

K. S. A. C. LIBRARY

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM AND HOME



Volume 48, Number 39.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910

Established 1863. \$1 a Year.



DRAWN FOR KANSAS FARMER
BY ALBERT T. REID

Albert T. Reid

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

MOVABLE SCHOOLS.

"Movable schools" are now being offered by the Kansas Agricultural College in cookery and sewing, dairying and orcharding. For the schools in cookery there must be a membership of at least 26 girls or women, none under 15 years of age. Schools in dairying and orcharding may be organized for a smaller number, probably 20. The plan for the movable schools for the young women is to require a membership of from 24 to 40, each person paying to the local committee a fee of \$1 for meeting the local expenses, including the materials for the class, rent for hall, and entertainment for the two teachers sent by the college. There will be five lessons in cookery and five lessons in sewing, the work beginning Monday noon and closing on Saturday noon.

Movable schools in dairying and orcharding are being offered also and communities desiring to organize classes in either of these subjects should take up the matter at once. In these two subjects classes need not be over 20 but they can be made larger. In the class in dairying instruction will be given in the use of the Babcock test, cream separator, churn, and other dairy apparatus, and drills will be given in judging dairy cows and in judging cream and butter.

Movable schools in orcharding will be given also for classes of 20 or more and this will include lectures with field demonstrations in the matter of selecting site for orchard, methods of planting trees, lectures on cultivation of orchards, practical demonstrations in pruning and trimming and in spraying.

ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Many, very many of our readers are amateur photographers and many of them send their prints to this office for use in KANSAS FARMER. Such photographs, when they represent interesting farm scenes, are always acceptable if they are of such quality that they can be made into halftones. Unfortunately the engraver is a sort of Czar whose will must be obeyed and he demands that pictures for his use shall have plenty of detail, an abundance of contrast and be printed on glossy paper. Now we do not care whether you write articles for KANSAS FARMER on both sides of the paper or not. We do not mind if every word is not spelled correctly. We are glad to get your articles if you have really got something to say. With photographs it is different. We are at the mercy of our engraving department and, while we can nearly always get some kind of a cut from the photographs received, it is much more satisfactory to all parties if the photographs are made on solio or other glossy paper and printed dark enough to show all details. Send us some of this kind.

In a certain district of Maryland which covers several hundred square miles the farmers have a free traveling library. The driver has his wagon so arranged that he can carry a large number of books and his territory covers 16 rural delivery routes. As he is expected to advise with his patrons as to what books they may desire his trips are long ones and he sometimes spends two or three days on one route. Each reading member of a family is allowed two books and they are permitted to exchange with their neighbors pending the return of the library wagon which sometimes takes two months to make the entire trip. The traveling library is owned and operated by the city library.

When Wall Street takes snuff the country does not sneeze as it once did. Complaint is made by those in high finance that the farmers are buying automobiles to such an extent that another panic may not be far off because of so much money being tied up in them. It does seem strange that it did not occur to the farmer that the investment of his money in so useful a machine as an automobile in the manufacture of which thousands of workmen make their living is likely to bring on a panic while the investment of the same money in Wall Street would promote prosperity. The thimbliggers of "the Street" have another guess coming.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the Kansas Farmer Company.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.
Edited by T. A. BORMAN and I. D. GRAHAM.
CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.
Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

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

ADVERTISING RATES—25 cents per agate line. 14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday noon.

PUBLISHERS' GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS—KANSAS FARMER aims to publish advertisements of reliable persons and firms only, and we will make good to any paid-up subscriber any loss he may suffer through fraudulent dealing on the part of any of our advertisers, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction, and it is shown that the subscriber, in writing to the advertiser, plainly stated, "I read your advertisement in KANSAS FARMER." We do not, however, undertake to settle, or be responsible for, the debts of bankrupts, or for petty or trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, although we extend our good offices to that end.

PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER cannot be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A GOVERNOR ON CONSERVATION.

One of the great questions that was brought before the National Conservation Congress held in St. Paul last week, was that of determining whether the natural resources of the country should be conserved through the National government or through the individual states. The trend of public opinion is strongly in favor of such conservation. Many men, however, believe that each state should have the privilege of conserving its own resources. Governor Brady of Idaho, who is a strong advocate of state rights in this matter, recently stated that three years ago the Federal Government had taken possession of 30,000,000 acres of forest land in his state, which was easily worth \$300,000,000. Last year, the general government took their coal lands, grazing lands and phosphate beds, and within the last two months have taken every water power tract on the state. The Governor states his case as follows: "We can not cut a tree to build a house, use a pound of coal to make a fire, dig an ounce of mineral from the earth or turn a single water wheel for electrical current to light our homes without humbly beseeching the Federal Government for the right to use the state's own resources. We want the right to administer our own natural resources for the benefit of our own people, as other states have done." However, the Congress decided against him.

The renting of land on short term leases for the purpose of growing grain for market, is one of the surest means of reducing the productive power of the soil. On the other hand, the stocking of leased farms with domestic animals who have access to well managed pastures and rational systems of crop rotation is the surest way of developing profitable systems of permanent agriculture. Land owners are careless in such matters. They should take steps to improve the present methods of leasing land by giving longer leases and seeing that their farms are well stocked with domestic animals and a thorough system of crop rotation is practiced. This gives the renter an opportunity to reap the reward of intelligent management and puts dollars in the pockets of the owner.

In one respect, at least, Minnesota has set a pattern which all other states could have profitably followed. Instead of selling off her rich mineral and school lands, as fast as a market developed, she has leased these lands and now has a reserve fund in her treasury so large that the state authorities are contemplating the reduction of all taxes by 50 per cent next year. This is practical conservation of natural resources. If Kansas had retained the ownership of her school and salt lands, and had leased them, she might have had a permanent source of income from an investment presented to her by the general Government.

KANSAS LEADS IN EXTENSION.

Agricultural colleges are among the most valuable of all educational institutions. They teach the whole man instead of his memory only as did the older institutions. They exist for three specific purposes: The teaching of known facts in the arts and sciences, which is the work of the college proper; the discovery of the unknown, which is the special work of the experiment station; and the application of discovered knowledge to the needs of daily farm life, which is the work of the extension department.

It has been well said that an education cannot be obtained in a week at a farmers' institute, a course of absent treatment in a correspondence school nor by placing a nickle in the slot at a chautauqua. It can only come by work on the part of the individual who has an opportunity. It is the province of the extension department to furnish this opportunity to all who cannot attend college.

In doing this extension work the Kansas college is easily a leader among her sister states. Not only has this institution a full complement of experts in the field at all times but it is conducting a series of some 200 farmers' institutes each year and has inaugurated and carried on cooperative experiments on the county farms of no less than 16 counties during the present season.

Like the poor, the weeds are always with us, and there is no time of year when active work or active thought can not be devoted to their destruction. Even at this season it is profitable to plow land which has been cropped, so as to turn the weed seeds and give them an opportunity to sprout and grow before the end of the season in order that frosts may kill them. Those that are not killed by frosts in this way may be plowed under again later in the season and the field left clean for spring. Seeds that can be forced to germinate at this season may be more easily killed now than when they are growing in the crops next year.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell is another Kansas boy who has made good. Kansas born, and educated at her Agricultural College, Professor Cottrell became professor of agriculture in his alma mater and later in the Colorado Agricultural College. He now has the honor of having been made the first Industrial Commissioner of the great Rock Island railroad system. With his characteristic activity he is arranging for a series of educational trains which shall traverse the Rock Island territory and give instruction to farmers and breeders. This instruction will be furnished by experts in their several lines, who will assist Professor Cottrell, and it is understood that heavy drafts have been made upon the Experiment Station.

SKILLED FARM HELP.

In all branches of agricultural, horticultural, live stock, dairy and poultry industry there is and has been for years a great shortage of skilled labor. This field of work is the greatest in the world and the time has never been when the demand for its products was so heavy. This demand will continue and increase. The young men who attend the agricultural colleges and prepare themselves as skilled workers do not remain as hired men for any length of time because their abilities are such that they can operate farms for themselves. Other men who have gained their experience by years of labor are likely to have saved enough to also make a start. Those who have not been forehanded may still be available, but their number is far too small. The large number of specially trained men who come from our agricultural colleges is infinitesimally small when compared with the demand for their services. There has always been a cry that land is becoming scarce in this country, and that our food supplies are sure to run short. This has been emphasized of late by the increased cost of living and by the decreased amount of export of agricultural and live stock products from this country. The real facts are that there is now ten times as much land as can be worked to the greatest advantage by the present number of farmers. We have hardly begun to touch the capacity of our soil. We have farmed by the mile instead of by the acre, we have skimmed off the cream of its virgin richness, but its real capacity for production has never been seriously tested in any section of this Union of which we have knowledge. We are only beginning to learn how to grow things and how to do it economically. The insistent demand of the consumer, who increases in numbers more rapidly than does the producer, will compel better methods of farming, just as the automobile has compelled better methods of road building.

Intensive farming is simply getting the most possible out of an acre of land, with the least possible expenditure of money. There is a system or lack of it, in common use in many states, in which the effort is made to get the most out of an acre of land with the least possible expenditure of labor, time or care. This is not intensive farming. It is the most expensive kind of farming. It is mining the land instead of cultivating it. To illustrate: The average United States potato grower produces 88 bushels per acre. If he succeeds in raising 300 bushels, he is a potato king; yet, in crowded England 1,000 bushels per acre is a common yield, while in Belgium, with a population of over 500 to the square mile over the whole country, 1,600 bushels of potatoes to the acre is not uncommon. What is accomplished in the old country can be attained here. It means putting brains into the business.

Colorado has a law for the working of her penitentiary convicts upon the public highways of any county or the streets and alleys of any city which will bear the expense of policing them during the period of such service. In order to make this law really effective and beneficial to both the citizens and the convicts the law provides that each convict who shall render willing and faithful service on the highways shall receive marks of merit which shall operate to reduce the time of his imprisonment. As the work is no harder than that required within the walls of the penitentiary and as it serves to allow the prisoners to be out in the air and sunshine they seem very ready to be assigned to road building duties. What do Kansas good roads advocates think of this plan?

Last year the Legislature appropriated \$35,000 for the erection of a woman's building on the Missouri State Fair grounds. This building will be dedicated at the fair beginning Oct. 1, and will supply a much needed structure and will serve to show how naturally and easily the state legislature of any state will respond to a demand when its real value is appreciated. Kansas wants that kind of a Legislature.

THE BEST CROPS FOR THE SILO

Indian corn is preeminently the American crop for the silo. More silage is made from this crop than all the others put together. There are several reasons for this, first the soil and climate are suitable for its growth; second, corn can be used for so many other purposes or kinds of feed; third, it is highly nutritive, especially for fattening; fourth, it packs well in the silo and therefore keeps well; fifth, it seems to be a custom with the American farmer to grow corn.

The kind of corn most suitable for the silo is that which will grow the most grain and foliage. Some varieties will grow a great deal of corn with little foliage and vice versa, but the corn which has both, well proportioned, and produces the most feed, is the kind to choose.

Corn should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is over so that it will mature before the frost in the fall. For silo purposes it should be planted thicker than that grown for grain. Thin seeding will produce a well developed, strong plant but not the large amount of foliage. The thickness of the corn depends upon the soil and amount of moisture, but as a rule the rows should be from three to four feet apart and corn in the rows should be six to nine inches apart. When planting corn for the silo it should never be sown broadcast because: First, it is hard to keep clean; second, more seed is required; third, plants shade each other and some will not mature; fourth, it will produce all foliage and no grain.

Corn should be harvested for the silo when it is in the "dough stage," that is, when the kernels are glazed and nearly all dented. This will occur generally when the lower leaves have dried up about half way to the ears. Before the corn is mature it contains a great deal of sugar and this is very undesirable because the loss in the silo will be greater and the silage will have a spoiled smell and taste, being more acid than mature corn. Therefore, it is best to wait until this sugar has changed to starch. Another reason for waiting until the corn is mature is because it will contain more nutrients as it gains a great deal at this time. The mature corn may be a little more difficult to digest but if left to mature it will contain much more digestible nutrients.

The corn should be put into the silo ear and all, as experiments carried on at the Wisconsin Station shows that the gain procured by husking, cribbing, shelling and grinding does not pay for the labor and trouble. In the case of milk cows they will do better on the "ear and all" silage than feeding the grain dry.

Canned Goods For Cattle, Also Good For Other Stock

H. S. BAIRD, Marquette, Kan.

Clover ranks second as a silage crop in America and is used for this purpose a great deal wherever it is grown. Clover is a more nitrogenous food than corn and will therefore contain more protein (meat producing food).

Besides making a good silage crop, clover enriches the soil and makes it more fertile. It has been shown by

feed it during the summer or early fall if the grass should fall. Then when the corn is ready in the fall if there is clover left in the silo just put the corn on top.

Alfalfa is to the west what cow-peas are to the south. There is a greater amount grown each year and on account of its large percentage of nutrients it is spreading over a large

not be allowed to wilt or dry out between the time of cutting and putting it in the silo. On account of its coarseness it will pack better if run through the cutter than if put in whole.

Cow-peas are a southern feed and are used for the silo to good advantage wherever grown. They are planted early in the season, broadcast (about 1½ bushel to the acre) or drilled in rows about two feet apart. Cow-peas make a good feed alone but give better results if mixed with corn. Getly's method is to grow the corn and cow-peas together in alternate rows and harvest them together. The corn is planted first in rows about 4½ feet apart and hills 9 to 16 inches apart in the row. After it has been cultivated once and is about six inches high the peas (Whippoorwill preferred) are planted with a drill close to the corn rows. It is cut when the corn is glazed and peas are partly ripe. It should not be allowed to wilt before putting in the silo. Cow-peas make a better feed for milk cows and sheep than for other stock.

Soy beans make a good crop for the silo and is very highly nutritive. It is similar to the other legumes mentioned and makes the best silage when mixed with corn. It tends to counteract the acid reaction of the corn besides making a better balanced ration. The late, vigorous varieties are best adapted for silage.

