indicated by the fact that positions were open to these men paying from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year if they had wished to devote themselves to teaching agriculture in high schools or other state or government service.

"Similar statistics have been gathered from the junior class in animal husbandry, which represents 32.8 per cent of the entire class in agriculture. They won 50 per cent of the junior honors in the Division of Agriculture and will next year furnish as large a percentage of actual farmers as the present class, judging from their present intentions. These results are due to an effort on the part of the college as a whole to present the agricultural work in such manner that it will be attractive to practical men without in any manner neglecting the scientific work which is fundamental to the success of the farms of the future."

Professor Cochel made the remark on commencement day that the few students of this year's class who did not return to the farms gave as their reason the fact that they had no farms to return to and did not possess sufficient capital to make a start on farms of

their own. Although these men take up salaried positions, if they have the right stuff in them they will find plenty of opportunities later to get back into the actual farm work if they so desire.

One of the horticultural students, R. B. Hood, of Hutchinson, Kan., who graduated this year, has taken up work along the line of his training by hanging out his shingle in Hutchinson as "Practical Horticultural Adviser and Tree Doctor." This young man apparently has had his eyes open and has seen the possibilities for remunerative employment along this line in such a county as Reno.

J. L. Pelham, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, who knows this young man, says he secured in a week or two after hanging out his shingle, \$100 in contracts for advice and assistance along horticultural lines. During the summer vacation of 1913 he gave this proposition a tryout in a limited way and cleared \$300 as a result of his summer work. One of his commissions of last season was the supervising of the pruning of all the school grounds in the city of Hutchinson. Other cities might well consider the desirability of having a practical up-to-date forester and horticulturalist supervise the pruning and handling of the shade trees of the city.

Rules for Right Driving.

Probably 90 per cent of the accidents in which automobiles are involved are due to disregard of road rules.

The state law provides that all vehicles shall keep to the right of the center of the road or street, meaning the right hand side of the center, though this of course is not to be expected on country roads where there is but one track. In turning into another road or street to the left the vehicle must pass the center of the intersection of the roads or streets before making the turn. In turning into a road or street to the right, simply keep to the right, making the short turn.

The law requires that when the driver of a vehicle wishes to pass one ahead moving at a slower speed he shall give warning and the driver ahead shall turn to the right, allowing the driver behind to pass on the left. If the driver ahead does not give the road he is liable to a fine.

Many vehicle drivers seem to think that the law and ordinances apply solely to automobiles and other motor driven vehicles, but such is not the case. They apply to all classes of vehicles, horse-drawn or motor-driven, and the fact that someone else violates them is no excuse for your doing the same thing.

Sanity in the matter of speed, the exercise of good horse sense on the part of all drivers, a regard for the rights of others under the law, and careful observance of the simplest rule of the road will eventually do away with jay driving.

JOHN DEERE

WHEEL
PLOW
WITH
QUICK
DETACHABLE
SHARES



Unscrew One Nut—That's All

THE latest improvement on John Deere Sulky and Gang Plows is John Deere Quick Detachable Shares. Unscrew one nut and the share comes off—slip share on, tighten the one nut and you are ready for work. Shares on or off quick, that's the idea. Here's what it means to you:

1. No trouble to change shares.
2. Eighty per cent of time saved.
3. No danger of damaging share.
4. Share is drawn up closer.
5. Share is stronger—not weakened by bolt holes.
6. Resharpened or sprung shares can be drawn into place—no drift punch necessary.
7. No unequal strain on share.
8. No injury to hands in taking share off.

We have beautifully illustrated booklets on the following plows with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares:

New Deere Sulky and Gang. John Deere Two Way Sulky. (High Lift Frame Plows). (Side Hill or Irrigated Land).
John Deere Stag Sulky and Gang. John Deere Engine Gangs. (Low Lift Frameless Plows). (For Traction Engines).

Mention the booklet above that you want and ask also for our big free book—

"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them."

Describes the John Deere full line of farm implements. This book should be on every farm. Tells how to adjust important tools.

Ask for package P-13 Address your letter to

JOHN DEERE, PUBLICITY DEPT., MOLINE, ILL.

One Tractor For Every Power Purpose on the Farm



The Sandusky Tractor

"The Little Fellow with The Big Pull"

15 Tractive—35 Brake Horsepower. 4-Cylinder Motor. 3-Speed Control

DESIGNED expressly for general purposes on the average farm. The result of ten years steady improvement. Actual one-man control, easy to operate, inexpensive to buy and maintain. GUARANTEED 80% reserve surplus over rated power and to have more power per pound than any other tractor built.

UNEQUALED FOR PLOWING AND CULTIVATING as it will easily pull four 14-inch plows, plus harrows or packer, 2 miles an hour. Does five times the plowing of man and team and plows deeper and better. Saves time and brings bigger crop yields.

Eight feet wheelbase, six feet high. Gets into fence corners. Exerts less pressure on plowed ground than any other tractor of equal power.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN HORSES for plowing, harrowing, seeding, mowing, threshing, pumping water, hauling, road building, etc.

Send for free booklet, "Power on the Farm," and let us show you the way to cheaper power and bigger farm profits.

THE DAUCH MFG. COMPANY
Dep't K. 2 SANDUSKY, OHIO

HAVE YOU BOYS AND GIRLS?

Whom you want to send to school? The best schools and colleges for both boys and girls place their ads regularly in KANSAS FARMER. Turn to their ads for definite information.

If you cannot find just the kind of a school or college you are looking for in just the locality you are particularly interested in, we shall be glad to have you write for further information. Address

KANSAS FARMER

School Department.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SAVE \$75 TO \$150



Don't buy a Big, Cheap Piano. The Wherry Midget Piano is the greatest little piano built today. There is a lot of dead wood in big pianos that you have to pay for.

\$175

Stands only 4 feet 3 inches high, is only 4 feet 4 inches long, weighs only 350 pounds. Has full tone, elegant case design and is fully guaranteed.

LESS QUANTITY—GREATER QUALITY

Specially adapted to small room, bungalow, church, school, hotels, etc.

WHERRY MIDGET
88-Note Player Piano

\$315

Smallest 88-note player manufactured. Plays any music roll. Player action guaranteed.



We Sell Direct to You

On low factory direct prices. Don't give away a big profit on your piano purchase. Write for our catalog. We can save you money.

WHERRY PIANO CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

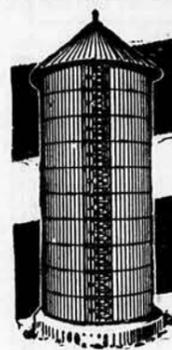
URNITURE

Book of Over 1000 Bargains Sent FREE

This BOOK OF A THOUSAND FURNITURE BARGAINS for economical home furnishing and comfort. Latest styles. Finest materials and workmanship. From best makers. Handsome Mission Carved, and Upholstered Furniture. Long experience. Immense business selling to millions. Money-back guarantee. Quick service. See all 1000 Furniture Bargains in our FURNITURE BOOK sent FREE. Write now for Book No. GS—15

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY
New York Chicago Kansas City

HERE IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A LIVE MAN IN A LIVE COUNTY SEAT TOWN. We have for sale a splendid implement business in a good county seat town. Will make big money for a hustler. Big line in splendid community. If interested address P. O. Box 83, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.



Get It Now!

Write for book about
The Hinge-Door Silo
The Lancing Silo
The Chicken Silo
The Silberzahn
Ensilage Cutter

Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co.

General Offices: Dept. 31
LINCOLN, NEB.

Branches: Lansing, Mich.;
E. St. Louis, Ill.; Topeka,
Kan.; Denver, Colo.; Cross
sett, Ark.; Lexington, Ky.;
Atlanta, Ga.; Maryville,
Mo.; West Bend, Wis.;
Minneapolis, Minn.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN MARSHALL

Attorney at law, of Topeka, for thirty years engaged in the practice of law in Kansas, asks your favorable consideration of his candidacy for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is the general attorney for the Kansas State Temperance Union, and has been Assistant Attorney General and attorney for the Public Utilities Commission. He is the author of several law books in general use among lawyers in Kansas.

LIVE STOCK



Forty sacred Hindu bulls were recently received at the Kansas City stock yards. These cattle were a great novelty. They were destined for the butcher and will be cut up into steaks and made into bologna sausage the same as ordinary cattle. They came from Texas, where they were introduced some years ago by the Ward Cattle & Pasture Company. These Hindu cattle resist the Texas fever tick and the purpose of introducing them was to experiment in crossing them upon native cattle in order to develop a strain immune to Texas fever.

County Agent and Live Stock.

