

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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MOST potent of all single influences in the building of this, the mightiest nation in history, is the cow. Her sons drew the plows which first cultivated the land of the new world; hauled to market the products of the field, and with slow energy, moved the chattels and household goods beyond the mountains to new homes in the farther west.

They supplied the beef which is the food of the Anglo-Saxon, a race that was never covered since history began. They furnished the shoes of the pioneers who trod the unknown wilds of the west, and built for them the farmsteads and cities of our present enlightenment. They gave the clothes and shelter to the pioneer against the destroying blasts of winter and made commerce possible before the railroad road was. They covered the chair upon which he sat, filled the mattress upon which he slept and glued together the furniture he used.

The old cow is the mother of the whole bovine and foster mother of half the human race. From the roadside weed she manufactures the most nourishing of human foods. She is the ready aid of the farmer, the pet of the rich man and the ever present help of the poor. She is the economist of the people and the conservator of their resources. She partakes of the grass of the field and leaves the farm the richer for her presence.

As she helped to develop the farm from the wilderness and as she ate of its first fruits, so she will renew the life of the soil and make a still greater agriculture possible.

In all our history the cow has been man's closest friend and benefactor. Upon her products are built the great business interests which center in the stock yards, the creameries, the shoe factories, the harness shops and the mills. Without her Chicago would be a village and Kansas a prairie waste.

Take away the cow and our banks would close, our graveyards yawn and the wheels of commerce would cease to turn. Foster and care for her and business flourishes, the fertility of the soil is conserved and she becomes the custodian of the Nation's prosperity.

—I. D. G.



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THE HESSIAN FLY

How to Avoid Damage to Next Year's Crop.

By T. J. HEADLEY, K. S. A. C.

The Hessian fly is present in the wheat fields of eastern Kansas in sufficient numbers to do serious harm. Reports from farmers and our own investigations have shown that the percentage of fruiting stalks infested range from nothing to 85 per cent. As might be expected, the early sown wheat is infested and the late sown comparatively or completely free.

HOW THE FLY MAY BE FOUND.
At this time of year the fly is either a small white maggot or a brown oval flaxseed; in either case a little less than one-fourth of an inch long. If present, it can be found lying lengthwise of the stems between the leaf sheath and the straw at a point just above the joint from which the covering leaf arises. It may be found just above any of the joints from the ground up, although it will be more commonly above the lower joints. To find it, pull up a bunch of wheat, roots and all, and strip down the leaves of the stalks and watch for small oval white or brown bodies. When making these examinations many short, partly or completely dead, wheat stalks will be noticed. Examination will show that these are generally worse infested with fly than the large ones. As a matter of fact these infested small stalks are small because they are infested.

WHAT WILL THE FLY DO?
Knowing that the fly is present, the next inquiry is, naturally: "What will it do?"
A few of the dark brown flaxseeds will give up flies before the present crop ripens, and a wet summer following harvest, will bring out many more, but the large majority will remain as they are until early next fall. The flies that come out before the present crop of wheat ripens will infest succor wheat plants or other small plants that would produce very little, if any, wheat under most favorable conditions. The flies that emerge during the summer will infest the volunteer wheat.

From early in September to and including the first week in October, the flaxseeds will produce the flies. These flies will lay their tiny, long-oval, reddish eggs on the upper surfaces of the two- to four-bladed volunteer and early sown wheat, the maggots hatching therefrom will crawl down the grooves of the leaves until they reach the stem and then they will make their way down between leaf sheath and the stem to a point just where the leaf grows out. This point will be below the surface of the soil. Here they will feed, grow, turn white, reach maturity, and turn first into light brown, then into dark brown flaxseeds. This transformation will occur in most cases before cold weather. In this condition and in these places, they will pass the winter. Beginning late in March and continuing through the first three-quarters of April, these flaxseeds will give up flies that will lay their eggs on the blades of the growing wheat. The reddish maggots will make their way down into the plants as in the fall, with this difference, that the wheat being older, the joints above which they come to rest and feed will be higher on the plant. The more backward the wheat when the spring brood of flies are on the wing, the lower down on the plant their maggots will be found. Here they feed, grow, turn white, reach maturity and transform to the flaxseeds you are now finding in your wheat.

The amount of damage done always depends on the abundance. When the fall infestation is very bad, the young wheat may all die before the end of winter, or when the spring infestation is very heavy the whole crop may fall before harvest time.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?
What can be done in view of the present infestation? Nothing at present, except as the wheat is so badly infested and the land so badly needed for other purposes that the owner feels that plowing it up is worth while. In general, it should be said that, although the infestation may be very heavy, there is an opportunity, under favorable conditions of weather, for a partial crop, and the farmer should hesitate long before plowing up promising looking wheat.

To get some idea of the extent to which a field now infested may be damaged by the end of the season, it is sufficient to pull up many bunches of wheat

in different parts of the field and carefully determine the percentages of the heading stalks that is infested, and note the number of flaxseeds on each. All stalks infested will bear at best only a partial yield and practically all stalks sufficiently infested at this time to weaken the stem materially will fall and be a total loss before harvest. If practicable to pasture field with hogs after harvest, much of the waste can be turned into pork.