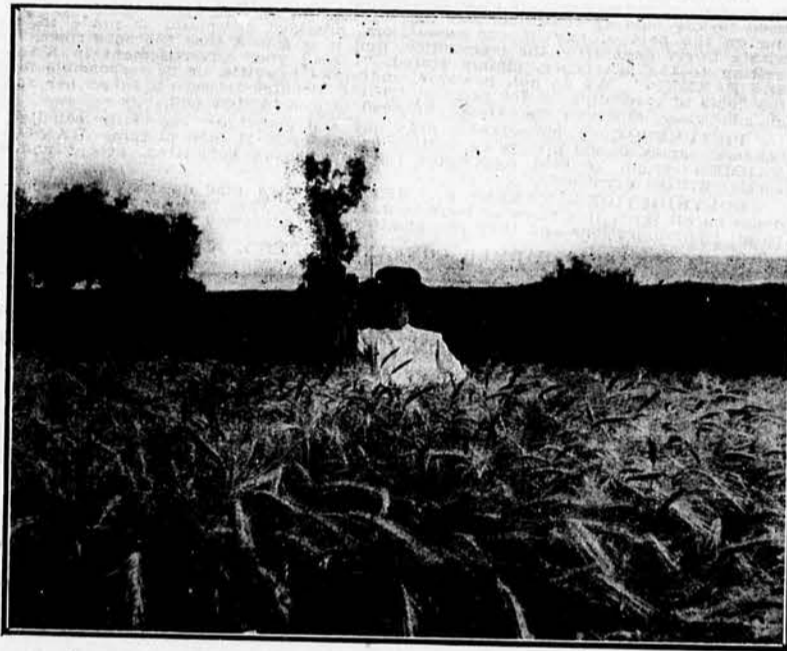
Kafir-corn is another crop which has a large percentage of crude fiber but makes a good crop for the silo where it yields well. It is a crop that can be planted late in spring when all other crops are planted and harvested late in the fall when other crops are harvested.

Roots make fairly good silage, as sugar beet pulp obtained from the sugar beet factory if conveniently located, as they are cheap and contain a great deal of nutrients.

Corn canning factories use the forage for silage after they have gotten the corn.

It is difficult to get silage too wet but there is danger of having it too dry as it will mold. There should be enough water present so that after it has gone through the heating process it will still be good and moist. If the corn is dry or if there is any doubt in the person's mind about it being too dry sufficient water should be added when putting it in the silo to keep it well moistened.

It is the opinion of the writer that the best silage with a well balanced ratio is made by using ¼ to ½ part of cow-peas and the remainder Indian corn. The cow-peas furnish the protein and the corn the carbohydrates.



A Kansas Woman Farmer and her crop of Kharkoff wheat. Mary Best of Medicine Lodge also breeds Angus cattle, alfalfa and sorghum seed.

experiment that it costs 25 to 40 cents less per ton for clover than corn, put in the silo. Clover should be cut for the silo about the same time as it is cut for hay, when it is in full bloom or when the first single heads are beginning to wilt. After cutting it should be put in the silo as soon as possible so as to prevent it from wilting and drying out.

The main objection to clover is that it does not pack so well as corn and consequently will not keep well. It is good practice to put a few feet of corn silage on top of the clover and wet it well; this will keep the air out better. It is good practice to put an early crop of clover in the silo and

area. It yields more food material per acre than any other crop but it also has a larger percentage of crude fiber compared with the nutrients than other crops. On account of its large percentage of crude fiber and the coarseness of it, it is hard to pack and therefore difficult to keep. A deep silo will keep it best. Hinman says: "With good weather the loss in the silo is about as great as the loss in the stack and it does not pay for the trouble of putting it in the silo." Like clover it is a good crop to put the first cutting in the silo for summer feeding if the grass falls short. It should be cut for the silo when it is in full bloom and should

HARVESTING SEED CORN

The mighty corn crop of the United States depends, primarily, upon three things—seed, cultivation and soil.

The seed is of immense importance in that one can not raise good corn from poor seed and the use of good seed insures a right start at planting time.

There can be no doubt as to the importance of good seed any more than there can be a doubt as to the value of the corn crop in our farm economy. When it is remembered that our population is increasing about two million each year and the corn land is not enlarging its borders materially the necessity for better corn and a greater yield in the corn belt will be appreciated.

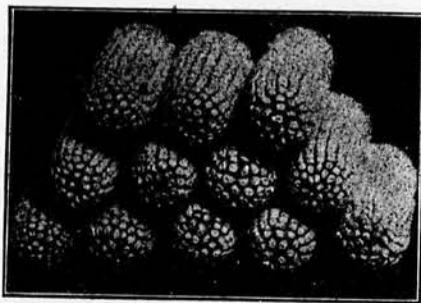
While the United States produces more corn than any other country on earth our average yield is very low. It has been estimated that the increase of only one bushel per acre in the total yield of the country would produce nearly 100 million bushels more than we now raise.

It is our belief that not only is a gain of one bushel per acre possible for the entire country but that our present yield can be doubled. We have the soil and climate and the amount of production is very largely dependent upon the selection of good

seed and the proper cultivation of the crop.

This cultivation of course includes the proper manuring and handling of the soil so as to make it do its best for whatever crop may be planted in it. This, too, carries with it the idea of a proper rotation of crops.

There are three times for the selection and gathering of seed corn in common use. The first and best of these is after the kernels are hard



enough and before the corn is cut. The second is at husking time and the third is from the crib.

The last is not worthy of further consideration for the purpose sought as it makes no distinction in the care of the good ears over the bad ones. Corn selected from the crib may grow and may produce a fair

crop, but it is always uncertain and can do little towards the improvement in quality or yield.

Selecting seed at husking time is perhaps the most common practice but this is always more or less of a makeshift. Some of the very best ears may be down in the mud and spoiled. You are in a hurry or it may be raining and comparatively little attention is given to the matter with the result that an uneven lot is chosen and no advancement made.

The best plan is to take a day off and select the seed ears on the stalk and care for them immediately. As soon as the corn is hard enough and you can devote your time to its selection you have nothing else in mind and the chosen ears will be much more uniform and of better quality. Get good ears of uniform size from butt to tip, with deep, plump kernels and a medium sized cob. Do not pick for the biggest ears but for big kernels well grown over the cob at both ends. Do not permit a faulty ear or one from a faulty stalk to go into your basket. Go over the entire field if necessary but be satisfied only with the best.

After selection the seed should be stored with great care in a well ventilated building where it will cure perfectly and be free from the rav-

ages of rats, mice or insects. It must be protected from rain or snow every part of the ear will cure well, and should be so suspended that To do this it may be corded upon a wide board which can be suspended from the joists or rafters by baling wires. It may be hung by the husks tied in the usual way and strung on wire, or it may be stored by pulling off the entire shuck and sticking the cob on to a headless nail driven into a scantling. This timber may be set on end or hung by wires and has the merit of isolating each ear from all contact and thus insures a perfect curing of all kernels.

Some farmers like to leave a thin coating of husks on the ears in the belief that they are better protected and better cured in this way. Corn handled in this manner has a better color and higher germinating power according to those who practice this method.

But whatever the method adopted the main thing is to do it and do it at the proper time and in the right way. Other work can be made to wait but the selection and curing of seed corn is too important a matter to be neglected. The corn crop of next year may not depend upon it but the improvement of the corn crop does and we all want improvement.

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Appreciation of the value of state fairs seems to be increasing with each succeeding year in the corn belt states, as their real worth becomes known and as the management learns how to meet the desires of the people.

The fair season of 1910 has been a record breaking one in point of attendance at all fairs that have thus far been held. This was true at Nebraska State Fair held at Lincoln last week when every previous record was broken and the largest attendance in the history of this fair was recorded for each day of the week. The Sunday attendance, at which a sacred concert was given, was more than 500 larger than the preceding year while Monday exceeded the attendance of 1909 by nearly ten thousand.

This fair was characterized not only by the increased attendance but by the increased number of exhibits in all departments and the higher quality shown in many of them. The Nebraska State Fair has long been noted for its wonderful display of farm machinery. This year the exhibits in these lines were very much larger and better arranged than in any preceding year. This satisfactory condition was helped in many ways by the erection of the new buildings and the rearranging of the grounds into a more orderly fashion whereby the exhibits were classified and placed in regular order along temporary streets.

While the Nebraska Fair has a long history since its first organization it is a comparatively new fair on its present location about three miles outside of Lincoln. Some ten or a dozen years ago the present site was purchased by the state as a piece of raw prairie land with no improvements. The necessities of the case demanded that wooden structures be erected for the housing of the exhibits in the earlier years of the fair but with its complete success has come prosperity to the management and the money which has been made in the annual exhibitions has been used for the construction of permanent brick and steel structures, the laying down of cement walks and permanent drives. These new buildings are well placed and this has given an opportunity to arrange and care for the tremendous number of agricultural implements that are always shown at this fair. In fact, the implement show is one of the strong features of the Nebraska State Fair and one of the most valuable that could be had on any fair grounds.

The live stock exhibits this year were very strong. Nebraska, like Kansas, is much interested in heavy horses and the showing at this fair was second only to that made at Iowa the preceding week. The large breeding and importing firms of both Iowa and Nebraska were much in evidence, while other states were represented.

The cattle show is always good at Nebraska which state owns a number of the highest class herds of the different breeds in the corn belt. It is perhaps true that the Shorthorns, because of their universal popularity were most strongly in evidence, though they were closely seconded by the Herefords, while the black breeds made strong exhibits.

Nebraska is a hog state because it is a corn state. The number of hogs on exhibition has never quite equalled the showing made at the Iowa State Fair but the quality leaves nothing to be desired. Hogs come in hundreds from all over the state, and nearby states are represented. It is a typical hog show which could hardly be excelled in quality and this quality is what the breeders and farmers are searching for. The exhibits here are very noticeably different from those in states lying further east. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, which are three of the best hog states in the Union, prefer a large, roomy type with immense feeding capacity and capability for rapid development but which at the same time possesses the quality so necessary in propagating high class hogs. Further east smaller animals with fine bone, very smooth finish and a sort of dumpling like appearance is the preferred type. Between these two extremes lies the medium type which is so strongly in evidence in certain sections. The breeders of the three western states named insist upon quality and get it, but they also get size, early maturity and great feeding capacity. With these characteristics they have insured to them a greater vigor of constitution and larger litters than are common among the smaller types found further east.

In agricultural, horticultural, dairy, poultry and the women's departments the exhibits were better than ever before, though the uncertain season had made it more difficult to secure representative samples in quantity from the farms and orchards for exhibition at the state fair. Ordinarily, Nebraska makes a very strong showing in both agricultural and horticultural products. This was true last week though, had the season been more uniform, it is entirely possible that these exhibits would have exceeded everything that has been shown heretofore.

One of the features which always attracts attention at Nebraska is the exhibit made in the permanent building by the Nebraska Fish and Game Commission. Their building is constructed especially for this purpose with glass exhibition tanks on each wall and through the middle with a large pool and fountain in the center. All of these contain living fish of different species taken from the waters of the state. They also serve to show the methods of the Fish and Game Commission as is evidenced by the fact that they have successfully stocked a number of the streams with several varieties of trout taken from the Rocky Mountain regions, from the eastern states, and from Germany. This commission is equipped with a car that has been constructed for its use, in which the Commissioner can find accommodations while traveling and carry with him the young fry with which he stocks the various streams in the state. The exhibition at the State Fair is a fascinating one and of much value as an object lesson.

The amusement features at this fair are not neglected but are characterized by being of high class. Managers of state fairs in these later days have learned to their cost that it does not pay to enter into partnership with questionable or disreputable enterprises of any sort. Wherever this has been done failure is writ large in the history of the fair. Modern state fairs are built and maintained for their educational values and a training in vicious ways or the showing of anything which leads in that direction has no part in such an institution.

Among the important exhibitors and prize winners on live stock may be mentioned the following: In Percherons, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.; Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, Lincoln, Neb.; North Robinson Dean Co., Grand Island, Neb.; Belgians, North Robinson Dean Co.; Clydesdales and Shires which showed together in one class, Watson, Woods Bro. & Kelly, North Robinson Dean Co.; Shorthorns, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan.; Geo. Allen, Lexington, Neb.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.; Herefords, Makin Bros., Grand View, Mo.; O. Harris & Son, Harris, Mo.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.; Polled Duham, C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.; DurocJerseys, Geo. M. Hammond, Manhattan, Kan.; Poland Chinas, H. C. Dawson's Sons, Endicott, Neb.; J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.; Galloways, Straub Bros., Avoca, Neb.; Jerseys, Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb., and in O. I. C.'s, W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.

Many of the exhibitors attending both the Nebraska and Minnesota State Fairs, which were held the same week, are now showing in Kansas. A special train, over the Rock Island, was necessary to bring the many herds which came from the Nebraska Fair.

There are many exhibitors in all classes of live stock that are local and show only at the one fair. These may have opened their season by showing at the county fairs, where their animals were passed upon by the judges and considered to have merit enough to make it worth while for them to appear in the larger ring of the state show. It is with the animals much as it is with the school boy who gets his preliminary training in his home county and then goes to the college or university to compete for honors with his classmates. County fairs are a necessary support to the state fair and should be maintained in every live, agricultural county in every state. When this is done the state fair has a powerful support which goes a long way to-

ward insuring its success. The larger state fairs of the corn belt are putting forth every effort to encourage the success of the county fairs. This is as it should be and we believe will be in every state when the real value of such institutions is known and appreciated by its citizens.

A GASOLINE PLOWING ENGINE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

The Ideal Engine for the Large Farmer

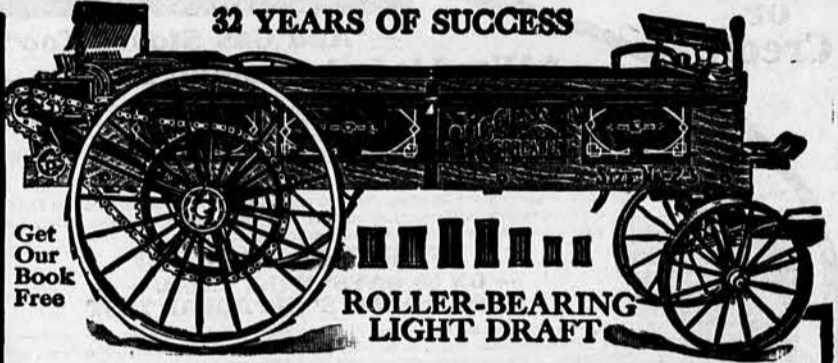
Our plowing engine will do the work of 18 to 20 horses, and at two-thirds the expense. Equally suitable for seeding and harrowing, harvesting, threshing, hauling, grinding, or operating irrigating pumps. Gets rid of the fuel and water problem entirely, hence the most economical engine for a dry country. Runs just as well in winter as in summer, because it is Oil-Cooled. Absolutely free from danger by fire or explosions. It is no experiment,—hundreds in successful operation. It will pay you to investigate. Write today for illustrated catalog.