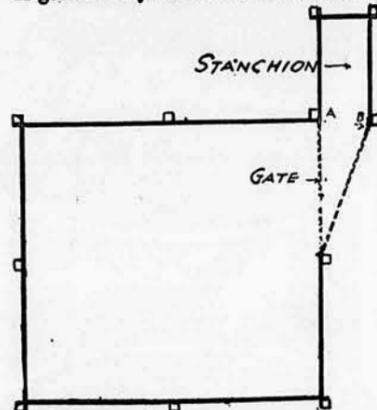
In counties where county agents are employed condition seem especially favorable for promoting the improvement of live stock through the organization which exists. We just noticed that C. M. McWilliams, the agricultural agent working in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Horse Industry in Cape Girardeau County." He has gone over this county thoroughly and understands the conditions as to the horse breeding business so as to be able to speak with authority on the subject. Through much of our territory the production of pure-bred drafters is a line of live stock work which might well be given more attention.

Mr. McWilliams in this pamphlet sums up the conditions existing in that county in the following words:

"The horse industry has suffered a radical change in very recent times. It is a fact that the large majority of horses and mules are produced on small farms where a limited number of mares are kept. These mares are kept for two reasons: the labor they perform and the foals they produce. Clearly the mare that can best perform these duties is the most profitable, and the dollar basis is the ever-present standard by which we must judge."

Handling Dangerous Bulls.

With the bull pen constructed after the plan herewith shown the most vicious bull can be handled with perfect safety. A great many accidents occur in hand-



ling bulls supposed to be perfectly harmless. A bull is never to be trusted, and even the safe bull would be a lot safer if handled in a good, strong bull pen so arranged as to make it impossible for him to get at the attendant under any circumstances. In the dairy sections some breeders have found that it is a good practice to hang a chunk of a log by a stout wire so the bull can work off some of his surplus energy in butting it around.

In using the pen shown in the drawing the cow to be bred is placed in the stall or stanchion and the gate unhooked from post A and swung to post B. The bull can be forced back into his pen by pushing the gate back to its original position.

A breeder of dairy cattle in Kansas owning a very valuable breeding bull found it necessary to construct a pen of this kind to dispose of the bull. The pen was found to be thoroughly satisfactory and when a new bull was placed at the head of the herd the same pen was used, although there was apparently no necessity for so much caution. "Safety first" is a good motto to adopt on the farm, as elsewhere.

Campaign Against Hog Cholera.

The nation-wide campaign against hog cholera which is being made by the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-

operation with the various state authorities, is well under way. Approximately \$20,000 will be spent in each experimental area selected during the ensuing year. The work has actually begun in twelve counties in various parts of the United States. As has already been noted in KANSAS FARMER, Marshall County has been selected in Kansas as the county where the experimental trial of abolishing hog cholera is to be made.

Considerable importance is to be given to the matter of sanitation and quarantine. This is a matter that has been given far too little attention in recent years in connection with eliminating this dread disease. The sanitary regulations will be concerned with the shipment of hogs into and out of the experimental area and will also be concerned with the regulations of shipments within the area. Infected places will be carefully quarantined and all dead animals will be destroyed wherever any cholera exists. Railroad chutes, pens and other loading places will also be disinfected so as to lessen the danger which is constantly present at such points.

A very complete organization has been effected among the farmers, and in addition the Department of Agriculture furnishes a supervising field inspector and one inspector in charge of the work in each experimental area. A state man will be furnished by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission to assist in enforcing regulations, and in addition a man will be placed in the area by the Veterinary Department of the State Experiment Station. The United States field inspector in charge of the area is to be recognized as the local leader of the project.

The work will be largely educational and many meetings of farmers will be arranged for in the various school districts of the county. A great many personal visits will be made and the results of all this work should be to clear up many obscure and misunderstood points in connection with the proper handling of the disease.

The Boy's Interest in Live Stock.

The business of properly developing into useful men the boys who are growing up on the farm is of more far-reaching importance than the improvement of the live stock. The live stock farm offers special facilities for interesting the boy in things that will be of use to him in later life. Practically every boy has a liking for animal pets of various kinds. It is a serious mistake to suppress this desire of a boy to surround himself with these pets. Of course all who have had anything to do with boys or girls realize that they are somewhat inclined to be fickle and after the first enthusiasm has waned they are likely to neglect some of their pets.

If their interest can be directed along lines which will suggest proper means of handling and improving the animals used as pets it will be a step in the direction of arousing their interest later in the improvement of the domestic animals of the farm. The time usually comes when the boy wishes to take up some kind of live stock that has a money outcome to it. This tendency should be encouraged instead of being suppressed. When a boy has reached this point in his interest he may be given, under certain restrictions, a pen of pure-bred chickens for instance, or a pure-bred sow, a calf or a colt. He should be held to rather strict accountability as to the handling of these animals and every opportunity possible should be taken to introduce such instructions as may be useful in connection with their proper care. It is a good plan to develop a little business ability in connection, requiring that an accounting be made of the feed consumed by the animal.

Where a boy's interest has been secured in this way he is in a fair way to become a successful breeder and handler of live stock later in life. This is especially true if he has any special interest in animals. It is a noticeable fact that on live stock farms where special efforts are made to interest the boys in matters of this kind we hear far less of the boys leaving the farm in disgust because it offers them no opportunities for development along useful and profitable lines.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



HENRY H. TUCKER

Candidate for

United States Senator

On Republican Ticket.

Primary Tuesday, August 4th, 1914.

Son of an Ohio veteran; cast first vote for President McKinley; native of the Fifth District—and member of the Methodist Church since boyhood. A constructive, conservative builder that believes the Lincoln Republicans will unite and rule the country to its great prosperity.

All factions can unite on HENRY H. TUCKER for United States Senator. His interests are all in Kansas. His father, Captain Henry H. Tucker, was an early settler of the Saline-Solomon Valley country and was one of the famous Arickaree scouts that helped to avenge the murdering of women and children of the Spillman Creek neighborhood, northwest of Salina, and broke up the 1869 raiders that had conspired to kill and plunder through the scattering settlements of what is now the Fifth and Sixth Districts. You will find the name of Henry H. Tucker on the monument of the Arickaree, built by the states of Kansas and Colorado. As Captain Henry H. Tucker was a pioneer in the First and Sixth Districts and helped to fight the war of Kansas then and develop and make great its future, his son, Henry H. Tucker, is a pioneer in developing and leading the great fight against the enemy of the great Kansas oil industry, and is opposed by the most unfair and skulking foe that resorts to plant burning and legal plundering to destroy all competition and then robs the public by extortionate prices.

The settlers and their descendants and neighbors of the Fifth and Sixth Districts should join with this independent oil leader who is strong in the oil fields and the domestic gas consuming districts of Kansas and Southwestern Kansas and help nominate this Lincoln Republican whom all Republicans can unite on at the polls in November, for victory against the common enemy that has always blocked industry and progress and forces the Kansas farmers to compete with the woman-worked farms of Europe.

Henry H. Tucker Jr. was the founder and is now president of The Uncle Sam Oil Company that built the first three independent refineries in Oklahoma and Kansas, also the first independent pipe line west of the Allegheny Mountains. The distributing stations in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. He brought about the first real competition in the oil business in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Since the Kansas oil war of 1905, Mr. Tucker has been indicted eight times by the influence of a bunch of political Oil Trust schemers operating through trumped-up charges.

Four upright and honorable federal judges threw out of court six of these false indictments. One indictment was tried before an American jury at Topeka in 1907—lasting eleven days. The Oil Trust filled daily papers with false reports of testimony; political bosses brought pressure to put the independent out of business; however, the jury acquitted in 30 minutes.

The last indictment was tried before an American jury in Oklahoma City in April and May, this year, on charges of certain enemies of The Uncle Sam Oil Company, who are trying to steal the first great Osage lease so as to be able to raise the price of domestic gas and get control of the Osage oil fields. Trial lasted 32 days—result, acquitted in ten minutes.

The Oil Trust agents are backing the gunmen in Colorado to shoot down and murder women and children. In Oklahoma they are aiding this band of thieves to rob and steal in the Osage and take the oil from the independent producer and farm owner at a robber price. In Kansas, the same brand of Oil Trust looters are seeking to dominate the Senate election. The only real candidate the Oil Trust fears in any party in Kansas, and therefore is fighting with all its cunning and corrupt power, is this Henry H. Tucker—the Lincoln Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

Make your vote count against this black slave power of the present age, by voting for this native Kansan—the son of one of Lincoln's ninety-day men. Get on the side of right against brute power and criminal money and get your relatives and neighbors to the Primary on August 4th.