No one can say whether the next crop will experience damage, for that depends on the weather, but it is a safe guess that the chances are in favor of heavy damage. The wise farmer will take measures looking toward the prevention of fly damage as a matter of insurance.

As the result of a study of the question during the past four years, the following scheme is presented as the one most likely to prevent fly damage:

- If wheat is to follow wheat.
1. Disk the stubble just as quickly after harvest as practicable (the sooner the better). This will conserve the soil moisture and render later plowing easier. It will start the volunteer and the weeds and will cause the fly to emerge earlier.
- 2. Plow 6 inches deep three or four weeks after harvest in such a thorough manner that all stubble and trash will be thrown in the bottom of the furrow and covered by the whole thickness of the furrow slice.
- 3. Work down into a compact seed bed in such a manner that the stubble will be covered with several inches (four if possible) of well compacted soil. This will prevent the escape of the flies from the covered stubble, and will cause the wheat to germinate and make proper growth in the shortest possible time.
- 4. Sow on or immediately after the fly-free sowing date.
When wheat does not follow wheat.
1. Prepare the best possible seed bed and conserve the soil moisture to the greatest possible extent.
- 2. Sow on or immediately after the fly-free sowing date.

DATE OF SAFE SOWING.
As the result of four years of experimental sowings in all the parts of the state, which markedly differ from one another climatically, we find that, on an average, wheat sown in eastern Kansas at the north line is free or practically free from fly; that wheat sown at the south line on or immediately after October 14 is free or practically free from Hessian fly, and that wheat sown one day later than October 1 for every 14 miles south of the north line is likewise free or practically free from infestation.

Farm Boys and Girls.
William A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is the author of a book, "Farm Boys and Girls," published by the MacMillan Company, New York, price \$1.50. This book is worthy a place alongside the family Bible, in every farm home. This book is dedicated to the service of ten million boys and girls who are enrolled in the rural schools of America. It should be read by every one of them, and it should be read and re-read by the parents of every child. The subject matter is indicated by a partial list of the chapter headings, as follows: Building a Good Life, The Time to Build, Rural Home and Character Development, The Country Mother and the Children, Constructing the Country Dwelling, Juvenile Literature in the Farm Home, The Rural Church and the Young People, The Transformation of the Rural School, The Country Y. M. C. A., The Farmer and Wife As Leaders of Young, How Much Work for the Boy, the Girl, Social Training for the Boys and Girls, Business Training for the Boy and Girl, What Schooling for the Boy, the Girl, Choice of Vocation for the Boy, the Girl, The Future Outlook.

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KANSAS FARMER

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**COMPETENT AND FAITHFUL.**

We last week purposely omitted from our story of the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College train special mention of two of Kansas' most valuable and faithful servants—J. H. Miller, Director of the Extension Department, and Charles Dillon, head of the Department of Journalism, each of the Kansas Agricultural College, and who were conspicuous characters on this train. The work of these men deserves mention at greater length than it was possible to give in the hurriedly written train story of last week. We desire to pay our respects especially to these gentlemen, for the valuable service each renders for the farmers of Kansas. Each of these men is on the firing line continuously. They are the men who carry the work of the Agricultural College and the influence of that institution directly to the farmer. They are the men who make known in every Kansas hamlet the important developments in agricultural education and progress.

Miller is the man who plans the extension work and executes the detail in disseminating agricultural instruction throughout the state. It is he who has organized 400 farmers' institutes which hold regular meetings. He prepares for these institutes timely programs. This, in itself, is a great work. It is his thought and his energy which has secured the co-operation of the railroads of the state in operating a dozen or more educational trains which have traversed almost the entire railroad mileage of Kansas and which have carried the gospel of good and better farming into every community having a railroad station. In addition, he furnishes information of whatever character may be asked to every family in Kansas who will write his department. This correspondence direct with the inquirer has a wide effect and an important bearing on agricultural advancement and prosperity. To our mind, the three things mentioned above and done with the thoroughness and the keen insight as displayed by Miller, is the most important work of his department. He, however, in a dozen other ways—no doubt equally important—makes his department felt. In college extension, directed by Mr. Miller, Kansas has done more work and has accomplished greater results than has any other state, although several states are expending three or four times as much money. The work of the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College is of high order and it cannot help but command respect of farmers of Kansas.

It is Dillon who digs out of the various ramifications of the Kansas Experiment Station and the Agricultural College the dozens of items of interest which are daily happening in and about these two institutions. It is he who knows a piece of news important to the farmer. It is he who translates the results of the numerous experiments into the language of the every-day man and who places these results before the farmers of the state through some 600 Kansas weekly papers so that every farmer may read and understand. More than this, he has carried the fame of Kansas into practically every section of the United States through his numerous magazine articles, these articles describing the big and important things occurring under his observation. That work of advertising the big Kansas school is secondary to that of disseminating the facts regarding the best agricultural practice as the truth becomes known. His is an important work, similar work having been recognized as an invaluable adjunct to the agricultural college and experiment station of every wide-awake and up-to-date state. We think Dillon has done his work better than it has been done by any other man in any other institution.