Hart-Parr Co., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa



Uses Gasoline, Kerosene or Alcohol

32 YEARS OF SUCCESS



Get Our Book Free

ROLLER-BEARING LIGHT DRAFT

SUCCESS SPREADER

The only spreader with a 32-year record of good work. Simplicity, Durability and Light Draft always foremost. Direct Chain Drive. No Cog Gears. The choice of men who investigate thoroughly. Wood or metal wheels. A generation of experience back of every Success. The leader from the first. Exclusive features all patented. Catalog of facts Free. Write us promptly.

Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE N.Y.

This catalogue is waiting for you

Send for it; it's free, new and interesting. You should certainly know about the

Olds Gasoline Engine

before you buy. It is simple, durable, the most economical, has exclusive features absolutely necessary to a satisfactory engine. No repair bills for one year.

Seager Engine Works
1028 Seager St., Lansing, Michigan
Boston Philadelphia Binghamton Omaha
Kansas City Minneapolis Los Angeles

Calf and Pair of Shoes FREE!

Tear our little Buffalo Calf with your fingers in your dealer's presence and we'll give you a pair of our best B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes Free. Ask your dealer for the calf. It's made from same leather as our shoes—from young, inside-raised, well-fed, summer-killed cattle—the very toughest and best wearing leather to be had.

B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes

The leather in these shoes is put through a special tanning process which does away with poisonous chemicals, adds wearing qualities, smoothness of finish and flexibility in the very highest degree. The soles are made from best grade heavy Texas steer hides. Send us your dealer's name if he doesn't handle our shoes and we'll send the test tag and also the shoes if you tear the tag in his presence.

Bentley & Olmsted Co., Des Moines, Ia.

\$3 to \$4

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

—THE—

PERCHERON Registry Company

Is Recognized by the Government as an Authority on

PERCHERON PEDIGREES

Nothing but Pure Bred Percherons recorded in its book. No increase in fees. Send for application blanks, etc.

CHAS. C. GLENN, Sec'y.
Station A. Columbus, Ohio.

Prof. West Dodd's Wonderful Invention—
D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rod and System of Installation
 affords the only safe and reliable protection to life and property against the terrible ravages of lightning. This positive, exclusive endorsement is made by the Mutual Insurance Companies of the United States and Canada (over 2000 leading fire insurance companies).
INSTALL THE D. & S. SYSTEM OF PROTECTION
Many a door is padlocked after the horse is stolen—look yours now.
 Endorsements of leading fire insurance companies (list of them in catalogue—send for it). There are allowances of 10 to 33 1/4 % off insurance bills when your buildings are rodded with D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rods. D. & S. Rod pays for itself and then saves you money off your insurance bills. More D. & S. Rods sold than any other three makes combined. Insist on trademark D. & S. It is your protection. Send for free book, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning." Make Yourself, Your Family, Your Property Safe.
DODD & STRUTHERS, 422 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa



We frequently hear of "the man with the hoe" or "the man behind the hoe," but did you ever see one? In modern farming the hoe is not much in evidence and yet it is a mighty useful implement. Flower beds, vegetable gardens and clean walks pay a big interest on the investment, and yet these are hardly possible without the hoe.

Horsemen agree the horse has increased in value 50 per cent in the last ten years, the rise in price being ascribed to the scarcity. This is especially true of driving horses, because the breeders either devote their time to speed animals or draft stock. A driving horse will bring from \$250 to \$300, while a draft horse sells for \$250 to \$500. A well matched team for heavy hauling is easily sold for \$1,000. The demand is so great most anything in the shape of horse flesh is saleable, age cutting little figure.

Factory Prices **A Kalamazoo**
Cash **Direct to You**
or
Credit

—“And Gas Stoves Too”
A Word to Independent Buyers—

The secret of getting the most for your money—in all stoves and ranges, including gas stoves and ranges—is in buying direct from the factory that puts high standard into materials, expert labor and heat and fuel-saving original designs—cutting out all dealers' and middlemen's profits. That's why Kalamazoo save you from \$5 to \$40 on price for stoves and ranges of equal quality sold by dealers. We don't sell to dealers—only direct to the users. All Kalamazoo sent ready to use and handsomely blacked and finished. We are proud to refer you to as many as you wish of over 140,000 satisfied owners of Kalamazoo in over 21,000 towns—probably including many of your own neighbors, or near you. Every one bought Kalamazoo direct from us, safe delivery guaranteed.

FREIGHT PREPAID
— ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
— ON 360 DAYS' APPROVAL TEST

We even give credit now—same as your dealers would—to responsible persons—small payment first and then monthly payments after your free trial, if satisfied. Or your payment back and we take our Kalamazoo back and pay freight both ways. You'd be nothing out at all.

Send Name—Free Book Explains All
 Spend a cent for a postal and send your name for our Big Free 100 page Kalamazoo Illustrated Book with wholesale factory prices, explaining all, with our \$100,000 bank bond guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Judge first of values—then order—you be the one to say, if you don't want to keep the Kalamazoo we'll send you.
 Ask for Catalogue No. 189
KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
 Kalamazoo, Michigan

Over 100 Pages of Stoves and Ranges Shown in Our Big FREE Catalogue

To Repair the Carriage Top.
 Enamelled leather will last a long time provided it is kept clean. It should be washed occasionally with castile or an oil soap and warm water. After the enamel has broken and scaled off the following is recommended: Clean the leather thoroughly with castile soap and warm water. Dry with a soft woolen cloth and then apply a dressing made by melting two ounces of beef suet in a short pint of neatfoot oil, to which is added a coloring of drop black and a piece of beeswax as large as a thimble. Melt the beeswax and add the oil and suet to it, stirring thoroughly. Apply with a cotton cloth that is saturated with it and finish smoothly. Keep some on hand for an application to the carriage top about once in every four or five months.

It Pays to Plow Early.
 The experiment station has been conducting an experiment for the purpose of obtaining data on the value of early and late plowing for wheat. Beginning with the middle of July a one-half acre plot of ground was plowed every two weeks, the various plots going designated respectively as July 15th, August 1st, August 15th, September 1st and September 15th plots, which are the dates on which the plots were plowed. When the July 15th and August 1st plots were plowed, the ground was in good condition for plowing, while on August 15th and September 1st the ground was hard and dry and turned over a mass of lumps when it was plowed. It was necessary to harrow and pack these plots several times before a good seed bed was obtained. A good rain, September 13th, put the ground in good condition for plowing September 15th and it was possible to get the September 15th plot in excellent condition for seeding. These five plots were seeded at the same date and received practically the same treatment, other than the time of plowing, and that factor is practically the only one that would influence the yield to any extent, and the difference in the product of the various plots should be attributed to that cause.

Waterproofing Canvas.
 Canvas stack and machine covers would generally be of much greater value and would wear much longer if they were made waterproof by some means which would not materially increase their weight and which would retain its pliability. There are two ways of accomplishing these results. One is used where the canvas is to be painted, and the other where no paint is to be used.

The British Navy mixes 1 ounce of yellow soap in 1/2 pint of hot water and adds to every 7 pounds of paint used. After this has been applied to the canvas and allowed to dry for two days, another coat of the same paint is applied but without the soap. After the second coat is applied a third may be used to give the canvas the desired color. Canvas prepared in this manner will not crack or stick together when folded up.

Where no paint is to be used the canvas may be made waterproof by using a mixture composed of soft soap dissolved in hot water to which iron sulphate or copperas is added. The copperas or green vitriol, as it is called, unites with the potash in the soap and an iron oxide and fatty acids are precipitated in the form of an insoluble iron soap. This iron soap is washed, dried and mixed with linseed oil. When painted onto the canvas this iron soap paint renders it waterproof, flexible and not inclined to crack. Perhaps the first method is the most satisfactory for farm use as it is more easily compounded and applied.

The yields were as follows:

Date of plowing.	Yields per acre Bushels.
July 15	31
August 1	32.77
August 15	23.87
Sept. 1	20.37
Sept. 15	23.05

It will be noted that the July 15th plot did not yield quite as well as did the August 1st plot, which is rather contrary to expectations. This difference was perhaps caused by the growth of the straw on the early plowed lot, being too rank, due to the very favorable conditions for the growth of the wheat, as a result of the early plowing. However, in a less favorable year for wheat, the earlier plowing would, in all probability, produce the best results.

Mules Sell Well.
 Mules are apparently the solution of the light drafting problem. A mule can be worked as a 2-year-old, while a horse is not fit for work until the age of 5 or 6. Moreover, a mule weighing 1,100 will do the work of a horse weighing 1,400. They can do more work and are less liable to sickness than horses.

It will also be noted that the latest plowed plot outyielded the plot plowed 15 days earlier. This difference in yield may be due to the fact that the September 15th plot was plowed when the ground was in good condition for plowing, while the other plot was plowed when the soil was too dry to plow well. This indicates that it is better to plow when the ground is in the proper condition, rather than a week or two earlier, when the ground is too dry to plow.

The Perfection Seed Cleaner and Grader

It is no longer a question of whether or not a first-class cleaner, separator and grader is a necessity on the farm, for all farmers now realize the importance of grading and cleaning grain.

WHY IT DOES IT
 It is properly designed and constructed.
 It is simple and free from complications.
 It is easy to operate—
 It is durable and reliable.

Hon. F. D. Coburn says of the Perfection: "It was nearer perfection than anything of the kind I had ever seen, and far more so than I had supposed possible. I couldn't have believed it without seeing it."
 H. W. McAfee, farmer and stock grower says: "The Perfection Seed Cleaner is a success. It is the only machine that makes three grades at once and separates all weed seed from the good, perfect seed, and the only mill that cleans alfalfa seed ready for sowing."

We are now selling this machine direct to the farmers, thus saving to them the profits that go to the jobber and middleman. If you are interested, write us for particulars and prices.

The Jensen Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kansas
Sole Manufacturers

WANTED—AT ONCE
 We want agents in every locality to solicit subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER. We furnish samples and supplies free of charge and allow you a good cash commission. Right now is the time to get busy, either among your friends or at your county fair. If interested, let us hear from you. We will make you a proposal that you will appreciate. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Anyone not now a subscriber can secure Kansas Farmer on trial the balance of 1910 for the special introductory price of 25 cents. Stamps will be accepted.

THE STANDARD REEL

"Gentlemen: The Little Giant wire reel is one of the best and most practical machines we have. If we could not get another, \$50 would not buy it. H. Raabe & Son, Fountain, Minn."

Will wind or unwind wire as fast as a team can walk. It makes handling wire a pleasure. Write for testimonials and particulars.

SPRING VALLEY MFG. CO.,
 Spring Valley, Minn.

LIVERY BARN
 and stock for sale. Only barn in town.
C. W. FEURBORN,
 Richmond, Kan.

It may often be preferable to plow early even if the soil is too dry to plow well, rather than to plow late in the season, since the rains which put the land in good plowing condition, will also soften the clods on early plowing, when by disking or harrowing the land which was plowed too dry the soil may be put into good seed-bed condition.

While all of the plots produced profitable yields, the nine to ten extra bushels per acre, due to the early plowing, is a sufficient increase in yield to justify every farmer in making extraordinary efforts to push the work of plowing in the early part of the season, and get as much of the wheat ground plowed as early as possible.—C. C. Cunningham, Assistant in Agronomy, Fort Hays Branch Experiment station.

LIVE STOCK



One of the essentials to success in raising hogs is to have a hog tight fence.

The best time to repair the barn door, the fence, the harness or anything else is just before they break.

After the roasting ears have been picked the stalks and leaves will taste mighty good to the cows.

Keep the calves clean and comfortable. They are the cattle of next year and animal comfort means animal growth.

It is just as wasteful to feed too little as it is to feed too much, and wasteful methods cannot be afforded now by any one.

A good brood sow of whatever breed must have a big feeding capacity in order to produce plenty of milk. For this reason it is never wise to buy a sow with a short, chunky body set on too short legs.

It has been predicted by an authority that the time is not far distant when the small dairyman will not be able to afford pasture. If this time should come, then indeed would the silo come into its own.

Train the colts, don't break them. Many a good horse has been spoiled by breaking him when a colt. Get his mouth accustomed to the bit before a harness is put on him. Be gentle and patient and you can make a good horse out of almost any colt.

The world's champion milk cow produced nearly 9 tons of milk last year and advocates of dairying in preference to beef production call attention to the fact that this cow is prepared to repeat such performances for many years, while the beef animal must go to the block to produce cash for its owner.

Ever try sweet clover as a feed? It has very many things to recommend it. It belongs to the same botanical family as alfalfa, it will grow where nothing else will and it will enrich the soil. It is the only plant whose roots develop the same bacteria as alfalfa and it may be used to inoculate alfalfa ground.

The Iowa Experiment Station reports that the farmer is not justified in grinding his corn for feeding to hogs. It was found that, whether fed dry or soaked, a bushel of corn ground without the cob, made more pork than a bushel of corn ground with the cob. A bushel of ear corn made as much gain as one and one-third bushels ground into corn and cob meal at an expense of six cents a bushel. The dry ear corn is relished by hogs and is more convenient to feed.

The National Association of Stallion Boards was organized last week in Chicago, at a meeting attended by representatives from seven states. The membership of the new organization is limited to secretaries and executive officers of various stallion boards in different states which already have veterinary inspection laws. The purpose is to bring about uniform laws and systems of inspection in the various states and to make stallion laws a benefit and help to breeders. The officers elected were: President, A. S. Alexander, of Wisconsin; secretary-treasurer, R. J. Kinzer, of Kansas.

The Sheep Industry of Kansas.

E. E. HAZEN, HIAWATHA.

The sheep industry in Kansas is not understood as well as it should be. Kansas soil needs more sheep. Many beginners and some who are not beginners get poor results and do not look for or understand the cause, but just blame the sheep. They say Kansas is no sheep country and quit, and then discourage anyone whom they happen to meet who may be

thinking of raising sheep. There should be no failure without a cause. If the sheep are healthy when they come to the farm, there should be no material loss without mismanagement or accident or dogs. Having closely observed the results of the beginners with sheep, I feel safe in saying that the first year is nearly always the best year. The first year the beginner is doubtful of results and tries to do his best and usually gets good results.

What can a flock of ewes be expected to do? Market conditions vary so much that the price can not be foretold. I believe that 115 to 120 per cent increase in lambs is a very fair estimate of the several flocks under my observation. It is seldom that a flock drops as low as 100 per cent increase. The lambs go to market weighing from 65 to 90 pounds, but the average is from 70 to 80 pounds. Some few go as early as the latter part of June, while they are probably all gone by September 1. These lambs come in February or March, and a later lamb must usually be kept until November or December.