A VOTE FOR HENRY H. TUCKER for the United States Senate in the August 4th Primary and the November election is a vote to force a legal provision into the lease contracts on three million (3,000,000) acres of Federal Government Indian lands that will authorize the Utility Commissioners of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri to fix an equitable price on all domestic gas and oil products from these three million acres—which border Kansas for over eighty (80) miles on the south—and is Nature's natural gas and oil reserve for these three states. Such practical results will guarantee from 20 to 30 cent domestic gas from Wichita to Atchison and Kansas City, Kan., and all little and big cities in between for the next twenty (20) years and also keep the price of gasoline from going to perhaps forty (40) cents per gallon.

Co-operative Egg Marketing

(Continued from Page Four.)

STAMPED EGGS INSURE QUALITY.

All stamped eggs brought to the central station at Emporia are paid for at one-half to one cent per dozen above local market prices and are then sorted, graded and packed by Mr. Hall in cartons or crates stamped with the stamp of the association, as No. 1. All No. 1 eggs are guaranteed to be not more than three days old and weigh not less than 24 ounces per dozen, and all No. 1 eggs not more than three days old and weigh not less than 21 ounces per dozen.

At first the eggs were sold on the general market, but the need of a special market was soon evident if there were to be any profits. Through Mr. Arnold such special market was found in a restaurant in Kansas City. This restaurant has since bought every dozen that the association could furnish, or thus far, approximately 540 dozen per week. It has paid a price bringing the association one and one-half cents per dozen profit, even after the association has paid one-half to one cent per dozen above market prices for the eggs. As soon as needed it is believed this direct marketing system can be extended indefinitely.

Eggs were first bought by this association April 27, and during the first six weeks 2,482 dozen were handled at a gross profit to the association of \$42.64, with a net loss of \$1.43 after paying expenses and commission to the manager. This loss is very small considering the association had been at work only six weeks and that one-half to one cent per dozen above market price has been paid for the eggs handled. As soon as the membership has increased to 100 or more this loss undoubtedly will be replaced by a net profit.

This poultry association, as far as the writer knows, is the first of its kind in Kansas and, although organized splendidly, has certain weaknesses at the start which the executive committee has already recognized and is already planning to overcome.

CAPITAL IS REQUIRED.

The first of these is the lack of adequate capital to handle the organization most efficiently. This probably will be provided by issuing a certain amount of stock to be sold to the members, a limited amount only being allowed each member.

The second weakness, which it seems ought to be corrected at once, is that more than regular market prices are paid for the eggs. The history of successful co-operative marketing organizations tends to prove that it is better to pay only regular market prices for products bought and to return in the shape of dividends all profits, these to be divided among association members or others patronizing the association according to the quantity of business done with the association. By such procedure boycotting by other commercial organizations is largely prevented, unfair competition eliminated and the capital necessary for conducting the business furnished.

The third weakness is the lack of an adequate system for collecting the eggs from association members. Bringing them to town individually is too expensive. This already has been partly provided for by groups of neighbors co-operating in bringing their eggs to market, and it is contemplated to get some one to do the collecting from all circles at least once a week in future, depending on the members to bring in all eggs Saturday.

The association meets a long felt need. May it grow and prosper, receiving the support of a large number of Lyon County poultry raisers and become the example which other poultry producers may safely follow.

The officers of the association are Mrs. J. H. Miller, president; Mrs. Thomas Edwards, vice-president, and Mrs. A. B. Wood, secretary-treasurer.

Raising Horses in Western Kansas.

W. M. I., one of our Western Kansas readers, writes us concerning the great shortage of horses which exists through much of the territory where large amounts of wheat have just been harvested. This has been a serious handicap in many instances in getting work done properly, and our correspondent is wondering what is best to do to overcome this difficulty for the future.

Maintaining a big bunch of horses to carry on the work of the farm is quite an item of expense. Many farmers do not realize how much it amounts to until they begin to make some effort to keep a record of the cost of maintaining horses through the year. It is almost incumbent upon the man requiring a

great deal of horsepower in his farming operations to follow the practice, to some extent at least, of raising horses and selling the surplus on the market; in this way the horsepower of the farm become in a measure self-supporting. There is no place in Kansas more favorable to the raising of good horses than the central and western portions. There are numerous instances all through this territory where farmers have to some extent specialized in the growing of horses and mules and made good money in it. Really good horses are bringing good prices on the market and the farmer who will pay serious attention to the producing of a few good animals each year will not only keep himself equipped with good horses but will have some money coming in from time to time as a result of sales of surplus.

The great losses from the horse disease which prevailed through the state so extensively two years ago has caused many to hold back from engaging in the raising of horses for fear of another epidemic of this kind. It is true there are risks involved, but these risks are no greater than those of many other lines of production. They are not as great as the risks which the exclusive wheat grower must take.

Stockmen's Summer Picnics.

The tendency on the average farm during the summer season of the year at least is to think of nothing but work from one week's end to another. The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is just as true on the farm as in any other walk of life. In some sections of the country where county live stock organizations exist a great deal of pleasure and profit comes from the holding of live stock picnics where all the farmers interested in the organization get together for a little relaxation. In Wisconsin the Holstein and Guernsey breeders during the past month have held numerous local meetings of this kind. They have combined business with pleasure with most profitable results. Meetings of this kind in which live stock organizations get together are more than mere pleasure meetings in that they bring together in a social way a large group of people interested in a special line of live stock production. The close personal contact which is brought about in such meetings is bound to work for the ultimate good of the live stock interests of the community.

Some of these picnic occasions among the dairy breeders of Wisconsin have been worked out on a large scale. At the gathering of the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Association 300 people were gathered together, fully one-half of them coming in autos. A big dinner tent was provided and an orchestra furnished music. Addresses of various kinds were made under the shade of the spreading oak trees after the meal was served. President Hill of the Guernsey Association made the statement at one of the meetings that these picnic meetings were most potent factors in giving Wisconsin the lead it has in the Guernsey breeding business.

Where live stock organizations exist in Kansas the custom of holding summer meetings of this kind might well be adopted. "Where there is a will there is a way" and surely some means could be worked out whereby such meetings could be held without detriment to the work of the farm. The experiences through the live stock sections of Wisconsin and other states indicate that in addition to the pleasure derived from such meetings they become a source of profit in dollars and cents.

The usual number of fires in wheat fields and consequent loss of grain is being reported. Not all of the fires, either, are in fields along the railways and set by locomotive sparks. Probably the greater proportion of fires is due to the careless handling of matches by smokers. At any rate, the fires are sufficiently numerous and disastrous to cause all men who grow a crop of wheat to carefully consider the matter of insuring the crop. There have been no less than a half dozen limited sections in Kansas visited by disastrous hail storms and which destroyed considerable wheat, suggesting also the advisability of hail insurance. No man knows where fire and hail are likely to strike. When all the labor and expense necessary to grow a crop to within two or three weeks of threshing, has been expended, it does seem advisable to spend a little money for insurance and so protect against loss. We do not believe the farmer justified in carrying his own insurance. The insurance companies can carry it for him much cheaper.

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

POTASH

may be even higher, since rye uses more Potash than wheat. Use from 200 to 400 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 6 to 8 per cent. of potash. If your dealer does not carry potash salts, write us for prices stating amount wanted, and ask for free book on "Fall Fertilizers." It will show you how to save money and increase profits in your fertilizer purchases. **Potash Pays.**

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
42 Broadway, New York
McCormick Block, Chicago Empire Bldg., Atlanta
Whitney Central Bank Bldg., New Orleans
Bank & Trust Bldg., Savannah 25 California St., San Francisco



Inter-State Fair & Stock Show
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday
AUGUST 20-21-22-24-25, 1914
BAND CONCERTS AND OPERA SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 23

THE BIG FAIR OF THE MISSOURI VALLEY
\$40,000 for Premiums and Speed
Wonderful Agriculture and Live Stock Exhibits
5 DAYS—Race Program—5 DAYS
—PAIN'S MAMMOTH SCENIC SPECTACLE—
OPENING PANAMA CANAL EACH EVENING

Band Concerts and Free Acts | A Week of Splendid Attractions
SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST
WALTER W. HEAD, Prest. A. Z. VAN NATTA, Treas. H. L. COOK, Sect.

SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Write today for big free catalog of harness and saddles direct from maker at wholesale prices. We prepay freight charges. **H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Dept. 140 St. Joseph, Mo.**



The Newest DICTIONARY in the WORLD
(JUST OUT)
With a Year's Subscription to Kansas Farmer, only \$1.25.
704 Pages, Revised to Date and Printed in Large Clear Type.

Here is the newest Dictionary in the world—a great 704-page book just off the press in New York City, revised up to date and containing in addition to what you find in an ordinary Dictionary all the new American-English words added to the language in the past year. The foremost authorities from the great seats of learning have been brought together to make this the Standard Authority on Modern Language.