For the reasons above briefly stated, KANSAS FARMER pays its respects to the work of the two departments and to the men who are the guiding hands in these departments. We would not have this

detract from the work of any other professor or head of any other department, in which departments is worked out and revealed the truth. The light—the truth—however, is of little value unless it is allowed to shine and its rays permitted to permeate every dark corner. Miller and Dillon cause the truth to be known wherever people will listen and read for the advancement of better agricultural methods.

K. S. A. C. COMMENCEMENT.

The forty-ninth annual commencement of the Kansas State Agricultural College was begun with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 9, and closed with a reception on the evening of commencement day, Thursday, June 13.

These exercises represented the culmination of nearly a half century of educational effort which, for practical usefulness, has never been excelled in history. Starting as a pioneer institution, in a pioneer state and in pioneer times when men were just beginning to reach out after the truth of our present agriculture, this college has proven to be the greatest of its kind, and its history is consistent with that of modern agriculture and with the state.

Men did not know much about the facts of modern agricultural science when this college had its beginning, and they knew much less about how to farm under the untried conditions of the great plains. This college has been strongly instrumental in teaching both.

Its usefulness has increased and spread like a mantle so that it touches and benefits every citizen, and its work has influenced the people of other states and countries for good, and this influence still grows.

Most people of Kansas are more or less familiar with the work of the college and its experiment station, and yet comparatively few know of the great volume of public work which it does and which is not usually required of colleges of any kind.

In addition to the vast work of training its thousands of students and of developing new knowledge in agriculture through the work of the Experiment Station the college conducts an enormous extension department which carries scientific knowledge, skill and experience to the doors of the people.

The work of the State Dairy Commissioner, the State Entomological Commission, the State Veterinarian, the Live Stock Registry Board, demonstration work in animal husbandry, the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle, the work of the State Forester, feeding stuffs inspection and control, the Department of Milling Industry, the Engineering Experiment Station, co-operative work on good roads, a soil survey of the state and the organization of cow testing clubs, is all done by officers of the college and apart from their duties as professors.

The only way to intimately know about this wonderful college is to visit it, and there is no better time than during commencement week.

"CLEAN-UP" DAY.

Every spring the papers of the state are busy urging their home cities to have a "clean-up" day and get rid of unsightly and unsanitary rubbish which has accumulated in the streets, alleys and vacant lots. This plea always amuses us because it is an admission that such a "clean-up" day is necessary and, at the same time, a confession that the citizens are content to live under such conditions the year round and until these get so bad that they must have a "clean-up" day.

There should never be a "clean-up" day in any community, because there should never be a need for it. Put in another way, every day should be a clean-up day, and if this were true it would add to the attractiveness of the town, increase its desirability as a place of residence, enhance the value of property and prevent the necessity of advertising to

the world the fact that the town is clean only one day in the year.

The same thing is true on the farm. Beauty has a cash value and cannot be had without neatness and cleanliness. If no rubbish is allowed to accumulate there will be no need for "clean-up" day for the removal of unsightly and unsanitary filth and rubbish. As the little boy would say, whose ideas of the "germ theory of disease" were very hazy, "The germans will get you if you don't clean up."

COUNTY FARM EXPERT.

We have the last few months printed considerable—pro and con—with reference to the county agricultural or farm expert, much of this material being the result of our own observation and much being the letters of KANSAS FARMER readers on the subject.

The county farm expert has come permanently. He is being successfully used in a considerable number of counties in some four or five states. In some states he is supported alone by business and farm organizations, while in other states he is supported by a tax levy made on the assessable property in the county. It is the business of the farm expert to assist every farmer in the county who seeks help. He advises and suggests in every phase of farm and live stock operations. He investigates any question connected with agriculture which may be presented by farmers or which may occur to his mind as a problem worthy of investigation for the locality in which he is working.

The success of this expert supervision will depend wholly upon his ability and judgment. He must understand the conditions under which his farmers are operating. It is altogether likely that mistakes will be made by the expert. However, he is placed in a position where mistakes are inevitable. If he is the right sort of man, however, he will profit by mistakes, as will the farmers whom he advises.

The county agricultural expert idea has come to stay and it will gradually extend to all of the progressive agricultural states. The idea will get a more firm hold as time passes, and it occurs to us that his influence cannot help but be for the betterment of agriculture and a greater agricultural prosperity. His success and the success of the idea will, of course, depend upon the attitude taken in general by farmers. We believe, however, that as the effects are seen in other states those who are now in doubt will not hesitate to adopt the idea and co-operate in this important co-operative movement.