The ewe flock shear from 7 to 9 pounds of wool. If you want the best results, you should try to breed and feed to top the market. You can do this if you breed right and feed right, for some breeders receive the top price for their lambs year after year, until it seems to have become a habit. It is not of so much importance what breed of ewes you may have, as the ram is half the flock. He gives the type to the lamb crop. When the lambs come they should show the form and fleece of the sire. If a black faced ram is used on white faced ewes, a large per cent of the lambs should be black faced. Therefore, the use of a pure bred ram is very essential.

We read so much of the sheep as a scavenger. In a way he is. He eats many weeds that other stock will not touch and thus turns them into cash. But there is nothing that will respond to good feed and care as does the sheep, or which depletes so quickly on starvation rations. Mutton can be produced at about 25 per cent less than beef. If the sheep has but poor pasture and scant feed, how can you expect him to put mutton and wool on his back? If you want them to do their best, feed the lambs a grain ration, lightening the grain with bran. Continue the grain after they go to pasture.

Good sires, mother's milk, good pasture and grain ration, will make fine market topping lambs. Fair lambs may be raised without the grain, but the grain ration is economy as it saves time and adds weight and finish, and also adds to the price. It also evens up the lot. In the market report you read something like this: 80 native lambs, 70 pounds.....\$7.00 60 native lambs, 55 pounds..... 5.70

What is the cause? Eighty lambs topped the market and 55 failed. The 55 lacked weight and finish and were likely the lambs from poor milking ewes. A grain ration would have made the whole lot much heavier. Grain also helps get rid of the lambs before the stomach worms play havoc.

Now notice your market report again:

1 native ram.....150 pounds

2 native rams.....140 pounds

1 native ram.....130 pounds

Not many of these rams weigh 150 pounds, and in my judgment are too small. They are mostly grade rams, and most of them should never have been used. But I remember how it hurt me to pay the price of my first two pure bred rams. I do not believe I should have bought them, except for the fact that a friend of long experience stood by and said I must.

As to what breeds to raise, the truth is they are all good kinds, and any of them with good feed will produce excellent lambs. There is no best breed. Yet, if we listened to the talk of some breeders we would conclude that there was only one breed, their breed. To my way of thinking,

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotguns

USED IN THE U. S. ARMY.

The U. S. Army authorities know a gun; that is why, when they decided to equip some troops with repeating shotguns, they selected the Winchester in preference to all other makes. The experts of the U. S. Ordnance Board also know a gun; that's why, after submitting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun to all sorts of tests, they pronounced it *safe, sure, strong and simple*. If you want a shotgun—buy the one whose strength and reliability led the U. S. Army authorities to select it and the U. S. Ordnance Board to endorse it—that's the Winchester.

THE RELIABLE REPEATERS

\$948 Profit from 4 Acres

3 Crops a Year Without Wearing Out Soil

An Alabama farmer planted four acres of land in Irish potatoes. They netted him \$468—or \$117 an acre. He then planted the same four acres in sweet potatoes which netted \$480. Total, **\$948 Profit on Four Acres of Land**, which yielded in addition a thrifty forage crop.

Come Now and See Such Crops Growing While Your Land is Still Frost-Bound

Learn what the energetic Northern farmer can do in a country where there averages 312 working days a year. No long winters to tax your resources—and land so rich that you can raise three crops a season without wearing it out.

Banner Grass Country of the United States—There is ten months' good pasturage during the year. Stock thrives on grazing alone; there is always abundant water, no drouths and no blizzards. You don't need costly barns for winter housing—you needn't spend time and money raising feed to carry your stock through the winter.

Send for Our Booklets and read hundreds of

letters giving the actual experiences of men who have left the high-priced land and rigorous climate of the North for the fertile lands of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Western Florida.

LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES are in effect the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Your opportunity to see this beautiful blooming region while your farm is still in Winter's grip, and learn what great profits can be made on even a few acres in the Great Central South where the summers are not oppressive and the winters no colder than Northern Octobers. (38)

G. A. PARK, Gen'l Immigration and Industrial Agt., Louisville & Nashville R.R., Room 212 Louisville, Ky.

TWELFTH ANNUAL AMERICAN ROYAL

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, OCTOBER 10-15, 1910.

National Shows of Pure Bred Beef Cattle, Draft and Coach Horse, Swine, Sheep and Angora Goat Associations.

PURE BRED CATTLE SALES

Galloways Oct. 11. Angus, Oct. 12. Shorthorns, Oct. 13. Herefords, Oct. 14. One of the National Live Stock Shows.

ALLAN M. THOMPSON, Secretary,

Live Stock Exchange.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

Percherons Shires & Belgians

75—HEAD MARES AND STALLIONS—75

We landed August 15 with the best lot of mares we could find in Belgium and France. These, with our home bred mares, make a fine selection to offer. Our barns are located on our breeding farm, which consists of 2,000 acres of alfalfa and pasture land. Write or come and see us before buying elsewhere. We can save you money.

L. R. WILEY & SONS
ELMDALE, CHASE CO., KANSAS.

INTER-STATE LIVE STOCK AND HORSE SHOW

ST. JOSEPH, MO. SEPT. 26 to OCT. 1, 1910

Biggest exhibition of live stock ever seen at St. Joseph is assured

[Farming Implements, Machinery and Automobiles]

Free Wild West Show features every day

MILLER BROS. 101 RANCH SHOW EVERY NIGHT

RUNS EASY, CUTS AND GATHERS CORN, CANE, KAFIR CORN

or anything planted in rows. Send for circular.

Fully protected by patents

Mfg. by **GREEN CORN CUTTER CO.**, Topeka, Kan.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$14.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. If you will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chicken-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 255 Winchester, Indiana.

PUBLIC SALE OF
30 Registered 30
Percheron Mares
and Stallions
BUTLER, MO., MONDAY, OCT. 10

25
MARES
 ranging in age
 from one to
 seven years



5
Stallions
 all young and
 sound, Black
 and Grays

All My Own Raising and Sold Sound

A choice lot of 2-year-old fillies in matched teams. They are a clean lot, and I guarantee every animal to be as represented. This is my first sale and I want to sell the best I have on my farm. The breeding is the very best. Send for catalog, and come to my sale, Monday, October 10. Farm 2 1/2 miles northeast of Butler, Bates county, Mo.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.

Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

THIRD ANNUAL SHOW
AND SERIES OF SALES
 By The Woodson County Breeders' Ass'n At
YATES CENTER, KAN.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT, 28
 80 Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Berkshire Hogs 80

THURSDAY, SEPT, 29
 50 - SHORTHORNS - 50

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30
 20 - ANGUS - 20 30 - SHORTHORNS - 30

The hogs are of extra quality throughout, of all ages and both sexes. Four extra Scotch bulls, good enough for any one. A lot of extra females with choice breeding. Some that are plainly bred, yet of good value to the farmer for raising beef cattle. Two extra Angus bulls. Show prospects. Choice and medium grade females. In fact, at this sale you can get what you want, and at a fair price, for they were selected especially to meet a broad demand.

Among the contributors of hogs are: White Bros., L. A. Keeler, R. D. Martin & Son, Jewell Bros., Pelphrey & Son, J. T. Bayer and W. C. Hatchiff. Of cattle: E. S. Myers, S. C. Hanna, H. M. Hill, Laude & Sons, G. A. Gillespie and F. W. Schaede. This will be the big event of the season. Write for catalogues, stating what you want.

G. A. LAUDE, Secretary
ROSE, KANSAS

FOR SALE CHEAP—Good silo machinery, nearly new, 12 H. P. gasoline engine, No. 14 Smalley ensilage cutter. Address C. C. White, Burr Oak, Kan.

Anyone not now a subscriber can secure Kansas Farmer on trial the balance of 1910 for the special introductory price of 25 cents. Stamps will be accepted.

for the grade farm flock, the western ewe that usually carries a fair share of Merino blood is a good animal, and crossed with a Down ram will raise a good lamb for the market. The Merino breeds, of which the Ramboulette is the most numerous and popular, are harder than the mutton breeds, they produce more wool, and the ewe of the flock can be used longer.

The question has been asked me, if I lived in southern Kansas and was starting in to raise sheep to stay, what would I do and why. Southern Kansas has alfalfa, corn, oats, wheat pasture for winter and mild winters. I would get some good Ramboulette ewes and breed to Dorset rams, the Dorset being a mutton breed, with white face, horns and rather light shears. They will lamb in November and December and are the greatest milkers and twin more than any other breed. The Dorset ewe has the quality of putting a part of herself into her lamb through her milk, and in this she is without a peer. I would save the ewe lambs for a flock, and they may be kept until 8 or 9 years old. I would breed these ewes to a black faced Down and let them lamb in November and December and sell on the winter or early spring market. I would use the Ramboulettes to get a hardy, wool producing flock. A man in Pennsylvania raised a flock of Dorset sheep which brought him \$15 per ewe in wool and mutton, and although the Kansas breeder has no Philadelphia market, yet he has the advantage in the feed and climate, and it might be that Kansas City's rich men would eat winter lamb if they could obtain it. These lambs sold early will never be troubled with stomach worms and it is no hard matter to keep the ewe flock healthy in summer.

Do not fail to castrate your lambs, or it will lose you many a dollar. It is a very simple process and should incur no loss.

To the admirer of a certain breed there is a best breed. The Shropshire breeder thinks his breed is the one for the farmer, as their popularity shows. They are the correct size and have mutton qualities that are not equaled. They are bred for wool from nose to toes. Their fleece is just right, they are good shearers, their wool sells at a high price, and they raise fine fat lambs and are always in good condition.

The Oxford Down breeder claims that his breed is much larger, they have a heavier, longer fleece and the ewes give more milk. They are second in popularity. The breeder of Hampshires shows a large sheep with the finest of mutton form and a fair fleece of high grade. The ewes put more of themselves into their milk and the lambs outgrow all others. The ewes will breed earlier and the lambs dress a cleaner carcass, which is very desirable in mutton sheep.

These three Down breeds are black or brown faced and any one of them is a good breed for mutton lambs. The lambs from either breed, from a white faced ewe, will show largely the markings and form of the sire, and this is very satisfactory to the raiser of market lambs.

The Dorset champion claims that his breed is the money making breed. He shows that the Dorset ewe raises the lamb that brings the highest price in winter, the lamb on which the millionaire dines. A flock of Dorsets last winter brought their owner \$15 in lambs and wool for each ewe. They will bring lambs in November and December, and they raise more twins than any other breed. They put their feed and part of their bodies into mother's milk, and mother's milk is the greatest of lamb feed. They shear a rather light fleece of high-priced wool.

The breeder of Merino sheep shows the great fleece which his breed possesses. The fleece protects them from stormy weather and they are harder than other breeds and are much used for large flocks. The ewe flock can be used two or three years longer than the Down breeds. So it is with each breeder, his breed is the best. However, I believe the man who advised: "If you have a reliable breeder close by, buy his breed and save expense. You will make no mistake in this, and bear in mind that the wool and lambs are only a part of the profit in sheep." Experience teaches that this land which has been cropped so long needs something. Two years in sheep pasture, and then put into crops three years, it will raise as much or more than five years without manure.

30% MORE CROPS

Our free book on cultivation shows the sure way. Think of it, you intelligent farmers—30 per cent bigger crops—30 per cent more earnings—and even better in dry seasons. The illustration shows our.

Hinged Shaft
One Horse
Drill



For general seeding and intensive work between corn rows. Sows any sized independent discs. The only riding drill with shafts hinged. No weight on the horse. Patented. Close hitch. Many other exclusive features. Write us for booklet 34.

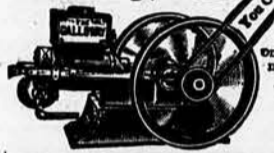
The WM. FITZER CO., Springfield, Ill.

\$50 TO \$300 SAVED

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from \$50 to \$300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a G.H.-P. only \$118.50



Direct From My Factory on 30 Days Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big BOOK FREE.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
 Wm. Galloway Co.
 285 Galloway Station
 Waterloo, Iowa

WITTE ENGINES

Gas—Gasoline—Distillate

Cheapest and best power known. Average cost one cent per horse power per hour. A superior standard of construction saves time, fuel and repairs. We refer you to thousands of satisfied customers. High grade engines our specialty for 25 years.



WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
 1827 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

THE TOPEKA PACKER

It will enable you to get the full yield of your soil, and the difference in one season's crop will more than pay for the machine. A card today, asking for TOPEKA PACKER BOOK-LET No. 19, will bring price and full description. THE TOPEKA FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kansas

FOR DRY FARMING

Load 4000 lbs
Electric
Handy Wagons



8 days' work in 6—Buy equals Men. The one unbreakable, low-down farm wagon. Wonderful steel wheels (unlike others), all heights and tire widths. No rutting. Makes all farm hauling easy. Book shows why it's the wagon for you. Let us send it free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 34 Quincy, Ill.

Gasoline Engines, \$58.50.

30 Days Free Trial. 5-Year Guarantee. Save at least 35 per cent on any size. Let us send you full information FREE. The Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kansas

A BLIND HORSE

Can moon blindness be cured? Is a blue eye unsound? Why does a horse shy? This and many other vitally important questions answered fully in our free book prepared by America's leading veterinary surgeon. Send for the book today. It's free. It will save you hundreds of dollars. CHICAGO VETERINARY MEDICAL COMPANY 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago

PATENTS BOUGHT

Many deals closed by our clients—one recently for \$680,000.00—our proof of Patents that PROTECT. Send 8c postage for our 3 books for Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Div. 48 Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

14 1/2 CENTS A ROD FOR A 24-INCH HOG FENCE
 Send for Catalog Showing Many Styles All Sold on Trial
 The Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ks

L. M. PENWELL
Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer.
 511 QUINCY ST. TOPEKA, KAN

DAIRY



That there is money in pure bred dairy cattle is shown by the averages obtained from the sale of 171 pure Holstein cattle at Syracuse, New York. At this sale the bull calves averaged \$212, the heifer calves, \$205, one bull, \$850. Cows from 2 to 5 years, \$437. The average on the entire lot of 171 head was \$360.56.

Dairy Bred Cattle Sell Well.

The question as to whether rearing good, working dairy bred animals pays seems satisfactorily answered by almost daily sale reports from dairymen. Last week J. E. George, of Burlingame, Kan., sold to a buyer from Canyon City, ten Jersey cows for \$75 per head; ten two-year-old heifers for \$50 per head and ten coming yearlings for \$25 per head. He also sold a Topeka farm dairyman ten head of grade cows at \$67.50 per head.

Figuring Capacity of Silo.