In addition to its being a Dictionary of the English language, it is a Dictionary of commercial and legal terms, a key to correct pronunciation, contains all the principles of grammar, orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, rules of pronunciation and capital letters. An entire section of this book is devoted to synonyms and antonyms. It will help you to write your business letters. As a spelling guide alone you cannot afford to be without it. Such new words as Fylon, Escalator, Osterize, Cavitation, and dozens of others are given in proper order, with pronunciation, derivation and meaning complete. Besides what you would expect to find in an ordinary Dictionary, this Dictionary contains dozens of pages of newest information; a glossary of automobile terms; facts about the earth; legal holidays in the various states; money in circulation in the United States; value of foreign coins in U. S. money; besides many magnificent color-plate maps, valuable in locating places mentioned in daily newspaper dispatches. The page size is 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches. The book is printed on good white paper, in clear type, and bound in flexible rope bristle.

A Year's Subscription and the Dictionary for Only \$1.25.

By a fortunate arrangement with a syndicate of publishers printing thousands of copies of this new book, thereby greatly reducing the cost below all previous prices, KANSAS FARMER is enabled to offer this new 704-page Dictionary FREE and POSTPAID to anyone sending only \$1.25 for one yearly subscription, new or renewal, to KANSAS FARMER and the book. We guarantee that you will be pleased with your book and subscription, or we will gladly refund your money upon return of the book. ACT at once, before the offer is withdrawn. Send all orders to

KANSAS FARMER
625 Jackson Street Topeka, Kansas.



MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

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 40 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Age 21 to 50. Good salary. Write Oament, 44-F St. Louis.

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

RAILWAY MAIL, CLERK-CARRIERS, and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Oament, 44-R, St. Louis.

SHELDON SERUM COMPANY WANTS thrifty shoats 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 Chaswalk 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 a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet 8-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

THOUSANDS OF GOVERNMENT LIFE jobs now open to men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. No layoffs. Summer vacations with full pay. Common education sufficient. Full directions how to get position—free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. J-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.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

MONTANA PUBLIC LANDS AND PROP-erty. Send 50 cents for information, booklets and colored map. Montana Information Bureau, L. Lewistown, Mont.

WANTED—TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

440 ACRES IRRIGATED IDAHO FARM, 60 acres alfalfa, 290 broke, balance sage. Fenced, under ditch. New buildings. Good hog ranch. \$25 per acre. P. O. Box 122, Mackey, Ida.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, 8 MILES from Topeka. Alfalfa pasture with springs, meadow, fruit, 2 acres timber. Write owner for particulars. J. A. Staples, 935 Madison, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALL OF MY FARM LANDS in Lyon and Woodson Counties, Kansas, consisting of 2,208 acres. All well improved and under cultivation. On ten years' time at 5 per cent interest. M. M. Mason. Call Room 11 or 12 over Kress, or phone 1267, Emporia, Kan.

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—AN EXCELLENT 70 ACRES, two miles west of Neal, Greenwood County, Kansas. Forty acres pasture; 30 acres under cultivation; spring. \$18 per acre. \$600 down, 5% on remainder. Address Annie Doering, Utopia, Kansas.

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.

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 Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—IN MANHATTAN, KANSAS, rooming and boarding house, with all modern improvements. Finest location in the city. 32 sleeping rooms, large dining room and kitchen; furnished throughout; handy to college. Fine chance to educate children while making good money. Part cash, balance time or trade. Address Owner, Park Place, Manhattan, Kan.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-tlers; 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 particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 34.

YOU CAN BUY A FARM. \$320 down, \$280 a year, four per cent annual interest, for 160 acres first class land, ready for plow, with buildings, windmill, silo and fences. Small cash payment, low interest—you have most of your money to operate farm. This was Mr. C. W. Post's idea of settling his land in Garza County, which is being carried out by his executors. Farmers there now making money. A fine general farming and stock-raising country, noted for its health. Water pure and plentiful. C. W. Post Home Farms, Post, Texas.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 A., FOUR MILES FROM town in Saline County, for \$7,200. G. Yordy, Brookville, Kan.

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.

120 ACRES WELL IMPROVED FARM, good land, near town in Marshall County, Kansas; one-fourth cash, full time. Eighty acres improved farm and ranch, well watered, part alfalfa land, only half day's run from Lincoln, Neb. \$23 per acre. Write for description. John A. McCormack, University Place, Neb.

RANCH—A SNAP FOR SALE—10,000 acres. Good grass; number of springs; fine valleys; all fenced, no other improvements. Located in the Panhandle of Texas, the home of fine cattle. A very cheap price has been put on this ranch, which will turn it quickly. The cash payment will be \$15,000. No trade considered. Write at once for price and full particulars. J. Walter Day, Plainview, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN calves, both sexes. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS—ONE GOOD bull, seven 2-year-old heifers, two cows; write me at once. Ben Anderson, Rt. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

CARLOAD OF TWO-YEAR-OLD HIGH grade Jersey heifers. Geo. Aid, Gallatin, Mo.

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY marked; 3 to 5 weeks old; 15 sixteenths pure; \$17.50; crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CHOICE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$7.50 per bushel. Samples free. F. J. Bartel, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

SWEET CLOVER SEED; WHITE AND biennial yellow; hulled and unhulled; prices and circular on request. E. E. Barton, Box 3, Falmouth, Ky.

SUDAN GRASS SEED—I HAVE FOR sale, early delivery strictly high grade Sudan grass seed at \$1 per pound. If you are interested, write quick, as the supply this year will be limited. Chas. A. Felker, College Station, Texas.

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.

SHEEP

TWO SHROPSHIRE RAMS, REGIS-tered, one year old. Extra good ones. \$10 each if taken soon. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

HOGS.

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

PATENTS.

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

DOGS.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD BULL PUPS, H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

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

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

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES CHEAP as dirt. R. A. Fullerton, Skiddy, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER, RALLER and Hartz Mountain Canaries. Ginnette & Ginnette, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICE COLLIE PUPPY, \$5.00. Fine Poland China pigs. Exchange male pig for one as good. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES, ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF TAKEN SOON, one 10-bottom Case engine gang plow, nearly new. W. W. Smith & Sons, Clay Center, Kan.

HOME CIRCLE



An easy way to remove fruit stains from table linen is to misten the spot thoroughly with pure glycerine before sending the article to the laundry.

When preparing material for drawn work, wash and dry it before attempting to pull the threads. The work is much easier if this is done.

Willie had been absent from school and when he returned his mother sent the following note: "Dear Teacher: Please excuse Willie's absence. He got wet in the A. M. and took sick in the P. M."

When it is necessary to face a skirt in order to lengthen it, wash the material to be used for the facing before putting it on the skirt. This will do away with the wrinkles that so often come after the lengthened skirt has been laundered.

Everyone who has worn a kimono sleeve has experienced the annoyance of having it tear out. To overcome this difficulty stitch a piece of tape or a selvage of the material on the curve of the underarm seam and sleeve.

Wooden button molds should be boiled before they are covered if they are to be used on a tub dress. If this precaution is not taken they are likely to make an unsightly stain when the dress is laundered.

Pulverized burnt alum is excellent for cleaning gold-lace which has become tarnished. Dip a brush into the alum and go over the lace very thoroughly. If the lace is very badly tarnished it may be necessary to go over it more than once.

When cleaning an article with gasoline the results will be especially satisfactory if a little salt is added to the gasoline, especially if the article has soiled spots on it. Use about a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of gasoline.

Instead of pulling up the entire plant when gathering lettuce, take a sharp knife and cut off the leaves. By doing this way you can have fresh lettuce all summer from one planting. In a short time the stalk will be covered again with fresh leaves.

An excellent contrivance for cleaning off muddy shoes can be made at home with little labor or expense. Get a large sized scrub brush of a coarse variety and fasten it upside down on the porch step or floor, being careful to fasten it securely. This will clean off the shoes quickly, thus saving work, and to the busy housekeeper who has to keep the porches and floors clean it is invaluable as a time saver.

Chicken with Rice and Peppers.

Put a layer of cooked rice in a baking dish, dot with bits of cold left-over chicken and strips of sweet green peppers, cover with rice, and repeat till the dish is full, pouring over the whole at least a cupful of chicken gravy or stock. Sprinkle the top with fine buttered crumbs, and bake thirty minutes.

Woman's Judgment of Woman.

"The domestic unrest of today is due not to changed ideals of womanhood, but to the maladjustment of the mediaeval home to modern conditions," said May Pierce Van Zile, dean of home economics, in addressing the first student assembly of the summer session in the Kansas Agricultural College. Mrs. Van Zile pointed to the study of home economics as a means of bringing the American home into harmony with present day economic and social conditions. The true modern woman, she declared, finds her joy within the four walls of her home.