Whatever the advancement in American agriculture in these latter days and however great our pride of accomplishment, we are sometimes brought up against a truth from some older country or from our own which tends to jar our self-esteem. One fact brought out by the late census is of this nature. According to statements made by the census officials, at least 75 per cent of the farmers of this country are planting potatoes and other farm crops "in the moon." In other words, three-fourths of the farmers of America are guided by the almanac in their seeding operations. The old belief that potatoes planted in the dark of the moon will produce good tubers, while those planted in the light of the moon will run to tops, is not old, nor in disfavor, if these reports be true.

Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre on 50 acres will result in as much wheat produced at a much less expenditure of labor and seed, as will 15 bushels per acre on 100 acres. This is the whole argument for intensive methods in farming. Larger production on a smaller acreage means as good or better financial returns, less labor, more economy in production and more leisure for self-culture.

CONVERT IDLE TIME TO PROFIT.

What may be safely called idle time consumes the profit on the average farm. This is especially true of the exclusive wheat farmer, or any other farmer depending upon one crop. Under the one-crop system the sowing and planting, the cultivating and the harvesting, which at most consumes only two or three months of the year, is the only opportunity the farmer has for converting his labor and energy into cash. When the one crop is planted and harvested there comes idle time which eats up the profit of the busy time or the time expended in labor.

It is this condition that brings about the argument in favor of diversified farming—a system of farming which gives the farmer something to do the year around and in the doing of which his time and labor are converted into money. The carpenter or the stone or brick mason receives comparatively high wages for each day's work, but these wages are reduced to the wages of the day laborer by the inevitable idle time each experiences during the year.

To have idle time on the farm is not good management. We do not mean by this that to have a day a week or more, of idleness—doing nothing—is poor management, but to have weeks and weeks and even months between the growing seasons is disastrous, insofar as profit is concerned.

To dispose of this so-called idle time to the best advantage is the problem of many farmers in Kansas. To do this, dairying can be undertaken with good chances for success, by having the cows fresh in the fall after the harvesting is done and by spending the winter time in feeding, milking and growing the winter calves. If dairying is not desirable then there are other lines of live stock industry—the care of live stock for its increase, the care resulting in constant growth of calves, sheep, draft horses, and mules. Employment the year around cannot be figured on except by engaging in some line of live stock husbandry.

A farmer in Phillips county is going into the business of raising mules. He has 50 good brood mares. Mules are always marketable. These will pasture during the summer season when the wheat is to be harvested and the corn is to be planted. In the winter, after crops are disposed of, the mules will be fed and will increase in value every hour of their lives. This is an example of how a so-called side line can be followed to advantage, and if followed as well as farmers know how, the so-called side line will eventually become the principal industry of the farm.

Sweet clover is very rapidly gaining in popularity as a hay and pasture crop, and it is a valuable one, but some may meet with disappointment in attempting to get a stand of it. While it will apparently grow on any kind of soil, it will not succeed without lime and inoculation. In the freestone sections of the state and even on the higher levels of the limestone sections it may be necessary to lime the land for either sweet clover or alfalfa. Neither will stand a sour soil nor poor drainage, though the sweet clover will thrive on poorly drained land where alfalfa will not. For the present, it is perhaps best to buy only the seed of the white variety, as it is difficult to distinguish the worthless tropical variety from the other yellow kind.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station reports that Kafir corn made 56 bushels per acre in 1911, while the corn made nothing. If there is any place on earth that would test the merits of Kafir corn surely Oklahoma was that place last year. The facts are that our farmers are learning that it does not pay to plant corn where it is so uncertain a crop as it is in some sections of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Most harrows made these days are constructed so that the teeth may be turned. We have known few farmers, however, who made it a point to turn the harrow teeth. The harrow does better work when the teeth are sharp. The teeth of an ordinary spike-tooth harrow may be made as sharp as when new, by turning the teeth half way around—a thing which is made possible in the harrow construction. When the teeth again become dull they may be turned one-fourth the way around, and so on, keeping the sharp side of the teeth to the front. Try this on the old harrow and note how much better work it does.

Tramp Alfalfa Silage.