A reader inquires how to figure the capacity of a round silo. Here is the formula: Square the diameter and multiply it by .7854. The product is then multiplied by the altitude which gives the contents in cubic feet. The weight of a cubic foot of ensilage is figured at 40 pounds. A silo 14 feet in diameter and 24 feet deep is figured as follows: 14x14 equals 196; 196x.7854 equals 153.9; 153.9x24 equals 3693.6, the cubic feet of the silo. Forty times 3693.6 equals 147,744, the pounds, or 73.8 tons, the contents of the silo.

Ensilage the Feed.

In a letter to its patrons the David Cole Creamery Co. of Omaha, Neb., states a great deal of truth. The letter says:

"We believe that the solution of the dairy business in the Trans-Mississippi West is simply a question of feed. We also believe that the feed for this section is ensilage. In the history of the dairy business throughout the entire country, nothing can be found that furnishes so abundant, succulent and profitable feed as ensilage.

"From one to three acres of the average corn will produce enough ensilage to feed six cows six months on a daily ration of 30 to 40 pounds, three to four acres, nine cows; four to five acres, 13 cows; six to seven acres, 20 cows; eight to nine acres, 25 cows. A small area, indeed, for the results that may be obtained. A maximum amount of rich, succulent feed at minimum cost."

Skim Milk and Whole Milk Composition.

Some farmers do not understand why separator skim milk fed with corn meal, is as good for growing calves as whole milk. Note the following table which gives the composition of whole milk and skim milk:

Whole Milk.	Skim Milk.
87.20 Water90.63
3.90 Fat10
3.40 Casein and Albumen	3.57
4.75 Sugar	4.95
.75 Ash75

It will be seen that the only essential difference in the composition of skim milk and that of whole milk is the amount of butter-fat. It is, therefore, only a question of substituting something for the butter-fat in feeding skim milk. This can be done with corn meal or Kafir corn meal at much less than the cost of butter-fat. The parts of the milk which furnish the growth making material are the casein, albumen and sugar. From this material are made muscle, bone, hair and hoofs, and this material remains in the skim milk. The calf fed on skim milk is not quite so fat during the first six months of its life as the one nursed by the cow. It has, however, a far better development of bone and muscle and little can be seen between them two weeks after weaning time and when sold as a yearling the skim milk calf if well reared will sell for as much money as the calf reared by any other method.

Conservation Through the Silo.

Owing to the physical conformation of the North American continent, there will always be more or less of drought in the summer season; and the increasing value of farm lands and interest on the investment accentuate the necessity of insuring against loss from their effects as far as it may be possible to do so.

With lands low in value, a light crop will pay interest upon the investment; but when they are of high value the largest possible crop must be secured. Even under favorable conditions pastures will not give nearly the feed value that the same lands will produce as meadow, though, of course, the matter of labor is eliminated; but when undue dependence is placed upon the pastures and they fail, the results are little short of disastrous. It is generally admitted that for health's sake cattle need the freedom of the pasture, also, there is no feed that in May and June can quite take the place of fresh, green grass. In my own experience, those breeders and dairymen are most successful who provide only sufficient pasturage for the early months of the average season, providing either ensilage or soiling crops to supplement the pastures when they begin to fail.

Corn is mostly used for the soiling crop, and when well on towards maturity contains a maximum of digestible nutrients. But as a soiling crop it is needed before it is mature, as a rule containing but little nutriment in proportion to its weight; and while better than nothing, the breeder who feeds it in an immature condition deprives himself of what would become a valuable feed, and falls far short of supplying the needs of the cattle. I speak from experience, having tried soiling crops of all kinds before it was known that corn silage could be fed as well in summer as in winter. Corn silage made from nearly mature corn goes far towards solving the drought problem and wise breeders plan to have sufficient left over to last through an ordinary drought.

Even silage from mature corn is, however, not a properly balanced food and clover or alfalfa hay and a little bran should be fed with it. Alfalfa hay is better than clover to feed with corn silage, and with it it is possible to omit the bran. Alfalfa is a wonderful plant, and some one of the varieties will grow almost anywhere in the United States; while it is nearly drought proof. Every Holstein-Friesian breeder who has not done so already should try it in a small way; if he can make one acre a success, he can then try a larger field. Corn is our other drought-resisting crop; and if the moisture in the ground be conserved by about two inches of loose, fine dirt mulch, it is surprising how little rain is required to make a good crop. In times of drought and when the corn has grown too tall for the two-horse cultivator, a fine tooth single walking cultivator will go far towards irrigating the fields.—M. H. Gardner, Supt. Advanced Registry Holstein-Friesian Association.

The best possible investment a farmer can make is to buy better stock. The next best is to care for it properly. The increased value of the first crop of calves will pay for the added money put into a good bull.

A good many farmers are just now debating as to whether they shall feed cattle this winter. Owing to the drought in other states the Kansas corn crop is sure to be in demand and the price high. This fact, together with the uncertain prices to be realized on the cattle market, has served to make men hesitate. It has been shown repeatedly, however, that good money is to be made in feeding cattle at present prices for both stock and corn where the feeder has an ample supply of corn and alfalfa. In spite of the objections mentioned above, the demand for beef is constantly increasing and feeding the grain and alfalfa that has been raised on the farm is believed to be the best way to market it.

The Most Useful Fork That the Farmer Can Own

THE True Temper Scoop-Fork enables you to lift your potatoes from the hill and transfer them quickly and easily to barrel, wagon or bin.

The flattened ends of the tines prevent cutting and bruising.

Time and labor is saved in handling corn, potatoes, beets, turnips, apples and many other fruits and vegetables.

The perfect shape and hang enable you to carry a large load with an easy swing, screening out dirt or snow in the process.

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere. If your dealer doesn't handle, write us and we'll see you are supplied.

American Fork & Hoe Company
Largest Manufacturers of Farm and Garden Hand-Tools in the World
Cleveland Ohio

SAVE YOUR ALFALFA SEED

We continue to warn Farmers that 25 per cent. of their Alfalfa Seed is wasted when the ordinary grain separator is used for threshing.

IT IS VALUABLE

Alfalfa Seed is being imported into this country every year because the Western Farmer does not produce enough seed to supply the demand. With the prevailing high prices of seed you cannot afford to have your seed wasted in threshing. We build the only machine in the world constructed especially for hulling Alfalfa Seed. If your threshing machine does not have a "Birdsell" Alfalfa Huller give us his name and address and we will send him our Catalog and you shall have our 1910 and 1911 calendar in colors.

OUR ALFALFA BOOKLET—FREE

This booklet contains 48 pages and was written by an Alfalfa Specialist. If you are not raising Alfalfa send for this book. He tells you how to start a crop, raise and harvest it. Every man should have this booklet. Write today.

BIRDSELL MFG. CO.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES & RANGES
You Save \$15.00 to \$22.00 on

Hoosier Ranges and Heaters

Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unheard-of Factory Prices. Hoosier Stoves and Ranges are delivered for you to use in your own home 30 days free before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1911 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Send postal today for free catalog.

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY
209 State Street, Marion, Indiana

The Louden Way

One man with a Louden Litter Carrier on Louden overhead steel track system can clean the barn in half the time that two men would take without it. That's Louden economy. On every up-to-date farm—your farm—the Louden Litter Carrier and steel track system will earn its cost many times a year. Track can be bracketed to barn wall—out one door—in at other, and in this way no switch is needed. Manure loaded direct on wagon or spreader—its full fertilizing value thus saved.

Louden Litter Carriers are made of heavy galvanized steel—wear for years; have improved worm gear—1 peep on chain lifts 40 pounds in box; box stands at any elevation—raised or lowered any distance up to 25 feet; have many special advantages not found in other makes. Send today for valuable free book on manure uses, and catalog of hay and litter carriers, sanitary steel stalls, cow stanchions, etc., for modern barns.

Louden Machinery Co.,
639 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa

LEVELS THE HILLS AND HOLLOW

CRESCENT BALL BEARING AXLE

All roads are good roads to the vehicle equipped with Crescent Ball-Bearing Axles. They cut down all grades, reduce draft 50% and make hauling easy. Why grease a buggy when the Crescent Ball Bearing Axle eliminates this dirty, disagreeable duty. They do not require attention oftener than once a year in ordinary use. There is no grease to get on hands, soil clothing, catch dirt or look unsightly. They are guaranteed for three years and should then show no wear. They are made in sizes for buggies, surreys, delivery and farm wagons and drays. Vehicles equipped with them are sold by dealers everywhere. Write us for descriptive circulars and testimonials.

Evans, Coppins & Starks Co.
818 Main Street, Princeton, Ill.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

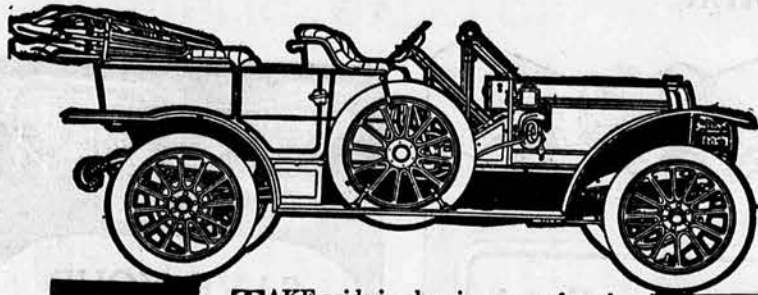
Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.



TAKE pride in choosing a car of quality. The man who buys a cheap car the first year always chooses a car of quality for the second.

THE NEW Rambler

has high clearance, big wheels and tires, long wheel base, Offset Crank-Shaft, Straight-Line Drive, Spare Wheel, and aluminum front floor.

Write for a copy of the Rambler Magazine

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company
Kenosha, Wisconsin

POULTRY



It is now time to be thinking of getting the poultry houses ready for winter.

The houses should be thoroughly cleaned and then coated with a thick whitewash.

If your fowls would sooner roost outside than in their houses, there is something wrong. Search your pens and if lice proves to be the cause, the house should be fumigated and sprayed with a liquid lice-killer.

If your poultry houses are reasonably tight, it would be a good thing to burn some sulphur to get rid of the mites and lice. The tighter the house is the more thorough will be the effect of the fumes of the sulphur.

A reader asks for a remedy for rattles in the throat. Open the mouth of the fowl and if canker shows in the throat, loosen it and touch the affected parts with caustic. Equal parts of melted lard and coal oil is also good, giving about a spoonful to a dose. Give two grains of quinine twice a day, in soaked bread made into a pill. Whether the rattles arise from a cold or canker, the above remedy will prove effectual.

The weather will soon be cooler and the fowls will have to undergo a sudden change. They will find little or nothing on the range, as the frost will destroy all the green food, and on stormy days or when the ground is covered with snow, they will be deprived of liberty and exercise. The changed conditions cannot but influence the number of eggs laid. It is well known that fewer eggs are laid in winter than in summer, and the difference is quickly noticed if the prices are high. There is no necessity, however, for compelling the hens to undergo a change of diet completely. Cabbage will be plentiful for a while, and turnips may be cooked and given once a day. One should be careful not to put the hens on a strictly grain diet, for there is where the mistake is more often made than in any other direction. The change from soft feed to hard feed all at once, is too sudden. The hens come off the range, where they have been having a variety of food, and are fed corn and wheat, which do not contain the elements from which eggs are produced. The greater the variety of food, the more eggs the hens will produce, and as a sudden change of food will have an immediate effect on the egg production, the best of management should be given, in the way of gradually accustoming the chickens to a diet of hard grains from the soft food they have been getting while grass was abundant and bugs were plenty.

While on a trip in Nebraska last week, the writer had the pleasure of visiting the incubator factory of M. M. Johnson at Clay Center. While this plant was the largest incubator factory in the United States, Mr. Johnson has found it inadequate to his increasing trade, and workmen by the score were busy enlarging the building. The proprietor was busy working on his annual catalogue, which will be finer and larger than ever. Mr. Johnson said his business last year was greater than ever before and he is determined to pass that record the coming season. Thousands of incubators and brooders are turned out of this factory every year, which gives employment to hundreds of men, and, in the offices connected with it, to scores of young women. The fame of the Old Trusty incubator is world-wide and has placed Clay Center on the map of Nebraska in great, big letters. Without this great manufacturing establishment the town would not amount to anything and by right its name ought to be changed to Johnson City. Just now Mr. Johnson is putting up a large brick power plant to furnish heat, light and power for the whole town as well as for his own factory. Great is Clay Center, and Johnson is its prophet! W. F.

Holcomb, who used to be connected with the incubator factory, has branched out into the biggest poultryman of the state of Nebraska. He ships out each season thousands upon thousands of eggs for hatching purposes and sells a lot of fancy poultry. He keeps all of the utility breeds, and has them in farms all around Clay Center, one breed in a place, thus giving the fowls free range, insuring hardhood of offspring and fertility of eggs. He took us out in his automobile to see several of his flocks in the country and we beheld hundreds of fine specimens of the feathered tribe. We are indebted to Mr. H. H. Harvey for courtesies extended while in the city. Mr. Harvey is one of the head men in Mr. Johnson's office and as a side line breeds Scotch Collie dogs. He has fifty or sixty of the finest Collies we ever saw and he says he has a ready sale for all he can raise. The country from St. Joe west two hundred miles and more is a veritable garden spot and is teeming with plentiful crops. The wheat harvest has been prolific and the prospects for a bumper corn crop were never better.

HORTICULTURE

Editor Kansas Farmer: When the bagworm has stripped large cedar trees of their foliage till they appear dead, is there any remedy but to cut down the tree?—E. B. McDuff, Atchison, Kan.

There is but little hope that a cedar tree that has been defoliated will recover, and the older the tree, the less likely it is to renew its foliage. The conifers make new growth very slowly, and it is a rare thing for one to make new growth after all the foliage has been removed.

The bagworm is a very serious pest and every owner of evergreens should watch carefully and destroy the pest upon their first appearance.

Care for Fruit Trees Each Year.

It pays to take care of the orchard during the "off years." Too many farmers fail to give suitable care to their orchards in good fruit years and think nothing of caring for them in off years. Yet it is during these same off years that very much may be done towards insuring the future usefulness of the orchards. There are certain sections of the state where but little fruit is expected this year and the temptation is to entirely neglect the orchard.

Commercial orchardists take care of their trees in the way of pruning, spraying, etc., every year, with the result that they have a regularity of yield that is not seen on the farm orchard and with the certainty of larger yields during fruit years. Simply because the fruit has been killed by a late frost or the orchard has suffered from some other accidental occurrence is no reason why the trees should be neglected during that entire season. On the other hand it is one of the best possible reasons for giving them good care. Those trees which are uncared for even during one season will suffer and lose in their vitality and the effect is shown in a marked degree in the next season. The care which trees receive during the summer of an off year will help to determine the number and vitality of the fruit buds which will set for the following season's fruit crop.