Destroying Black Crickets.

Reports have come to Professor Dean of Kansas Agricultural College of extensive damage by black crickets to curtains, clothing and fabrics, both in dwelling houses and in dry goods stores. He says a poisoned bran mash will destroy them. The mash is made by mixing one pound of bran and one ounce of Paris green in a pan. Three ounces of syrup and a quarter of an orange, including the peel, are added to one and

a half pints of water. The bran is then wet with this mixture. Small amounts of the damp mash should be put in shallow pans or dishes and placed behind, or under, heavy pieces of furniture or in other places frequented by crickets. The mash should be distributed in the evening.

No Time to Lose.

Aunt Tilly's son had been in the West some time, and she awaited a letter from him with much impatience. As time went on she grew very anxious, an anxiety which her friends appreciated and shared. One day the postman was seen to stop at her home, and Aunt Mahaly, who lived next door, went over that evening to hear the news.

"I tuck notice dat de postman stops at yo' house dis mawnin', Sis' Tilly, an' I confess dat yo' got dat lettah from Rastus dat you's been lookin' fur," she said.

"Yes, hit wuz f'om Rastus," returned Aunt Tilly.

"What did he hab to specify erbout de West?" inquired Aunt Mahaly, with interest.

"Doan' know," replied Aunt Tilly, sadly. "Tit said on de kiver ob de onvelope ter return in five days, an' hit had been fo' days er comin', an' ez hit didn't hab but one day ter git back in, I knowed I'd had ter hurry an' mail it, an' I nebber had time ter read hit."

Apricots in Jelly.

Stew and sweeten the apricots, as you would when preparing them for the table. Soak one-half box (or two tablespoonfuls) granulated gelatine in one-half cup of cold water, for ten minutes. Add one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon-juice, one cup of apricot-juice (strained), and two cups of boiling water. Stir well together until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Then let stand until cool, and the jelly begins to thicken slightly. Wet individual molds in cold water. Fill each about halfway with jelly. Add two or three of the apricots. Then complete filling the molds with the jelly, and set in the ice box to chill. When wanted, remove from the molds, and serve with whipped cream. Any sort of fruit, as preserved peaches, quince, prunes, etc., may be prepared in jelly in the same way. Jellies thus prepared are readily kept in an ice box or other cool place for several days, are always convenient to serve at a moment's notice, and are most palatable.

On Farm Name Registration.

Any Kansas farmer may have the name of his farm registered upon payment of \$1 to the county clerk, and no other farm in the county may then use this name.

A number of other states, says Professor Davis, who teaches farm advertising at Kansas Agricultural College, permit a farm name to be registered for the entire state. This makes the names much more valuable for advertising purposes, and Mr. Davis believes that a law providing for this system would be of great assistance in Kansas.

Farmers may, of course, register with the federal government the trade mark which they use upon their products. Such registration prevents the use of the same mark by any other person in the United States.

Kansas Sixteenth in Motors.

Kansas has more automobiles than Colorado, Oklahoma and Kentucky put together, in spite of Denver, Oklahoma City and Louisville, according to figures compiled by the automobile insurance dealers. A list places Kansas sixteenth in the United States with 34,366 cars. Colorado has only 13,000, Oklahoma only 7,934, and Kentucky 7,210. Kansas has more cars than Connecticut, Washington or Tennessee. Washington, the one of the three having the most, has 24,178 automobiles.

Why Tomatoes Fail to Set.

J. L. Pelham, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, reports that he is receiving a great many inquiries as to why tomatoes this season are not setting fruit. In explaining the probable reasons for this condition he has the following to say:

"The tomato is what we call a perfect

flower. The anthers usually produce an abundance of pollen, but require sunshine and warmth for its best development, in which case it easily reaches the stigma and causes the tomato to form. Occasionally in healthy plants out of doors the stigma receives the pollen as it grows out past the stamens. It more often develops faster than the stamens and so grows beyond it before the pollen matures; in this case the pollen must reach the stigma by means of the wind, the shaking of the plants, or insects.

"Conditions under which tomatoes fail to set are usually these: Cold damp weather, too rich soil producing extreme plant growth, continued rains, and strong winds that check normal development. Where grown in a town garden excessive watering of the soil, or even sprinkling during the middle of the day, may prevent fertilization.

"It very often pays to hand pollinate the tomato by the use of a camel's hair brush, or by a light shaking of the plants to jar off the pollen. This should be done in the sunshine during the middle of the day.

Can a Man Work Too Hard?
Proper use of the head is daily becoming more important in connection with successful farming. The story is told of an extremely hard working farmer who was not meeting with any great success in his farm work. As the result of an accident he was crippled for life, and from that time on his farm became a much more profitable undertaking. The enforced idleness gave him opportunity to think and plan the work of the farm and as a result he began at once to secure more profitable returns.

Paradoxical as it may seem, this man's success might be attributed to this accident which compelled him to use the latent ability he possessed. Hard physical labor had hitherto kept his mental ability submerged. No farmer can afford to keep his most valuable talent wrapped up in a napkin and buried.

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.



6717—Ladies' Waist: This pretty waist is cut with body and sleeves in one piece, if wide material is used there need be no seam in the back, but otherwise a seam must be made. The closing is in surplice effect and there is a handsome roll or standing collar at the neck. The pattern, No. 6717, is cut in sizes 34 to 44-inches bust measure. Medium size requires without seam at back 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch; with seam 2 1/4 yards the same width. **6725—Ladies' Apron:** Made with part of the sleeve in one with each section of the body. The side front closing is convenient. High or low neck and short sleeves may be used. The pattern, No. 6725, is cut in sizes 36 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for apron and cap 6 1/2 yards of 27-inch material with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim. **6731—Ladies' Waist:** Suitable for soft materials such as chiffon, goods to trim. **6732—Ladies' Waist:** Like the dressy blouse. It has a long shoulder yoke to which are attached the front and back, both gathered and very full. The pattern, No. 6731, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. **6447—Ladies' Skirt:** The tier skirt is the very newest of all models. To make it practical it takes the form of three flounces, each one of which is attached to the one above it at the hem. All open in front and the raised or normal waistline can be used. The pattern, No. 6447, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 54-inch material. **6732—Ladies' Three-Gore Skirt:** One of the newer models is here shown, with flat effect in front and back and front closing. The tunic is only slightly circular in cut and is cut away in ornamental outline in front. The waistline is either raised or regular and the belt is in front only. The pattern, No. 6732, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. **6748—Girls' Dress:** A modification of the sailor suit is here shown. It has a blouse with body and sleeves in one and a sailor collar at the neck. It is slipped on over the head. The sleeves may be long or short. The pattern, No. 6748, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. **6745—Child's Dress:** A decided novelty is offered in this dainty frock, which has no opening except at the neck and along the shoulder seams. It is slipped on over the head and has a small pleat at each side seam. The sleeves may be either long or short. The pattern, No. 6745, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

HOW TO SELECT THE RIGHT SCHOOL

It is advisable to write to several of the schools which you think will meet your requirements and compare the advantages which each offers. All schools will gladly furnish catalogs and full particulars.

Should you desire our assistance in selecting a suitable school, we are prepared to give information and offer suggestions, and see to it that all available printed matter reaches you by return mail. Address

Educational Department, Kansas Farmer

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

K. W. stands B. for C.

Kansas Wesleyan Business College

The Largest and Best College in the West
A Successful School and Successful Methods. Character Building and Business Training. A Good Position for Every Graduate. Moderate Tuition—Clean City—Expert Faculty. Free Winter Chautauqua, Lectures, Stereopticon. Stenotypy, the Machine Way of Shorthand. Illustrated College Paper Free. L. L. TUCKER, President, Salina, Kansas.

Practical Education

Young men and women who wish to succeed in any line of endeavor in these days should possess a good business education. This school offers superior advantages. Tuition reasonable. Work for board. Write for free catalog. Address

Nebraska School of Business
110 South 14th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY

A good College in a clean town where influences are the best, expenses reasonable, social atmosphere wholesome. Do you value these things? New gymnasium will be ready for the fall. For information address

S. E. PRICE, Pres., Ottawa, Kan.
—OTTAWA—
Business College
OTTAWA, KANS.

GROCERY BILLS CUT ONE THIRD

A Big Town Market where you can save on fresh, wholesome, pure foods. Lay in a supply now from our immense 5-ACRE Grocery Store. We deliver to your home. Hundreds of bargains. Money back on any purchase not entirely satisfactory. Thousands buying. Write now for our big cost-cutting Grocery List No. J8-15

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. New York Chicago Kansas City

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

DAISY FLY KILLER



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

Classified Ads Continued HONEY.