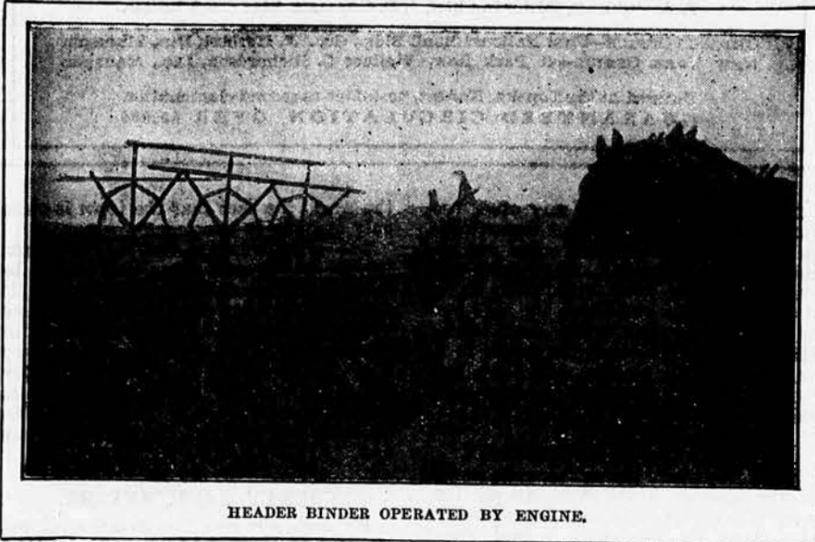
Early in the season it was expected that a good portion of the first crop of alfalfa would be put in silos, many silos having been purchased with this idea in mind, the owners expecting that the first alfalfa crop would be difficult to cure as hay, and in such instance would place alfalfa in the silo for summer feeding, to be fed out before corn was ready for the silo. The favorable weather conditions prevailing in most sections during the cutting of the first alfalfa crop has made the curing of a fine quality of hay possible. However, some alfalfa of the later cuttings may be placed in silos and we desire to urge the necessity of thoroughly tramping the alfalfa in order that it may keep perfectly. The alfalfa should be run through the silage cutter, as in the case of corn, and in the silo the alfalfa should be thoroughly tramped. Alfalfa does not settle as does corn, Kafir or cane silage, and the settling must be helped along by thorough tramping. Alfalfa has a hollow stem, and hollow-stemmed plants placed in the silo require special attention in packing.

Foreign Seed Poor.

The federal Department of Agriculture during the past few months has examined a considerable number of lots of forage plant seeds imported into the United States during 1911, finding that many samples consisted of seed of low vitality and high weed seed content. The seeds examined were those of alsike clover, red clover, white clover, and hairy vetch, showing the pure seed consisted of only 44.9, 64.2, 52.2 and 23 per cent, respectively, while the germination was as follows: 38.8, 37.0, 30.5, and 77.0, respectively. A special examination of the seed of alsike clover and red clover imported from Canada showed that approximately one-half was unsalable for seed purposes in that country, the seed-control act there prohibiting sale when more than a prescribed number of noxious seeds are found to the pound. One lot of alsike contained less than 50 per cent of pure seed, germinating only 15 per cent, or 7½ per cent of the entire bulk. This particular lot contained approximately 135,000 weed seeds in each pound. It would seem from the above that farmers purchasing seed should avoid so far as possible the purchase of imported seed. It is not altogether likely that the quality of imported seed should be much poorer than some home-grown seed. The moral is that there is quality in seed, as in everything else, and quality is the important thing to be sought in the purchase of seeds of any kind.

Land Owner's Method.

The fact that a man is a landlord is no evidence that he is not honorable. The editor recently had opportunity to talk with several landlords, each of whom is a large owner of land and who is fully considerate of his tenant's best interest. In these instances these land owners were the most interested men in better farming methods we have recently met. In one case the land owner was the possessor of 15 quarter sections. This owner was erecting on each quarter a silo for the use of his tenant. He also had supplied each tenant with several bushels of tested seed corn for planting this spring. He also supplies each tenant with a manure spreader. The land owner takes the tenant into partnership with him in the farm operations. The arrangement is for a five-year period. It is seldom that the tenant farms with the landlord longer than five years. Usually after that time the tenant buys and moves onto his own farm. Another land owner who has some four or five farms does his business in very much the same way. He is this year furnishing cowpea seed for a 5-acre tract and which cowpeas are to be plowed under for green manur-



HEADER BINDER OPERATED BY ENGINE.

ing. These two instances suffice to show the interest the landlord has in better agricultural methods. Each of these landlords had himself formerly farmed this same land and was not only a thorough farmer but an industrious student of the best agricultural methods. In each instance the landlord dictated to a considerable measure the farm operations. These landlords cannot be prosperous unless the tenants are prosperous. Prosperity is a mutual success viewed from any standpoint you wish.

Facts About Cement Silos.

J. H. Miller, Director of College Extension for Kansas State Agricultural College, writes KANSAS FARMER:

"Inquiries are coming to us from various parts of the state as to the attitude of the Agricultural College on the cement silo, with the statement that agents for other silos are stating that the Agricultural College has built four cement at the college, and that all of them have proved defective and that we are not now recommending the cement silo. These statements are absolutely false. In the summer of 1911 the director of the Kansas Experiment Station authorized the building of four metal lath cement silos—one at Manhattan, two at the Hays Experiment Station and one at the Dodge City Forestry Station. All of these have proved absolutely satisfactory and are standing today in an absolutely perfect condition.