Prune and spray the trees that are not bearing this season and the results will pay a big interest on the investment of time and labor. Kansas orchards are not noted for long life, and late statistics seem to show a marked decrease in number of trees and yield of fruit. These facts are due to lack of proper care and especially to lack of care during the off years.

Anyone not now a subscriber can secure Kansas Farmer on trial the balance of 1910 for the special introductory price of 25 cents. Stamps will be accepted.

At Last! A Power Sneller for EVERY Farmer

Our "Hummer" Two-Hole Sheller and Engine Combination is revolutionizing the corn sheller business of the country! It's the greatest outfit ever made for the farmer. Saves the regular cost of shelling your own corn and pays big returns by shelling small jobs for your neighbors. Shell your corn when you want to—when most convenient—don't have to wait for the big jobbing outfit. Costs but a trifle—pays for itself the very first season. Handiest little rig ever seen.

SANDWICH CORN SHELLERS

54 Years the Leaders

The "Hummer" Combination Rig is a sturdy, hardwood-framed machine having a capacity from 50 to 75 bushels per hour. Equipped with a positive force feeding device insuring rapid, free entrance of the ears. Has right angle belt attachment, revolving wire cob separator and many other time, trouble and money-saving features. Engine is the best four-horsepower horizontal engine that can be found anywhere. The "Hummer" can be furnished either with or without engine. We also make forty other sizes and styles of Spring and Cylinder Corn Shellers; also Horse and Belt Power Hay Presses and Farm Grain Elevators.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY by having our own distributing organization and branch houses and agencies all over the country. Write for Catalog.

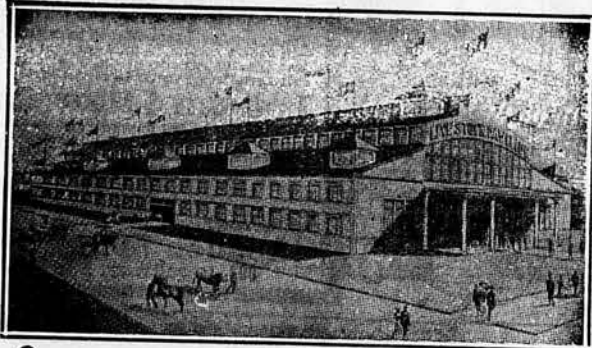
SANDWICH MANUFACTURING CO., 212 Main St., Sandwich, Ill.
BRANCHES: Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Peoria, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa



OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

AT OKLAHOMA CITY

September 27 to October 9, 1910



NEW LIVE STOCK AND HORSE SHOW PAVILION—170x250 ft. Show arena 80x200.

The Great Livestock, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition of Oklahoma

\$40,000 offered in Premiums and Purse—Twenty Exhibition Buildings—Broad Cement Walks to all buildings and Bermuda Grass Sod everywhere also—Daily Flights of the Great Strobil Airship—Ten Special Attractions—Music Festival—Double Track Electric Car Line, Steam Railway Service and Asphalt Boulevard direct to grounds—Increased Unloading Facilities. Live stock exhibitors should reserve stalls and pens at once. Send for Premium List, Entry Blanks and all information to

I. S. MAHAN, Secretary, Oklahoma City,

You do not like the Tamworth hog? Yet he is one of the most profitable of his kind and the best possible animal from which to produce bacon.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

The regular subscription price of KANSAS FARMER is \$1.00 per year, but to interest new readers this extraordinary balance-of-the-year offer is made

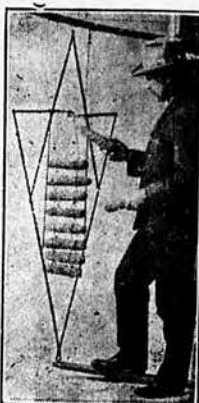
Send 25 cents in stamps and KANSAS FARMER—the best agricultural publication in the Middle West—will be mailed to you every week from the time your order reaches us until January, 1911. Tell your neighbors about this special offer, or better still, get four of them to give you 25 cents each, send the \$1.00 to us and we will give you your own subscription for your trouble. Send at once and get the greatest benefit of this special low offer. Address

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SAVE YOUR SEED CORN

Don't forget your last season's experience. The easiest and most practical way is to use the Harper Seed Corn Stringer. One man can string and hang up 100 bu. in one day. Works with a treadle; lay in the ears with both hands. This is the machine that was shown by Prof. Holden at the Iowa Short Courses last winter. All steel but the treadle. Price \$3.00. Terms to dealers. Manufactured and sold by



JAS. L. HARPER, Newton, Iowa.

APIARY

Straws From Dodge City.
J. C. FRANK.

There is a lot of free information to be obtained for the asking. The general government has several men employed whose duty it is to furnish free information to beekeepers. Write to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., of whom you can get all the information you need. Nearly every agriculture paper now has a department on apiculture, but of course there are some fundamental principles that will not always be at hand from that source.

To be a beekeeper, you must study the flowers, especially those that give you the honey for your bees, and at times when you have no honey coming in, better feed if you wish best results. To make this part short and to the point, I would ask you if you would think of letting your horse or cow starve to death in a dry pasture? You answer no. Then you should no more allow your bees to starve than your horse or cow, as at times during warm weather the bees may starve if there is no honey to be had in the field.

We solicit the aid of every beekeeper in the work of pushing apiculture to the front. We wish to have an annual report from every beekeeper.

Years ago Mr. James Heldon used a method of transferring bees from box hives that he called "Modern Transferring." It consisted in drumming the bees out of the box hive, and hiving them in a hive furnished with wired foundation. He then set the old hive by the side of the new one, where it was left for three weeks, or until all of the brood had hatched, when he again drummed the bees from the old hive and united them with those in the new hive. The old hive was now free from brood and bees, and the combs could be cut out at one's leisure and rendered into wax.

There is another "modern" plan that does away with the drumming out of the bees. Turn the box hive upside down, set a hive of combs over it, and the bees and queen will soon go up into this hive of combs and start rearing brood. This action on the part of the bees and queen can be hastened by placing a comb of brood in the upper hive. They will go up without the brood, but probably not quite so soon. When the queen is found above, place a queen-excluding honey board beneath the upper hive, between that and the old box hive. This will prevent the queen from returning to the old hive, and, as the brood hatches in the box hive, the young bees will join those in the upper hive until, at the end of three weeks, all of the brood will have hatched. An inverted bee escape board (containing a bee escape) can now be placed between the two hives, when all of the bees will soon find their way up into the upper hive, and the old box will be entirely free from brood and bees and can be removed to the honey house, and the combs made into wax. Of course, the queen excluder and bee escape will be removed from under the new hive, which will now sit in the place occupied by the old box hive.

Shipping full colonies of bees successfully long distances by express requires special conditions. Combs ought to be old and tough and wired, colony not too populous and the bees young instead of old. A colony of old bees shipped a long distance in the spring before young bees have hatched out to take the place of the old bees, is practically a dead colony. Frames must be fastened securely; abundant ventilation given, also space above the combs in which the bees can cluster. Nail two strips of wood across the top of the hive so that some box can't be set down on top of the hive and cut off ventilation completely.

Shade for bees is unnecessary, in fact it is not good, except perhaps to place a thin shade board over each hive during the hottest summer months. Sunshine and heat prevents mouldy combs and chilled brood in early spring, and during rainy spells, it also keeps the bees healthier and ants are not so troublesome in the sun as they are in the shade.

Shoe Wearers Robbed of \$5,000,000 a Year By Old-Time Shoe-Selling Methods!

High salaried traveling salesmen, railroad fares, livery bills and hotel bills cost the shoe manufacturers of this country over *Five Million Dollars a year*. One-fifth more than the actual value of every pair of shoes you buy is included in the cost to help cover these expenses.

It's an *outrage!* It's unfair to you—it's unfair to your dealer, who has to charge you accordingly. *And we're going to put an end to it!*

We're actually going to do away with traveling men and their big expenses. We're going to make 2-cent stamps do the work of salesmen. We're going to sell to the dealers direct—by letter. And the hundreds of thousands of dollars we save by this method will go into better quality for you.

Desnoyers "Six Months" Shoes GUARANTEED to Give Full Six Months' Wear

Never before has it been possible to make a shoe that could be really guaranteed. The old selling method prevented it. The money that should have gone into material had to go for other purposes.

We don't want a cent more profit on each pair of shoes than other manufacturers. In fact we will sacrifice part of our profit and add it to the hundreds of thousands saved on traveling men's salaries. All this money will go towards better leather—better material—better workmanship. All this money will make the guarantee possible.

Light—Comfortable—Fine Looking—Seven Different Styles

"Six Months" Shoes are made with sole leather box toes to give extra strength at the tip. The uppers are stitched together by lock-stitch machines with the very highest grade silk thread. Only the best waxed Irish linen thread is used to sew the soles.

"Six Months" Shoes are wonderfully light, neat and stylish. No shoes selling anywhere near the price can compare with them in

Best Leather in the World

Our immense saving on selling expense enables us to use expensive foreign hides that others can't afford. Our Swissox Soles are from hides of wonderfully well-cared-for animals raised in the high altitudes of Switzerland, where the very toughest and best wearing hides in the world are found. The uppers are from Paris Veals, which are much tougher, softer and more flexible than any domestic hides.

appearance. Farmers cannot find a shoe at any price that will give them as much satisfaction as our "Six Months" Shoes.

Here Is Our Written Guarantee

If either the soles or uppers wear out within four months we agree to furnish a new pair of shoes entirely free of charge. If either the soles or uppers wear out during the fifth

Send for Dealer's Name and Style Book

Fill out and send coupon today for our new free style book that illustrates and describes all styles of "Six Months" Shoes. You will find a shoe for every purpose—work, business or dress. And the best styles of each to choose from. With the book we will send you the name of a dealer near you who handles our "Six Months" Shoes.

Start saving shoe money right away. Send the coupon now. (9)

Desnoyers Shoe Co., 2204 Pine Street, St. Louis



\$4.00

For Any Style

Dress, Business or Work

The soles in these shoes cost more than twice as much as ordinary soles. But they are more than twice as good.

Flexible and Waterproof

Our secret tanning process makes our "Six Months" Shoe waterproof and perfectly flexible, in addition to adding wonderful wearing quality to it.

We use none but the best Army Duck Lining in these shoes, although it costs double the price of ordinary linings.

month we agree to refund \$2.00 in cash. If either the soles or uppers wear out during the sixth month we agree to refund \$1.00 in cash. In other words, if these shoes should not give full six months' wear we refund more than the proportion they fall short.

Your own dealer, right in your own town, the man whom you know, will make this redemption. You do not have to send your shoes to the factory to be redeemed or secure the refund, or have any dealings at all with strangers.

DESNOYERS SHOE CO.
2204 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen: Kindly send me new style book of Desnoyers "Six Months" Shoes and tell me name of dealer near me.

Name.....
Address.....

STOCK RAISERS, ATTENTION!



This picture represents a lot of pigs stricken with SWINE PLAGUE and were cured by the COUNCIL BLUFFS REMEDY COMPANY, which proves to a certainty the VALUE OF OUR REMEDY.

After studying THE DISEASES OF SWINE for years, and making actual demonstrations in the field, we have succeeded in manufacturing a remedy that will ABSOLUTELY protect you against disease. In fact, we have never yet found a man that has lost his hogs while using our remedy continuously as directed. We will go into any herd of hogs stricken with WORMS or SWINE PLAGUE and save more than 75 per cent of that herd.

STATISTICS show that each of the states of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, have lost over ONE MILLION DOLLARS worth of hogs per year for the last eleven years. DO YOU WANT TO HELP MAKE UP THIS LOSS? CERTAINLY NOT. Then place confidence in us and let us prove that we can PROTECT YOUR HOGS AGAINST DISEASE. A thorough treatment with our remedy three times a week will absolutely do this, and it will positively help you make more GROWTH with the same amount of ration. HOW? BY REMOVING THE WORMS, FEVER AND CONGESTION which deprives the animal of GROWTH.

We GUARANTEE under a cash deposit of \$200 to increase the earning power of the corn fed from 10 to 20 per cent. STOP and figure what a saving this would mean on \$500 worth of corn. We also guarantee under a cash deposit of \$500 to remove worms from WORMY HOGS.

TO PROVE THAT OUR REMEDY IS RIGHT AND THAT WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO GUARANTEE IT AS REPRESENTED, we will ship 100 pounds to any feeder of good repute in the state of Kansas at \$7.00, f. o. b. Council Bluffs, which is \$3.00 less than the retail price. This gives readers of the Kansas Farmer the benefit of agents' commissions.

We will allow you to feed the remedy five weeks and if it is not as REPRESENTED, you may draw on us for the amount and your sight draft will be honored. This is the STRONGEST GUARANTEE THAT HAS EVER BEEN PUT OUT BY ANY STOCK REMEDY CONCERN in this country.

While growing hogs, you have but one object in view. That of MAKING MONEY. You cannot afford to be without the protection we offer.

Ask us any question pertaining to the diseases of swine and we will give you without charge all the information possible. "WRITE FOR THE BOOK-LET."

Fill out the coupon at the right, mail to us at once, and it will have our prompt attention.

Council Bluffs Remedy Co
Council Bluffs, Iowa

THIS COUPON IS WORTH \$3.00.
Council Bluffs Remedy Company, Council Bluffs, Ia.

DATE....., 1910.

Please ship to

Station..... State

Postoffice..... 100 lbs. of STOCK REMEDY at \$10.00, less \$3.00, value of this coupon, with the privilege that if results are not obtained and notice of same is given within five weeks, I may have the right to make a sight draft through the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Council Bluffs, Ia., for the amount paid. No. of hogs over 3 months old..... No. less than 3 months



Were just as good as
Kellogg's

But there are none so good and absolutely none are genuine without this signature

W. K. Kellogg
Made of the Best White Corn



Young Man-Be An Auto Expert

Prepare yourself at this great school in only six weeks' time to be a skilled chauffeur, expert repairman, finished demonstrator, capable salesman and garage manager. You learn from real automobiles of latest models. No books used or tools to buy. Low tuition. Good room and board near school cheap. After graduation open garage and make \$2,000 or more a year. Write now for Free Illustrated Catalog and full particulars.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL
10,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
1108 Locust St. Kansas City, Mo.