HONEY FOR SALE—GUARANTEED strictly pure extracted honey for sale in 60-pound cans. The Arkansas Valley Apriaries, Cheek & Wallinger, Props., Las Animas, Colo.

THE STRAY LIST

COUNTY CLERK, HAMILTON COUNTY, Kansas. Taken Up—On the 8th day of June, 1914, by A. Perkins, one colt, 4 feet 6 inches, bay, 2 years old, bald face, white forefoot left side, also white hind foot same side; wire cut left forearm. No brands.

LEE OLDHAM, COUNTY CLERK, WICHITA County. Taken Up—By J. M. Pritchford, Leoti, Kan., on April 20, 1914, one mule, male, 15 1/2 hands, dark brown, 6 years old. Harness marks. Appraised value, \$150.

Start Your Business Training Now
Gem City Business College
Quincy, Ill.
Established 1870
America's Greatest Commercial College
Take a business course or train for civil service, a secretaryship or for commercial teaching. Write for year book. Good positions waiting.
D. L. MUSSELMAN, Pres. Quincy, Ill.
Lock Box 24

COMMERCIAL Spalding's COLLEGE

10th & Oak Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.
49th Year. \$100,000 College Building has 15 Rooms, including Auditorium and Free Gymnasium. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, TELEGRAPHY AND ENGLISH. DAY & NIGHT SCHOOLS. Write to-day for FREE Catalogue "C"

WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA

College, Law, Music and Art Departments. Large campus, eleven buildings, complete libraries, college home for young women. Special advantages for law students. Catalogue on request.

THE MEXICAN WAR

Is of vital interest to every public spirited citizen in the United States. Our newest book tells the complete story of intervention and invasion of Mexico and mediation negotiations at Niagara Falls. Cloth, 352 pages, handsomely illustrated. To know all about the Mexican situation you want this book. Sent parcels post, \$1.00.

TRI-BAKERS CO., Dept. 22, 1936 So. Spaulding, Chicago, Ill.

To reach the well to do farmers of Kansas and surrounding territory with a heart-to-heart business talk, use our Classified Columns. Ready buyers at a Low Cost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOME CANNING PLANT. 250 or to 1,000 cans per day. Trucker's friend. Sell cheap. Write quick. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kansas.

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

LADIES EARN \$6-\$9 WEEKLY AT HOME making plain aprons; only band and hem; full size sample apron sent free on receipt of 25c silver. "Aprons," Box 565, Norman, Okla.

TOURING CAR FOR SALE—FIVE-PASSENGER Haynes. Has top, windshield, speedometer complete and in good condition; Presto head lights, with combination electric and oil tail and side lights; two extra demountable rims and one extra tire; two new non-skid tires on rear. Cost \$2,100 and will sell at a reasonable price for cash. Driven 9,000 miles and always looked after by owner. Can be seen by appointment. Address C. J. S., Station A, Box 60, Kansas City, Mo.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND

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

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

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

FINE FARM 240 ACRES, fine improvements, 1/4 mile south Sedan; 120 acres pasture, 120 acres farm land with about 65 acres in alfalfa; mtg. \$4,200, 2 years 6 1/2%. **S. PARK & SON, Sedan, Kansas.**

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

BUTLER CO., KAN., SNAP—80 ACRES—All second bottom alfalfa land; well improved and fenced, 4 1/2 mi. to town; only \$60 an acre. Write for full description of this and other snaps. **THOMPSON & AKEMAN, Whitewater, Kan.**

THREE-FOURTHS SECTION—Must be sold in 30 days to settle estate. Immediate possession. Ten-room residence, large barn, granary; 300 in cultivation, 160 pasture, not one acre bad land. All smooth. **Thos. Darcy, The Land Man, Offerle, Kan.**

FOR SALE. 270 acres, two miles from station, 18 miles from Emporia; well improved; excellent water; \$40 per acre. List describing farms and ranches mailed on application. **G. W. HURLEY, Emporia, Kansas.**

NORTH Central Kansas; 320 acres, 2 miles Natoma; unimproved; 50 acres in cult., all of which is good alfalfa land; balance rough but good grass; will make dandy stock farm; well located; price, \$6,000; terms. **J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.**

SPECIAL SNAP. Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address, **THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.**

BREWSTER SHIPPED 220,000 bu. of 1912 wheat; 110,000 of 1913, and will ship 350,000 of 1914. Over \$17,000 worth of 1913 cream, and will ship \$30,000 worth in 1914. LISTEN!

We have two 640-acre farms close in; 960-acre farm 10 mi. out. In fact, all sizes of farms and distances from this prosperous town, for sale.

CHEAP BEFORE BIG CROP brings prices up. Get prices and description from **E. W. ALBRIGHT, Brewster, Kan.**

WISCONSIN

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

Ideal Combination Wheat And Stock Ranch

480 acres, 225 in cultivation; good wheat land; 9 miles to county seat; good road; on main route; good shade; running creek fed by springs; never goes dry; good grass; could farm more. Price, \$10 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 & BEAUCHER, The Comanche Land Men, Coldwater, Kan.**

ARKANSAS

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

WRITE FOR LIST

Good farms and pastures, located where soil is productive and rainfall ample. Improved farms, \$20 to \$30 per acre. **SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.**

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 accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars. **STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.**

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—Write for descriptive price list of corn, wheat, clover and bluegrass farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory. 100 improved farms described and priced in Callaway County, the home of the big bluegrass pasture and the banner mule county of the world. **HAMILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 5, Fulton, Mo.**

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

NOTICE. If you have property to exchange or sell, it will pay you to write for particulars of our systematic services and guarantee. Describe property in first letter. **REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING AGENCY, Dept. 6, Riverton, Neb.**

80 A. near Chanute, 3 1/2 mi. to market; 5 1/2 a. cult., bal. pasture and lots; 4-r. dwelling, barn, granary, cellar, cistern, plenty fruit, 1 1/2 mi. school; one-third crop goes. Price, \$3,000; easy terms. Half can run at 5 1/2%. Write **J. L. TAYLOR, Chanute, Kansas.**

FARM BARGAIN

Choice 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles good town, Southern Kansas. 100 a. cultiv., 25 a. mow, 25 a. pasture; creek and timber. For sale at \$5,500; \$2,000 cash, balance long time, low rate. Write owner. **G. N. UPHAM, Coffeyville, Kansas.**

160 ACRES 1 1/2 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.**

WIDOW MUST SELL. Sudden death of husband causes sacrifice of well improved 80, handy to school and town. \$3,000 on easy terms. Write for description and list of bargains in the county, Labette, that has led Kansas for two years in oats production. **D. H. WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

PAINT

30 A GAL.

Paint for every purpose—and the very best paint made—paint that saves you money. Guaranteed by a house that makes its guarantees good. Our big paint book tells you all about it—shows actual colors, gives valuable paint information. Lists brushes, tools, etc. Don't paint a thing until you get this book. It's FREE. Ask for Book KS-15.

BIG FREE BOOK

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY
New York Chicago Kansas City

White Plymouth Rocks

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

THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

PURE BRED POULTRY

BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY breed. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. **Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, 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.**

R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM Ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. **Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, 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.**

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. Gillis, Clay Center, Kan.**

FAWN AND WHITE, ALSO PURE White Indian Runners, Pekin Ducks, White Guineas, Geese, Chickens. Stock only. **Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.**

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 475, Boulder, Colo.**

Kansas Hogs to Texas. We are just in receipt of a letter from **J. W. Longstreth**, who is with the Texas Land and Development Company, of Plainview, Texas, in which he says: "I finally secured a light car of Durocs from Buskirk & Newton from Newton, Kan., and got them here in fairly good shape. The hogs I bought were a fine lot, healthy and in good condition. They were held here in the cars for 24 hours before permission could be secured to unload. Texas sorely needs just such stock as this, but we certainly had an unreasonable amount of trouble in getting the railroad company to accept and deliver this shipment. I wish to thank you for the assistance given in securing these hogs." **Mr. Longstreth** had been placed in touch with a number of Kansas breeders as a result of a telegram received from him. The sale made by Buskirk & Newton was due to this service.

Probably few people realize that the Federal Government pays out annually \$3,000,000 for the inspection of meat and meat products. Inspection is maintained in 900 packing houses and other points in 250 cities in this country. About 2,400 men are employed in this work. Just recently a two-day conference was held in Kansas City at which 150 delegates were present.

POULTRY



Now that the laying season is over, the hens are commencing to molt and are therefore in an abnormal condition. They need good attention and the best of feed during this period.

Some of the causes of roup are sudden and extreme changes in temperature, damp houses and drafts. Sick fowls must be attended to at once, for roup is a disease that is much easier prevented than cured.