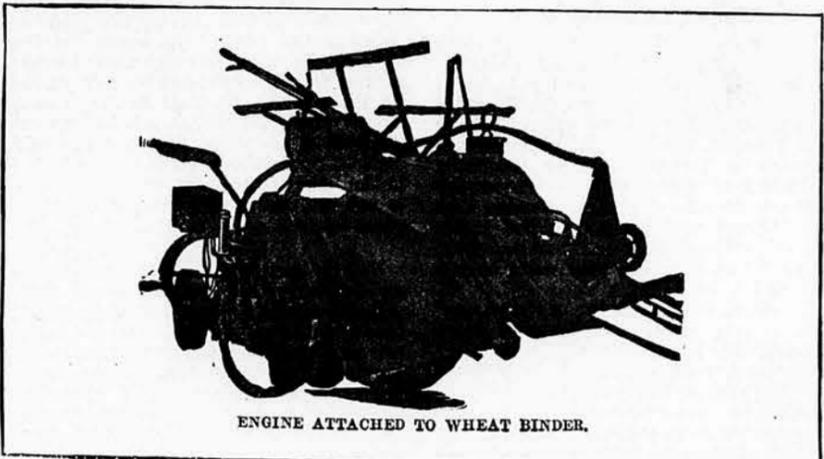
"In this connection I wish to say that agents for the various types of silos are distributing through the state a circular containing reprints from a bulletin issued by the Connecticut Experiment Station in which statements are made that silage will not keep in cement silos. A careful study of that bulletin will disclose the fact that the authors of the bulletin give no instances in which silage had not kept in cement silos and gave no authority for any such statement. They quote from Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, from an article written in June, 1888, in which he states that some of the silage near the wall of a stone silo did not keep. It seems strange that the authors of a bulletin from an experiment station should not give authority more recent than 1888. The

silage in the cement silos owned by the Agricultural College has kept as well as the silage in stave silos nearby. More than 100 farmers in Kansas are now using the cement silos, and I have yet to hear of one man who reports that his silage did not keep well, even against the cement wall. The keeping of silage depends upon the exclusion of air and not upon the character of the material of the silo. The farmer who wants to invest money in a silo ought to investigate at first hand instead of taking the word of a stranger who is trying to sell him something.

"Any farmer has the right to build any kind of silo he pleases and any silo will pay for itself in two years, but there is no need of constant misrepresentation and absolute lying about cement silos."

Rejuvenating Alfalfa Stand.

Alfalfa growers in many sections of the state have suffered considerable loss as a result of alfalfa winter-killing during the extreme cold of last winter. The winter-killing seems to have been done in sections here and there over the state and in spots in the field. Hundreds of acres of these spots have this spring been re-seeded to alfalfa and it is certain that hundreds of disappointments in re-seeding will result. In such spots where the work of re-seeding was done properly and followed by favorable weather conditions, a good stand will probably be secured excepting a strip of 10 or 15 feet in width between the old alfalfa and the new. It seems almost an impossibility to join closely and satisfactorily a strip of new alfalfa with growing alfalfa. We do not know why this is so except that the growing plant removes the moisture from the soil this distance and the conditions consequently are not favorable for the growth of the young plant. This same theory seems to us to be the reason that in most instances failure results in attempting to thicken an old stand by re-seeding. The point is that those who have undertaken to re-seed the winter-killed spots to which we first above referred, should not be disappointed or feel that their work has been slighted in their failure to closely join the new alfalfa with the old. After an old al-



ENGINE ATTACHED TO WHEAT BINDER.

alfa field gets in such spotted and generally poor condition that a better stand is required, it is, as a rule, the best plan to plow up the field and grow to other crops a few years before re-seeding. The old alfalfa field will produce increased crops of corn, wheat and oats.

Gasoline-Driven Headers and Binders.

In Kansas we occasionally have wet harvest weather, and it is well to be prepared for a wet spell. Ripe wheat and oats wait on no man; neither do they wait on the weather. When the crop is ready for cutting it must be taken care of, else the entire season's labor is lost. It is well, therefore, to be prepared for any emergency. The emergency due to wet weather resulted, some few years ago, in the use of the gasoline engine for furnishing the power required to drive the cutting mechanism of the binder and header, the horses being used only for the purpose of pushing or pulling the machine over the field. The use of the engine for driving the cutting machinery of the header or binder relieves the drivewheel of the necessity of furnishing this power, consequently the harvesting machine can be run by this method on a field when it would not operate at all if the drivewheel were required to furnish power for operating the cutting mechanism.

The cuts accompanying this article show a four horse-power engine attached to the common makes of self-binder and header. If the header is not equipped with a binding attachment the engine is placed in the same position and is equally successful. The four horse-power engine shown in these pictures weighs, complete with its base, about 170 pounds, and is attached by brackets on the main frame of either machine as shown.

The engine is provided with a clutch pulley, which makes it possible to throw the machine in and out of gear at will, and is in every other respect simple and easy to operate. While the engine is especially valuable in running the cutting machinery when the field is wet, it is equally valuable when the ground is dry, and the harvest weather very hot, making it possible to cut over more acres per day than would be possible by the use of horse power alone. The engine saves the work of at least one team and it removes from the horses a considerable part of the strain due to unsteadiness. The engine is more successful than horse power, in the respect that it gives steady power. The power supplied by horses is always more or less unsteady.