MAPLEINE

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Lerma Flannels

MAKE IDEAL House Gowns, Kimonos, Wrappers, Children's Dresses, Etc.

Napped on back only, combining light weight with warmth and durability. 28 inches wide, 10c. a yard.

If you fail to find Lerma Flannel at any good store write us for free samples.

PACIFIC MILLS BOSTON

CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE in San Francisco. Ten interesting and instructive post cards for ten cents. W. Boone Riley, 641 Turk St., San Francisco.

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus, 9-room house, cellar, cistern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in county. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price \$4,000, half on time if desired. No trades.

POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.

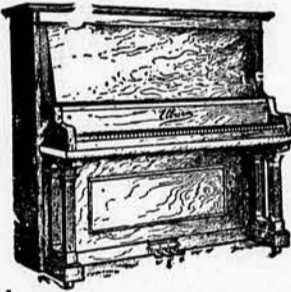
D. W. YOUNG STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, prize winners at three state shows. Eggs, \$1.50 for 16; \$6 per 100. Barred Rocks, "Ringlet" strain, \$2 for 15. Eggs packed with care.

C. H. McALISTER, Carmen, Okla.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for used stamps and money dated before 1890. Catalog of prices paid for old coins 10c; used stamps 10c. Both 15c. Many fortunes found in used stamps and coins. A. B. Kraus, 413 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not, send 35c for 2 oz. bottle and receive book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.

MAKE THE TEST Ask About Our Pianos & Prices



It has ever been our aim to sell good trustworthy Pianos at so much lower prices than other dealers can, that people will talk about us and advertise us. We couldn't do this if we paid commissions and we could not have grown the way we have grown if we had resorted to the sliding price trick of many stores. We welcome an X-ray investigation of our Pianos and our selling system. The best proof of the honesty of both is the fact that no other Piano store in the entire country has made the record that Jenkins has.

ONE PRICE. THE LOWEST. COMMISSIONS TO NONE—THE BEST PIANOS MADE, AND THE LOWEST PRICES— Simply summed, that's what this store offers you. Make the test, compare the Pianos and the prices—see if every word of it is not the truth. Write today.

USED PIANOS—SCORES of BARGAINS many of them as good as new. All of them priced at 1-3 to 1-2 their original value.

We are also factory distributors for **STEINWAY, VOSE, WEBER, KURTZ-MANN, ETC.**

Write for catalogs. Address Piano Dept. 2.

J. W. JENKINS SONS MUSIC CO., Kansas City, Missouri

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

ABILENE NURSERIES

Write for catalog and price list before placing your order. We have the stock that bears fruit; also all kinds of ornamental trees. Forest trees, shrubs, roses and vines. Special attention given mail orders. 10 per cent discount on \$5 order; 15 per cent discount on \$10 order. Cash with order. Mention paper.

W. T. GOUGH & CO., Abilene, Kansas.
CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS Canned Fruits, Nuts, Honey. Delivered free to your railway station. Write for new price list. **CALIFORNIA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.** AVE. 22 COLTON, CALIFORNIA

HOME CIRCLE



First Aid to the Injured.

DISLOCATIONS. Dislocations are severe sprains that have stretched and torn the ligaments and tissues around the joint to such an extent as to allow the ends of the bones to become misplaced. Some dislocations are known as congenital, that is, they have existed since birth and are due to some malformation of some part of the joint.

The symptoms of a dislocation are (1) pain, which is usually dull but may be acute on attempting to move the joint; (2) more or less deformity, depending upon the degree of dislocation; (3) swelling, due to the escape of blood and serum from the ruptured blood vessels; (4) a certain amount of disability; (5) limitation of motion.

If the dislocation is not reduced (replaced) within a few days, there is danger of the bones becoming fixed in their unnatural positions.

In simple dislocations it is permissible for the person giving the first aid to attempt to reduce it by pulling on the bone, at some distance from the part dislocated and at the same time attempting to push the end dislocated back into place. This should only be tried two or three times and if not successful, the patient should be seen by a doctor.

INJURIES FROM A FALL.

In injuries from a fall or other accident where there is a possibility of one of the vertebrae being dislocated, the patient should be moved very carefully. If necessary to turn the patient over, be sure to turn the hips and shoulders and head at the same time and very slowly. This is very important because if a dislocation exists, the spinal cord, which runs through the vertebrae, is always pinched to a certain extent and any additional pressure upon it by the twisting of the vertebra may destroy it altogether at that point and cause permanent paralysis of the body below that level, or if high up in the spine, it may cause immediate death. The patient should not be picked up by the shoulders and legs and carried or moved at all until his head and shoulders and hips are firmly fastened to a long board or shutter so that there is no possibility of the spine being twisted while he is being moved.

THE SHOULDER JOINT.

Dislocations at the shoulder joint are quite frequent. The head of the upper bone of the arm (humerous) may be either below, in front of, or behind its normal position. Sometimes it goes back into place very easily and so it is a good plan to attempt to reduce it two or three times at least. This should be done by having the patient lie down on his back and fixing the shoulder so that it is fairly stationary, as having some one to hold it, and pulling down on the arm. The pull should be steady and considerable force used, but it must not be jerked by a sudden pull. Sometimes the person giving the first aid can get a better pull and also assist in pushing the head of the bone into place by removing one of his shoes and placing his heel up under the injured shoulder and pulling while bracing himself in this way. Care must be taken not to push up under the arm too forcibly as there is considerable danger of injuring the blood vessels and nerves that pass along under the shoulder.

THE ELBOW.

The elbow is quite frequently dislocated as the result of a fall or twist. The usual kind is to have the bones of the forearm dislocated backward but they may go to either side or both backward and to one side. This dislocation is usually rather difficult to reduce and a physician should be seen.

THE FINGER.

Dislocation of the finger joints are not infrequent and often are compound, as the skin over them is not very loose and is therefore more easily split open. These are frequently easy to reduce by simply pulling in a straight direction while the hand is held steady. Sometimes, especially in dislocations of the thumb, some ten-

don or ligament becomes misplaced and prevents the bone from returning to its normal position, and frequently an operation has to be performed to reduce it.

DISLOCATION OF THE HIP.

The hips are not very frequently thrown out of joint and are with difficulty put back into place. It may be attempted by fixing the hips as solidly as possible and pulling down on the leg, at the same time having an assistant try to push the head of the bone towards its normal position. The muscles around the hip joint are so powerful that it is often necessary to give a general anesthetic in order to relax the spasm of the muscles which accompanies every dislocation to a greater or less degree.

THE KNEE.

Dislocations at the knee joint may take place in any direction. The attempt should be made to reduce them by the same general methods as in dislocations of the hip, but this is usually rather difficult to accomplish.

THE ANKLE.

Dislocations of the ankle are inclined to be somewhat complicated and usually it is better to have the patient see a physician at once rather than first attempt to reduce it without his aid.

THE TOES.

The joints of the toes are not often dislocated but this does sometimes occur. They are usually fairly easy to reduce by simply pulling them back into place.

THE LOWER JAW.

The lower jaw is sometimes dislocated on one or both sides by having the mouth forced open too wide or from putting some hard object as a nut far back between the jaws and biting down on it very hard. The jaw when dislocated is usually able to move a little but it is impossible to close it completely. The attempt should be made to reduce the dislocation as follows: Wrap both thumbs with a cloth, as a handkerchief, place them both as far back between the jaws on each side as possible and while pushing the front of the jaw as nearly closed as possible, press down on the thumbs and try to pull the jaw to one side or the other as may be necessary in order to get it into place rather suddenly and the jaw spring shut with considerable force so that it is rather important to have the thumbs protected in order to prevent having them injured.

After a dislocation has been reduced, the joint should be bandaged or splinted so that it can have only a very limited motion, as there is some danger of its slipping out of place if allowed to move too freely for a week or more.

IF THE SKIN IS BROKEN.

If in any dislocation the skin has been broken, making it compound, great care should be taken not to touch the wound either with the hands or dirty cloths, so as not to get it infected. It should be washed with warm water that has previously been boiled, then wrapped in clean cloths wet in a dilute carbolic acid solution (1 part of carbolic to 50 parts of water) or any other antiseptic solution.

SEE A PHYSICIAN.

If you are not successful in putting a bone back in place after two or three trials, it is best not to attempt it any longer, but have the patient see a doctor. If the patient has to be moved any distance, bandage or splint the joint so that it moves as little as possible as this will make the journey much more comfortable for him.—William H. Bailey, A. M., M. D., Kansas University School of Medicine, Rosedale, Kan.

If the hands have become wrinkled from being in the water, bathe them in a little vinegar and water, and the puckered feeling will quickly disappear.


It is said that a good way to clean feather pillows without removing the feathers from the cases, is to put them out doors in a hard rain and let them get thoroughly wet. Then hang them in a warm place to dry. If there are soiled spots on the cases remove them with a good cleaner.

BUSINESS SCHOOL HIGHLAND COLLEGE

HIGHLAND, KANSAS

SPLENDID LOCATION. COLLEGE ADVANTAGES. CLEAN ATHLETICS. EXPENSES ARE LOW. TUITION NINE MONTHS ONLY \$30. STANDARD COURSES. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR BACKWARD PUPILS. GREGG SHORTHAND. TOUCH TYPEWRITING. GOODYEAR-MARSHALL SYSTEM BOOKKEEPING AND BANKING. COMMERCIAL LAW. ARITHMETIC. ENGLISH AND PENMANSHIP. TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 13. ENTER ANY TIME.

W. C. T. ADAMS, Ph. D., Pres., C. B. MITCHELL, B. Acct. Principal



YOU Can Earn Here During Your Business Course

Students receive training by actual work, for which they are paid. This is the best possible preparation for a position.

Full Commercial and Stenographic courses. Two hours more instruction each day than other schools. Exclusive use of typewriter all day.

Santa Fe General Offices and other big industries make a demand for our graduates that far exceeds the supply. Send for our little paper, "Self Help."

DOUGHERTY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE Box 110, Topeka, Kansas

WANTED 1500 YOUNG PEOPLE


500 Men Telegraphers
500 Men Bookkeeper-Stenographers
500 Lady Stenographer-Bookkeepers

Satisfactory Positions Guaranteed

By the Authorized School for Banks and Railroads; largest, best equipped in the West; 1100 students annually; 18 professional teachers; 6 certificated teachers of Shorthand; Best Pen Art Department; Individual instruction; 69 bank positions filled this school year. No Agents. Union Pacific contracts for all telegraphers. Expenses Low. School for Chauffeurs added. Write for Catalog. **SEE OUR ONE MONTH TRIAL OFFER.** **KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE**
T. W. ROACH, Pres.
204 S. Santa Fe Ave. SAZANA, KANSAS

SALT CITY Business College

BOX 353C. HUTCHINSON, KAN. Positions furnished all graduates. Excellent equipment. Experienced instructors. Business, Shorthand and Pen Art Courses. Open the year around. Largest, most thorough and complete Business College in the State of Kansas. Modern Y. M. C. A. privileges. Outdoor sports. When can you attend? Enter any day you are ready. Do you want our 72-page illustrated catalog? Write today. Good positions await our graduates.



WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY


Oldest, Largest and Best Equipped Military School in Middle West. Preparations for Universities, Government, Academies or for Life, Government Supervision, Active Army Officer detailed, Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. Our system of Athletics reaches every student. Separate departments for small boys. Forty-three miles from Kansas City. We can help you solve some of the problems incident to your boy's education. Address THE SECRETARY, Box B, Lexington, Missouri.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

awaits the young man or woman who qualifies here and becomes identified with the business of this Great Oil and Gas Belt. Every graduate furnished a high salaried position. Write today for free information.

COFFEYVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE BOX 334 A, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.

HARDIN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY



The best endowed Girls' School in the Central West. Preparatory and Junior College. Courses in Art, Elocution, Music, Domestic Science and Business. 37th year. Endowed schools give more for a dollar than the unendowed. German-American Conservatory—Arnold E. Guerne, Director; Mrs. May Beesley Adam, Voice—German Standards. Modern Equipment. For catalogue address JOHN W. MILLION, A. M. L. D., Pres., 102 College Place, Mexico, Mo.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE HOLTON, KANSAS

ADDRESS
T. D. CRITES
DEPT. F.

College year, 36 weeks. Standard instruction, convenient buildings, Co-educational. Eight departments, comprising Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Bible, Music, Art, Oratory and Commercial. Expenses low. Self-help opportunities, R. R. fare refunded. Write for information and catalogue.

IOLA BUSINESS COLLEGE

JOHN T. TYLER, Pres.,
IOLA, KANSAS.

Students may attend one month free. If satisfied, pay tuition then; if not satisfied, pay nothing. Complete business and automobile courses. Write for catalogue B.

OSWEGO COLLEGE

Oswego, Kan.
Thos. F. Marshall,
M. A. B. D., Pres.
Strong Faculty.

VOCATIONAL—CULTURAL FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Preparatory, Seminary, College Technical. Trains in all Fine Arts and Crafts, all Problems of Home-making, Business, Science, Teaching, Woman's Work. A small College of finest quality. Choicest influences. Homelike. Attractive. Safe Boarding School. 25th year. Terms low.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.

Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Penmanship Departments. Term opens Sept. 6 in a brand new building, the largest occupied by any business college west of the Mississippi. For further information address
SCHMIDT BROS., Managers,
P. O. BOX 195, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Learn Auctioneering By Mail

and should you ever wish to attend our school in person amount paid on mail course will apply upon tuition here. Will hold next term November 7th at Oklahoma City. A nice time of year to take a trip south. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Trenton, Mo.

KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE

Thorough and complete course. Great Demand for Graduates as Practitioners, Teachers, Investigators, Sanitary Officers, Army Veterinarians, U. S. Inspectors. Catalog and other information sent on application.
DR. S. STEWART, Secretary.
1222 East 26th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WE GUARANTEE POSITIONS

Business College

And to show our good faith you need not pay us one dollar until you have time to graduate and earn it. 2,000 graduates in banking business. Expenses low. No exams. 25 years. Ask for catalogue B.


A. M. HARGIS, President,
Grand Island, Nebraska.



TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Good positions every day in Book keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Information free.
111, 113, 115, 117 E. 8TH STREET,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

LEARN BY MAIL



Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Banking, Penmanship, English, Arithmetic, Business Letter Writing, Commercial Law, Civil Service. **MONEY BACK** if not satisfied on completing course. POSITIONS secured. 8,000 students. Write for free Book on Home Study. Draughon's College, Box H-40 Nashville, Tenn.