After the fowls begin to molt, they should be given ground bone once every day, and a meal of meat at least three times a week, as a growing of the new feathers is a severe task on the fowls and they need the right materials to manufacture them. If the hens are well cared for while molting they will begin to lay before winter.

An order for eggs for hatching purposes in the middle of July reminds us to warn our readers against late hatching. Writers on poultry matters often advise people to hatch chicks after this date, claiming that if they give them the proper care they will grow into nice fries by fall, but after years of observation we have found fall fries to be very scarce articles. What causes the failure of late hatched chicks is not hard to find. They come in the hottest months of the year when lice are rampant and the weather debilitating. During July and August the chicks sometimes do not grow at all, but seek the shade and simply exist, and they gradually dwindle away one by one till the last one is left alone. But more than the hot weather and lice, we attribute the failure of raising the chicks to the lack of stamina in the parents of the chicks when the eggs were laid. We know that it is in the spring of the year that the cocks and hens are most vigorous, and that the first clutches of eggs prove the most fertile and produce the hardiest chicks. How then can we expect the parent birds to maintain the same vigor and vitality all through the summer when their strength has been gradually waning from month to month with their excessive labors? Yes, lack of stamina is probably accountable for most of the losses in late hatched chicks.

The up-to-date fancier these days examines his growing flock of chicks very carefully, so that by selection and elimination he may keep that which is best and discard that which is poorest from his flock. He must know what he is about, however, or he is apt at times to transfer to the frying pan what might become one of his best fowls. For instance, he sees a chick with gray eyes, and that is a thing that no Rock or Wyandotte breeder likes to see, and he proceeds to discard him from the flock. But we have found that the color of eyes in chicks changes with age, and that a gray eye may become a clear, bright bay in a few weeks' time. We have also noticed that a chick with a flattened or lopped-over comb will very often change into a straight-combed fowl in a few months' time. So that it is not always safe to discard seemingly unpromising youngsters until they have had a fair chance to show what is in

them. We have also noticed that the eyes of old fowls will change in color according to the state of their health. For instance, during a molt or a period of indigestion, we have noticed a hen's eyes to be dull and gray, and on regaining her health to be clear bright bay again. So don't discard that unpromising cockerel because he is awkward and ungainly just now, for he may develop into the best bird you have, surpass the most promising ones you have at present, and become next spring the "cock of the walk."

Ducks Cannot Walk. Can you please tell me what causes my Indian Runner ducks to become so affected that they cannot walk? Those affected are beginning to feather. I feed bran and shorts mash twice a day. They go where they please and have fresh water, grit, and plenty of shade. Some of those affected die and others get over it for a while. When it is hot and they are running, the weak ones fall behind and cannot walk for a few minutes. Can you give a remedy?—**MISS ELVA PRATHER, Randall, Kan.**

Ducks, as a rule, are very free from disease, but are subject to rheumatism if forced to lie in damp quarters. Their sleeping place should be perfectly dry, with plenty of clean straw or hay for them to lay on. In regard to feed, the bran and shorts that you give them is not a sufficient variety. Ducks should have some animal food in the shape of beef scraps or bone meal. Maybe a lack of meat causes the leg weakness.

Artificial Fertilization. We have been making some experiments along the line of artificial fertilization and have some living chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens which have never been allowed to run or come in contact with, or be treaded by a male bird. From what experiments we have made, I believe we can collect the semen from the champion Barred Plymouth Rock male bird at New York, Madison Square Garden Show, carry it to Missouri and then fertilize eggs from the champion pullet at the Missouri State Show if that pullet is in laying condition. Artificial fertilization of eggs may never be practical, but we learn other things as a result of work of this kind. We have been surprised to learn the length of time the male germs will live out of the body of either the male or female. We have allowed the semen to become perfectly dry, and then after two hours or more moisten it and find hundreds of them still living and moving over the field under the microscope. Our experience has led us to believe that about 5 per cent of the males used for breeding purposes are practically sterile; that is, their germs are so weak that they do not fertilize, or else the semen is lacking in male germs. We have living chicks hatched from eggs artificially fertilized, artificially hatched and artificially brooded. Some interesting facts are being developed with reference to this work and mention will be made of them in later reports.—**Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.**

Attention is called to the card of James Clemmens of Kansasville, Wis. He is offering Dutch Belted bull calves of best dairy breeding. Write him for prices and descriptions, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Maxims For Wheat Growers

By L. E. CALL, K. S. A. C.

- Plow early for large wheat yield.
- Early listing is better than late plowing.
- Double listing is better than single listing.
- Early disking followed by medium early plowing is good farm practice.
- Deep early plowing is advisable.
- Summer fallow is the safest practice in Western Kansas.
- Summer fallow accomplishes for the Western Kansas farmer what early fall plowing accomplishes for the Eastern Kansas farmer.
- Rotate wheat with other crops.
- Continuous wheat growing eventually spells disaster.
- Plant only pure, clean seed.
- Use barnyard manure or straw spread lightly as a top dressing on wheat—it pays everywhere in Kansas.

View of Things West (Continued from Page Five.)

Kansas since harvest can appreciate the magnitude of this year's wheat crop. That Kansas will this year produce 125 million bushels of wheat or more, conveys little understanding to those who have not seen the wheat fields of the western half of the state.

"Get Zaun, He Knows How." In this issue Col. Frank J. Zaun, of Independence, Mo., starts a card. Colonel Zaun is well known among the breeders, having conducted sales all over the corn belt for some of America's best breeders.

Attention is called to the card of George F. Derby of Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Derby has an offering of choice high-grade Holstein heifers that will interest anyone wanting strictly high-class Holsteins.

The sale of Jersey cattle announced by Mr. F. J. Scherman of Topeka, Kan., for July 28, has been postponed. Mr. Scherman owns a very select herd of Jerseys headed by a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad out of a line-bred Sophie Tormentor dam.

Attention is called to the card of G. A. Walker, of Bogard, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's best herds of O. I. C. hogs. His herd is headed by Senator 38164, a litter mate to Ben 2d 41344 O. I. C., also 3181 N. O. I. C. Don Ben 2d won as follows at Kansas State Fair, Topeka: First on boar 12 months and under 18; champion boar one year and over; grand champion boar any age.

Attention is called to the card of Dr. J. H. Lomax, of Station D, South St. Joseph, Mo. Doctor Lomax owns one of the best Jersey herds in the West. His herd is headed by Brighton Lad, the great son of Stockwell's Fern Lad. Brighton Lad is one of the great Jersey sires now in service.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, of St. Joseph, Mo., claims November 10 as the date of his annual fall sale of big-type Poland Chinas. Doctor Lomax owns one of the good big-type Poland herds and his offering of this year will consist of 45 head, the top of his large number of spring pigs.

P. M. Anderson's Big-Type Polands. P. M. Anderson, of Lathrop, Mo., owner of the famous Clinton herd of big-type Poland Chinas, claims October 22 as the date of his annual fall sale.

W. T. Hutchison's Duroc Sale. Last week the writer called on W. T. Hutchison, living near Cleveland, Mo. Mr. Hutchison has 50 head of the best fall yearling gilts he has ever seen this year on one farm.

Louis Koenig, of Solomon, Kan., is offering for sale a six-year-old jack. He is well marked good size and a good foal getter, having three crops of colts to show.

R. A. Gilliland, proprietor of the Jersey Farm, Mayetta, Kan., makes a change in his ad in this issue. He writes us that this bunch of young bulls he is offering are the finest he has ever raised.

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, \$235 for the three.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS One red, 30 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, of Rose, Kan., report that they have sold nine head of bulls during the past few months. These are the last of the Lord Mayor 3d bulls. Six went to Shorthorn breeders, namely: Hall Bros., Carlysle, Kan.; C. K. Kaufman, Liberty, Kan.; W. H. Wills, Lyons, Kan.; R. A. Drummond, Colony, Kan.; J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.; and George S. App, Adrian, Mo.

Breeders, Beware! In July 4 issue of Kansas Farmer, reference was made to a "crook" that had been working hog breeders in Missouri. It has just been called to our attention that a man who registered as J. F. Steele, Garnett, Kan., called up P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan., and made inquiries regarding Poland China gilts.

Interstate Fair, St. Joseph, Mo. In this issue you will find an announcement of the annual Interstate Fair which is to be held at St. Joseph, Mo. The fair comes earlier this year, and it precedes the Iowa State Fair which is a big advantage.

Book on Orcharding. "Productive Orcharding" is the title of the fourth book in Lippincott's Series of Farm Manuals. Horticulturalists of experience who have studied the portions of Kansas adapted to orcharding have stated that the great possibilities in this line are not appreciated.