The application of engine power is the most recent innovation in the construction of harvesting machinery. The engine has been in successful use for this purpose for four or five years, and in the large wheat fields of the north, where many binders and headers are required to take care of the crop and the largest acreage must be cut over daily, the engine is in quite general use. In ordinary farm practice the engine can be used for any other farm work which an engine of such size will perform. It can be detached from the binder or header and set in any manner or place desired. The pictures illustrating this article are furnished through the courtesy of the Cushman Motor Works, which concern originally developed the idea.

Variation in Amount of Milk Fat.

The percentage of fat in milk is subject to wide variations. Causes known to be responsible for these variations are: Breed of animal, stage of lactation, individuality of animal, and to some extent season of the year regardless of other factors. During the last few years the Missouri Experiment Station has accumulated data which indicates that it is possible to increase the per cent of fat to an abnormal degree for a short time and to a less degree for a somewhat longer time. This factor is the condition of the animal as measured by the amount of fat stored in the body at the beginning of the milking season. This factor is responsible to a considerable degree for some of the extraordinary butter fat records made by dairy animals in recent years. The investigation indicates that this influence extends in some cases to a greater or less degree for at least three months. The idea is that if, upon freshening, the cow carries a considerable amount of fat, this will "milk off" and result in a higher percentage of fat content in the milk than the cow would normally produce.



PLENTY OF BEEF, WITH GOOD MILKING QUALITY, BRINGS TWO PROFITS.

MILK PRODUCING BEEF COW

As land has increased in value it becomes more apparent that only the most efficient machinery and men can be used to produce profit on the farms of today. One of the profit-making machines which is necessary to agriculture and which should find a place on every farm, is the cow. Whether bred for beef or milk, her efficiency depends upon the amount of good blood she has inherited from her ancestors, together with the feed and care which she has received as an individual.

Practically all farmers acknowledge, either by word or in practice, that good blood improves their live stock, but many are not yet willing to exclude everything but pure-bred animals. Experience teaches that it costs as much in every case, and more in most cases, to raise a scrub animal than it does a pure-bred. The scrub will eat as much and require the same amount of care, while her slower maturity prolongs the feeding period and her small product lessens or destroys her profit.

As the price of farm land went upward many farmers reduced their herds or went out of the cattle business. The opening up of the ranches and ranges of the west to settlers reduced the area of cheap beef production and these two qualities have resulted in the present shortage of beef producing animals. This fact, together with excessive grain farming, has brought the necessity of a return to live stock husbandry in order that the land may not be wasted.

From the beef producing days of the range to modern dairy practice is a long step and it has taken our farmers years to learn that there is any good in a strictly dairy-bred animal. A gradual change from beef to milk was ensured in several ways. The argument used for the Holstein was, that when her milking days were over, she would furnish a large carcass for the butcher. This did not prove satisfactory and the dual purpose breeds became popular. From these, many men have developed milking animals, while others have developed beef, the breed being capable of both.

Efforts were then made to develop the milking ability of the Shorthorn, which is inherent in the breed but which had not been developed in America as in England. This has resulted so satisfactorily that the champions of the Shorthorn breed of cattle now go so far as to claim that they are the real dual purpose animals; or, rather, that they are the all-purpose animals. By careful breeding and selection, breeds of other beef breeds have succeeded in producing great milkers as well, and it is not claimed that the Shorthorn is the only beef-bred animal that is capable of satisfactory milk production. It is claimed, however, that the Durham cow of England is the dairy cow in certain districts and that she has inherited, perhaps more than any other cow of the beef breeds, the milk producing tendency.

Hereford cows have made good records as milk producers when care and selection have been practiced to this end. Angus cows have equally good records and some of them may have been equal in performance to the Shorthorns of which records have been kept. There does not seem to be, however, any special milking history behind the beef breeds of today other than the Shorthorn.

The demands of our civilization are such in this country that it is very unlikely that any period in its history will ever be attained in which there is an over-supply of milk produced. This fact, as it became known has, when coupled with the market demand, greatly increased the dairy business of the country and converted many men from the

Beef Quality Retained and Milking Ability Developed in the Shorthorn

beef idea to that of the dairy. It is equally true that there is never likely to be an overproduction of beef in this country again, and this makes for the advantage of the man who prefers the beef-bred animal.

As the pastures and meadows of the west were turned into grain fields the farmer coined money for awhile cropping the rich land which had been made fertile by countless herds of buffalo and the millions of range cattle which succeeded them. The years were but few in number, comparatively, when the farmers began to discover that the continuous cropping of the land and hauling the grain to market depleted the fertility of the soil and that the humus would wash away from the plowed field, whereas it had been retained when the land was in grass.

Whether a man is a natural lover of cattle or not and whether he breeds them from the love of it or from necessity, the fact remains that the cattle must be returned to the soil and that the only kind that insures profits on the land at its present value are the improved beef breeds or the high-class dairy breeds, or a combination of the two which is claimed for the dual purpose breeds and the milking Shorthorns.