ENID BUSINESS COLLEGE


Established 1899.
One of the Strongest, most Up-to-date, New Equipment, Result-producing Institutions of the Southwest. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address J. E. GEORGE, Pres., Box 327, Enid, Okla.



EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Clean, moral surroundings. Special courses for farmer boys and girls. Write for illustrated catalogue. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY IN FIVE MONTHS



Sure Job on Santa Fe. Pay from \$33.00 to \$165.00 monthly. School has R. R. wires giving actual experience. Owned and operated by Santa Fe R.R. Write today for full information—Costs Nothing.
SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL
DEPT. F. TOPEKA, KAN.

Well Paid Positions

Go To Those Who Are Trained

Don't be satisfied with a small salary or a poor position. Don't depend upon pull to get you a job. It's the trained man or woman that earns the big salary. We offer a practical business training at a reasonable rate. This is a distinctively business training school, with a reputation for thorough work. The young man on the farm will find a business training of great value. We assist our graduates to find good positions. Send to-day for our catalogue. It's free.
Lincoln Business College, 10 No. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.

CENTRAL KANSAS BUSINESS COLLEGE

Strong, efficient, thorough and ready to help you. Catalogue free upon request.
ABILENE, KAN

WE PREFER

To hold our students upon the merits of our school or not at all. A term's trial will convince you. Write today.
ANTHONY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Box 152, ANTHONY, KANSAS.



LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas.
Positions secured. Our big illustrated catalog explaining everything is FREE. Address 1414 Mass. St.



YOUNG MEN WANTED

To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. 6 LOUIS STREET.



WICHITA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Has the best opportunity for young people. Write for Bulletin "B" giving full information. 508-10-12-14-16 E. Douglas Ave. Wichita, Kan.

SUPERIOR KITCHEN KNIFE SET



THE THREE KNIVES SHOWN IN THIS SET ARE:

A Bread Knife, 12½-inch Blade; a Paring Knife, 7½-inch Blade, and a General Utility Knife, 10½-inch Blade.

We buy these Knife Sets from the Simmons Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and that fact alone is a strong guarantee of their splendid worth. The blades are of finest steel, tempered in oil and the handles are waterproof. The liability of rust and decay is thus reduced to the minimum.

You've undoubtedly paid from 75 cents to \$1.25 for knives not so good as these, but here's a plan by which you can

Get Them Without a Cent Of Extra Cost

Send us one new subscription for KANSAS FARMER, together with \$1.50 (cash, stamps, money order, or check), and we will: (1) mark your own subscription paid in advance, for one full year; (2), mark the new subscription you send, paid up for one full year; and (3), send you absolutely without any extra cost, one of these Kitchen Knife Sets, by return mail. Be sure and write names and addresses plainly, to prevent mistakes. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS DESIGNER. SEARCHLIGHT

Kansas Live Stock History Does Not Give the Names of Two More Consistently Successful Animals Than These, Our Chief Herd Bull and Boar.



BIG-BONED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars for sale, sired by my herd boars; ORPHAN CHIEF by Orphan, JOHN LONG by Long John.

BRED GILTS

Big Type Poland Chinas. Gold Standard by Chief Gold Dust in service. Sows represent the most noted big type strains.

BROWN COUNTY POLAND CHINAS. Oldest herd in Kansas, headed by Major E., by Major Bob 50211.

ALBRIGHT'S POLAND CHINAS. The utility type, headed by N. E.'s Perfection, by S. E.'s Perfection.

COLLEGE VIEW POLAND CHINAS. We offer for sale some extra good pigs of March and April farrow.

LAREDO HERD. Poland Chinas headed by Impudence Style 13237 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler for sale.

TEN FALL BOARS for sale; also spring boars by Banner Boy, Big Hadley's Likeness, Colossus, Nedd's Expansion and others.

30 BRED POLAND CHINA GILTS for sale. Spring and summer farrow, bred for April and May litters.

200 LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by Big Hadley, Long John 2nd and John Ex. Young stock for sale at all times.

POLAND CHINAS WITH SIZE. Headed by Pawnee Look. I have bred pure bred Poland for 20 years.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS. Headed by Morgan's Monarch 4585 and Capt. Hutch 39068.

CORRECT TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Headed by Wise's Hadley by Big Hadley. Sows by What's Ex., Kansas Chief, Nemo L.'s Dude, etc.

SUNSHINE HERD. Poland Chinas, bred gilts and yearling boars. Prices reasonable, quality considered.

EUREKA herd of pure bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, 115 head to select from.

DEER PARK STOCK FARM. Richly bred Poland Chinas headed by the great Impudence E. L. and Noble Chief by Nobleman.

MULBERRY GROVE FARM. Herd boar, Peerless Perfection 2nd, grand champion American Royal.

CHOICE POLAND CHINA PIGS. Sired by Voter 133333, Perfect Mischief 48911, Senator and Voter's Pride.

ELMDALE POLAND CHINAS. Over 100 head in herd. Our aim quality and size.

THE MORTONS. Herd headed by Equipment 51530 by Impudence. For quick sale 20 summer and fall gilts sired by a son of Meddler 2nd.

POLAND CHINAS

THE HAWTHORNE POLAND CHINAS.

Ten Strike, grand champion at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1908, heads the herd.

ADVANCE STOCK FARM. Home of big smooth Poland Chinas headed by a great son of Big Hadley.

SINGER'S PRINCE HADLEY'S Big Type Poland. One spring and one fall yearling boar.

FOR SALE

I still have a few good fall boars for sale at very reasonable prices; will also offer my 2-year-old boar, O. K. Chief.

CHOICE POLAND CHINAS. Am offering a few extra good breed sows and gilts at very reasonable prices.

Any one not now a subscriber can secure Kansas Farmer on trial the balance of 1910 for the special introductory price of 25 cents.

AUCTIONEERS

H. R. LITTLE Live Stock Auctioneer. A close student of men and methods with twenty years' experience.



LET ME BOOK YOUR WINTER SALE DATE. Can make right terms and give satisfaction.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH. Makes a business of crying sales of pure bred stock.

FRANK J. ZAUN. Fine Stock Auctioneer. Independence, Mo.

COL. CARL G. ANDERSON. Live Stock Auctioneer. Years of experience and a graduate course in the best auction school of America.

FRANK REGAN, ESBON, KAN. Years of continuous selling has proved my ability and my employers are my best advertisers.

Jas. W. Sparks AUCTIONEER. Pedigreed Live Stock. Marshall, Mo.

JOHN D. SNYDER AUCTIONEER. Winfield, Kansas. I sell for many of the most successful breeders.

LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire me for date. WELLINGTON, KAN.

L. E. FIFE LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Newton, Kansas. Breeder of Percherons, Shorthorns and Duroc Jersey hogs.

W. C. CURPHEY LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire me for dates. ABILENE, KANSAS.

COL. JOHN BRENNAN. Live stock sales a specialty. Sales cried anywhere. Address at ESBON, KANSAS.

THE HORSE—HOW TO BUY AND SELL. By Peter Howden. Gives the points which distinguish a sound from an unsound horse.

A Few of the Good Ones. In J. L. Spangler's sale, Sept. 20, there will be sold eight spring pigs of March 19 farrow.

Poland Chinas.

Sept. 20—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan. Oct. 11, A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 24—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan. Oct. 25—W. C. Slinger, Hiawatha, Kan.

Nov. 2—J. W. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan. Jan. 18—H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan.

Feb. 7—J. M. Ross and W. E. Long, Valley Falls, Kan. Feb. 8—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Feb. 9—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb. Feb. 10—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Feb. 17—Bred sows, B. VanHorn, Overbrook, Kan.

March 4—C. H. Plicher, Glasco, Kan. While at Lincoln, Neb., attending the state fair last week, Mr. A. C. Lobaugh, of Washington, Kan., purchased a very choice young boar sired by King Mastiff.

Why Not Buy Now? Don't fail to read the ad of the Lafayette County Jack farm. W. J. Findlay, of Higginsville, Mo., is offering special prices for fall sales.

Tillquist's Polands. In the Poland China column of this issue you will find the ad of C. H. Tillquist of Osborne, Kan., of spring boars and gilts.

Anderson County Fair. The Anderson County Fair, which was held at Garnett, Kan., last week proved to be a very successful one in every way.

Shorthorn Auction. Mr. Chas. D. Knight of Oketo, Kan., who for a good many years has been engaged in breeding pure bred Shorthorns, has decided to disperse the herd.

W. B. Stafford Has Choice Poland Chinas. The writer called on W. B. Stafford, of Bronson, Kan., last week and saw one of the best herds of Poland Chinas we know of in Kansas.

and should bring a good price. They number from 1 to 8 in the catalog. From 9 to 13 is a litter of 5 farrowed March 16, sired by A Wonder by Long Wonder and out of Lady Columbia 1st by Columbia Chief 2d.

Wichita Fair Good.

The Wichita Southwestern Fair Association pulled off a very successful fair at Wichita last week. The display of agricultural products, fruit and poultry were the best that have ever been made on these grounds.

Saving Sick Hogs.

Mr. R. B. Schneider, who runs a large ranch at Fremont, Neb., is one of the most prominent men in that state. A year ago last spring disease got into his herd of 265 hogs and took off some 80-odd head.

boars as Model Chief Again, Nebraska Wonder, Lincoln Top, Ohio Major, Gold Finch, Orion Jr., King of Coles. 2d, Attractive Chief and Big Crimson. Comment should be unnecessary.

The Woodson County Show and Sales.

We direct special attention to the annual show and sales of pure bred live stock which will be held by the Woodson County, Kan., Improved Stock Breeders' Association at Yates Center, Kan., on Sept. 28, 29, 30.

Nebraska State Fair Paragraphs.

G. Van Patten & Son were on hands with a good showing of Durocs and carried off the championship on their yearling boar bred by exhibitor.

Duroc Jersey swine; Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford sheep; Angora goats; poultry.

Home Bred Percheron Sale Oct. 10.

J. W. Barnhart of Butler, Mo., will sell on Oct. 10, a draft of his fine Percherons. There will be 5 stallions in this sale, ranging in age from 2 to 5 years.

Parker Parrish & Co., the big Angus breeders at Hudson, Kan., start their advertising card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. They own the largest herd in the state if not in the Union.

Kramer's Big Kind Poland.

D. A. Kramer, the veteran Poland China breeder located at Washington, Kan., starts his advertising with this issue. He offers 45 February and March pigs, all sired by his great young boar L's Hadley 54735.

White Plume Stock Farm, Kansas. This farm, located at Bogue, Kansas, and owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, was visited by a Farmer representative not long ago and the visit will long be remembered by him for the fine stock seen here.



Some 19 day old Poland China pigs of the J. D. Spangler, big boned type. Notice sale advertisement.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the real estate advertisement of S. M. Strawn of Valley Falls, Kan., in the north-east part of the state.



A group from the new importation of Percherons and Belgians made by J. R. Wiley & Son at Elmdale, Kan. Photographed on arrival at the farm. Notice their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Remedy had the merit claimed for it. Write the Council Bluffs Remedy Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, for full information, or a trial shipment of their remedy. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Perfection Grain Grader.

On another page in this issue is the advertisement of the Jensen Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan. This company has been putting out the Perfection Grain Cleaner and Grader for several years. They have advertised it in Kansas Farmer and sold many hundreds of the machines to our readers.

Sunny Slope Stock Farm Prize Winning Poland.

At the Smith County Fair last week the writer met Mr. W. T. Hammond, of Portis, Kan., a successful and experienced breeder and showman. At this fair he won first in every class in which he made an entry and also won sweepstakes on boar and sow over all breeds any age.

Goethe's Durocs.

This week we start advertising for Mr. T. E. Goethe, owner of the Walnut Creek Duroc Jersey herd located at Leonardville, Kan. Mr. Goethe offers 40 choice March and April boars, excellent individuals and very growthy.

Messrs. Van Patten will have a fall sale Oct. 21. Keep your eye on this.

J. H. Hamilton & Son, of Guide Rock, Neb., had their usual good showing of Poland and took some good ribbons. Their fall sale will be Nov. 1.

A. T. Cross, also of Guide Rock, Neb., had in his yearling boar, Prince Wonder 2d, one of the best Durocs on the grounds, as well as good animals in several other classes.

Albert Smith & Son of Superior were in attendance at the fair, but had no exhibit. They reported their spring pigs coming along in fine shape for their sale on November 2.

H. B. Francisco of Hastings had a nice bunch in his pens as you will know when I report that he carried off the championship on his two year old boar.

J. O. Hunt, of Marysville, Kan., and Geo. Briggs, of Clay Center, Neb., were in attendance but did not have any exhibit.

Messrs. Buck, Waldo, Koenig and Chrysler, all of De Witt, Neb., had a nice showing of Durocs.

J. B. Simpkins & Sons, of De Witt, Neb., were there with some prize winning Poland and succeeded in getting some blue ribbons.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., North Robinson, Dean Co., of Grand Island and Cairo, Neb.; Rhea Bros., of Fairfax, Iowa; Peter Hopley & Son, Harley, Ia., furnished the most of the draft horse display and many very high class animals were shown.

Walbridge Poland Chinas.

L. C. Walbridge who breeds the right kind of Poland Chinas at Russell, Kan., is making some very attractive prices on both boars and females. Quality counts and quality is what these Poland have.

American Royal of 1910.

The American Royal Live Stock show of 1910 will be held at the Kansas City stock yards, October 10 to 15. The horses and cattle will be judged in the big new pavilion, where the four night horse shows, and the afternoon entertainment programs, will be given.

sired the best lot of pigs the writer has ever seen on Mr. Kramer's farm. This is saying a great deal, for Mr. Kramer has raised a good bunch every year for twenty years and we have been visiting him for a dozen years.

"The Cement Workers Hand Book"

Or The Uses of Cement on the Farm

THE ONLY STANDARD work on the subject. Over 400,000 copies have been sold. Written by an expert who for 30 years was a practical worker in cement.

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS are Composition and Mixing of mortars and cements, parts of cement and sand to be used, practical directions, Tells how to make foundations, walls, floors, ceilings, partitions, walks, drives, curbing, fence posts, cisterns, reservoirs, grave vaults, culverts, steps, building blocks, troughs, tanks, chimney tops, sewers, cow stalls, poultry houses, silos, etc.

ONE COPY will be furnished FREE with one-year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, either new or renewal-for the regular subscription price of \$1.00.

KANSAS FARMER TOPEKA, KANSAS

USE THIS COUPON—CUT OFF HERE.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for one year's advance subscription to KANSAS FARMER.

Name P. O.

R. F. D. . . . County State.

As a premium send me the CEMENT WORKERS' HAND-BOOK.