Prof. F. C. Sears, the author of this text, graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College and has since had the widest of experience in orchard work. In this text he has carefully sifted out and discarded orchard methods which will not work, and preserved only those of known and tried value.

This book is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia and sells for \$1.50 net. It is without doubt the best book on the subject of orcharding that is on the market today.

SHORTHORN CATTLE



TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS Two good young bulls; one 18 months, the other 13 months old; both red; wish to dispose of them soon. Prices reduced to \$90 and \$80.

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.

RED POLLED CATTLE A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

RED POLLED CATTLE For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES. Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE. Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale.

ATTRACTION PRICES. Some extra nice gilts bred for August litters and a few choice 200-pound boars; also one tried sow bred for June.

Registered Hampshire Hogs for Sale. Tried sows and gilts of very best breeding and individuality, bred for fall farrow. Prices right.

BRED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

DUROC JERSEYS TATARRAX HERD DUROCS Buy one of our spring boars now and get him used to your herd. Some choice individuals by Tattarrax, G. M.'s Tat. Col., and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd.

Duroc Jerseys May pigs, both sexes \$10.00 Bred gilts, 25.00 Tried sows reasonable.

Boars---Good Boars---Durocs Of September and October farrow last. Open gilts; bred sows; spring pigs either sex; most popular blood lines.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD. Fall boars and gilts; immunized, double treatment; best of breeding; good individuality; spring pigs, both sex. Write for prices.

FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS. Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col., out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale.

Crystal Springs Duroc Jerseys. The Big Prolific Kind. Boars by Bull Moose Col. by King the Col. From big, well bred sows. Write for descriptions and prices.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS. Twenty spring boars, tops of river crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.

Good Enough Again King 35203, the sensational grand champion of Kansas State Fair, 1913, heads our great herd. Forty sows and gilts for sale.

THE MEN WITH THE GUN* ANTEE. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. Weaning Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's, Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

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. Aug. 20—W. T. Hutchison, Cleveland, Mo. Oct. 27—Moses & Fitzwater, Goffs, Kan.

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

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

Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo. Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Oct. 21—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 28—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Nov. 2—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. Nov. 4—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan. Nov. 10—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo. Sale at Leona, Kan. Nov. 14—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan. Nov. 12—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo. Feb. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan. Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

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

Jewell Bros., the Shorthorn breeders of Humboldt, Kan., write us as follows: "We are all sold out of stock at present. We are well pleased with the results we have secured through our advertising in Kansas Farmer and will use more space when needed."

We are starting a card in this issue for H. R. Pardee, of Marion, Kan. Mr. Pardee has a nice little herd of Durocs and is offering the spring pigs at very reasonable prices. He is also offering some bred sows and gilts. Look up his card in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

Bruce Saunders President

Devere Rafter Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

POLLED DURHAMS.

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

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 O. I. C. swine of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons**, Denison, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES

It is a big saving for you to buy at this time of year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition showing size like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joe. **FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.**

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale. Sires from 3 to 8 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.

Black REGISTERED Jack

For Sale. 15% hands high, six years old, a good breeder. Also Duroc Jersey hogs. **LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, 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

Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex. **H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadeland 863260, 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.**

HEREFORDS.

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

Butter Production—Milk Capacity. Bred in young Jersey bulls I am offering for sale. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Send for pedigrees and descriptions. Visitors welcome. **R. A. Gilliland, Route 1, Mayetta, Kansas.**

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.**

Spring Hill Dairy Farm Bull Calves by sons of Gamboe Oxford Princess, 2 lbs. 6 3/4 oz. butter; Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females. **J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, 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 Shortorns, 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.**

HORSES AND MULES.

It is a big saving for you to buy at this time of year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition showing size like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joe. **FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.**

POLAND CHINAS

Moore & Son's Polands Choice male pigs by "Choice Goods," a splendid big-type boar of the great Tecumseh family, conceded one of the greatest boars living and out of large, prolific sows of best big-type breeding. Pigs shipped at 12 weeks old at \$15 each for a short time. Will breed a few select sows to this great sire, very reasonably. **F. E. MOORE, Gardner, Kansas.**

Pioneer Herd Big-Type Poland Chinas.

Choice lot of sows and gilts for sale, bred for summer and fall litters to the three times grand champion boar, Smuggler S58913, A173869, and Logan Price. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trios. Prices reasonable. **OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas.**

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.

My spring pigs are ready to ship. Now is the time to buy dandy boars, \$20; the best, \$25; sow pigs, \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few boars ready for service. Write me your wants before you buy elsewhere. Also Jersey bulls and bred helters for sale. **THE ENVIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (30 miles south of St. Louis.)**

WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD

Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices. **O. B. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.**

A ORANGE AGAIN

Heads our Poland Chinas. Choice big fall boars for sale, also 50 spring pigs. **HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE.

Five fall boars, spring pigs, both sexes. Prices reasonable. **R. L. MOUNT, Polo, Missouri.**

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS. Registered bull calves and heifers for sale. **R. C. KRUEGER, Burlington, Kan.**

An Auctioneer With Experience. With this issue Col. R. L. Harriman, of Bunceton, Mo., renews his business card in Kansas Farmer. Colonel Harriman is an able salesman and a man with experience. He holds the record on Jack and Janet sales and he has made many of the Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hog sales in the past few years. He is a breeder of both Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and is posted on values. The Colonel has a few good dates not spoken for and if you contemplate holding a fall or winter sale it might pay you to consult him. His business card appears regularly in Kansas Farmer and his address is Bunceton, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

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

If your cows produce only about 4,000 pounds of milk per year and 160 pounds of fat they are practically worthless; 350 pounds of fat per cow per year should be your minimum requirement.

No matter how poor your present herd is, you can easily raise it to this standard in a few years by the intelligent use of a well-selected pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull.

Send for **FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.** **Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.**

M. E. MOORE & CO.

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. **GEORGE F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kansas.**

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.**

CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Jewel Paul Butter Boy, Reg. No. 94245. Five choice registered bulls, ages 4 to 9 months, from large richly bred cows with strong A. R. O. backing. Nicely marked. Splendid dairy type. Reasonable prices. **L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

High-grade cows and springing heifers, also registered bulls ready to use. Exceptionally good breeding. Write **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 GIBROD, Towanda, Kansas.**

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.

Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 25 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.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE.

DUTCH BELTED BULL CALVES. Best Dairy Breeding. **JAMES CLEMMENS, Kansasville, Wis.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

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. **R. W. GAGE, Mount Ida, Kansas.**

WALKER'S O. I. C. HOGS.

Write for prices. **G. A. WALKER, Bogard, Missouri.**

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.**

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

We are long on bulls, so are offering young bulls from our very best cows; some ready for light service; way under value; sired by Vesta's Knight, a son of Gamboe Knight; Golden Love's Son, a son of Sultans's Jersey Lad; G. Melis and King, grandsons of Noble of Oaklands and Eminent's Raleigh.

\$50 AND UP

A few bred cows for sale; crated, registered and transferred.

GLENWELL'S FARM, Grandview, Mo.

Bank's Farm Jerseys

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of **CHAMPION FLYING FOX**, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.**

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty. Dams American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality. **D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.**

LOMAX JERSEY FARM

Herd headed by Brighton Lad, the great son of Stockwell's Fern Lad. High-class young bulls for sale. They have the breeding and quality and are priced right. **DR. J. H. LOMAX, Sta. D, St. Joseph, Mo.**

TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES.

Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices. **D. A. KEAMER, Washington, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Five bulls, from two to eighteen months; solid light fawn, close up to Forfarshire and Blue Belle's Boy, half brother to Noble of Oaklands, the \$15,000 bull. Few young cows.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.

February bull calf for sale; sire, Sultan of Comfortholme; dam, imported Sultan's Peri; fawn color; solid except white tongue and switch. Price, \$50. **E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.**

ALPHA DEL FARM JERSEYS.

Headed by grandson of Golden Fern's Lad out of line-bred Sophie Tormentor dam. Stock for sale at close prices. **F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.**

REGISTERED JERSEYS.

Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right. **MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited. **D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas**

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Hero, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. **C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.**

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

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

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

L. R. HAMILTON

Clarksdale, Mo. **LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.** GOOD REFERENCES.

LAFE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Wellington - Kansas.

FRANK J. ZAUN

Fine Stock Auctioneer. Independence, Mo. "Get Zaun, He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer. Write for dates, terms, etc. Address, Bunceton, Missouri.

COL. FLOYD CONDRAY

Stockdale, Kansas. Guarantees his work.

Col. C. A. HAWK

Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kansas.

John W. Miner

Live stock auctioneer. Give me a trial. Reserve, Kansas.

J. A. MORINE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty. Box 155. Lindsborg, Kansas.

Col. C. M. Scott

Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Hiawatha, Kansas.

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