From a paper recently read by William Ernst, of Nebraska, the following facts of Shorthorn history are gleaned:

"One of the first of the English breeders to pay special attention to the dairy quality of his herd was Jonas Whitaker, whose cows were celebrated throughout all England for their splendid udders and heavy flow of milk. Bates was always proud of his butter record. In the early days there was scarcely a herd of note that did not possess cows

of exceptional capacity in this direction. Sir Charles Knightly, with his 'Fawsley Fillpails,' carried the reputation of the Shorthorn as a milking stock throughout the entire cattle-breeding world.

"A cow, 'Dowager 3d,' bred and owned by C. A. Pratt, of Rushford, England, had a milk record of 68 pounds in one day, from which 2 pounds and 10 ounces of butter were made. Her record for one year was 561 pounds of butter.

"According to an official test made by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture in 1890, the cow, 'Mistletoe of the Grove,' performed at a two-days' test as follows: First day—milk, 32 pounds and 7 ounces; butter, 1.46 pounds. Second day—milk, 28 pounds and 9 ounces; butter, 1.27 pounds. Total milk for two days, 61 pounds; total amount of butter in two days, 2.73 pounds.

"At the Nebraska State Fair, in 1891, 'Lady Jane Constance' (volume 31, page 747), in a two-days' test, made 2.6 pounds of butter, while 'Maggie Gunter' (volume 32, page 508), made 2.4 pounds I could produce a long list of records that will interest you more because they are nearer to us. I will speak of Shorthorn milk records made at this, the University of Nebraska farm, under the direction of Prof. A. L. Haecker. In 1903 we sold to the State University the cow, 'Florence Airdrie 6th.' This cow made an average of 422.93 pounds of butter per year for three successive years, and her one year's record was 10,438 pounds of milk and 494.9 pounds of butter.

"The herd bull, 'Florence's Viceroy,' now in use at Wolfcreek Stock Farm, has a double cross of 'Florence Airdrie 6th,' of which cow Professor Haecker says in a letter to us, under date of May 13, 1911: 'Counting her six complete yearly

records, during which time she had six calves, I know there is no record, in this or foreign country, of a pure-bred Shorthorn cow that is better.'

"Another cow, 'Nellie 2d' (volume 49), showed the following official record at the state farm for one year: Milk, 9,393.5 pounds, testing 3.53 per cent butter fat, and making 386.75 pounds of butter. The mother of this cow, 'Nellie Burdick,' took a \$100 prize for being the best milk cow in the state of Kansas. She produced, under the fair association restrictions, in two days, 68 pounds and 12 ounces of milk, testing 4.10 per cent butter fat. We had another daughter of 'Nellie Burdick,' tested at the state farm. This cow, 'Linda Belle,' when only 2 years old, made a butter record of 137 pounds of butter in 88 days.

"We have established one fact, and that is that in order to develop the udder of our cows to its best capacity, we had to establish the rule of breeding our heifers at the age of 18 months, and furthermore, we raise the calves of our best milkers by hand. We had a good herd of milking Shorthorns well under way when our progress along this line received a setback, by using pure Scotch bulls. We were compelled to do so because young bulls were hard to sell unless they had at least several Scotch top crosses. But, fortunately one, our Scotch herd bull, 'Baron Surmise,' while himself of the beef type, proved to be one of the greatest milk cow producers we ever owned. However, we never found this out until we had sold him, and we bought him back at a long price when we discovered our mistake.

"In speaking of 'Baron Surmise,' a 2,100-pound bull of an outspoken beef type, we have to admit that his male calves not always carried that character, but many of them made good as milk cow producers. I will refer to only two of them. The first, 'Varsity Surmise,' found his way in a round-about manner to the dairy herd of the Hospital for the Insane, at Lincoln. A former owner, to whom he had sold the bull, wanted him back when his heifers freshened, and here is what Steward Albert D. Gilmore wrote us, under date of October 22, 1907: 'Varsity Surmise' is worth a thousand dollars to this institution. The state farm has a cow with us at present which they desire to breed to him.' Another son of 'Baron Surmise' went to E. A. Foster, Phoenix, Ariz., who sold him for \$2,000 to head a dairy herd in that state.

"In conclusion, I want to state the fact that in order to produce large milking Shorthorns, we have not been compelled to sacrifice either the size nor the easy feeding qualities of our herd. Our cows weigh, in ordinary flesh, from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, and most of them hold their flesh remarkably well during the heavy flows of milk.

"It is a well-known fact that the milking habit is one which may lie dormant if neglected, and which is yet susceptible of cultivation to a remarkable degree. At present, a large portion of Shorthorn breeders devote their attention rather to the development of the feeding and fleshing qualities of their stock at the expense of the milk making proclivities. This is a point which needs attention. It is a well-known fact that the best milkers, as a rule, prove the best mothers, rear the best calves and thus become the most reliable sources of profit in the herd. A typical Shorthorn cow requires no 'wet nurse' for her calf, and by a judicious system of selection and management any good breeding herd may become noted for its milk as well as for its beef. In this fact lies the chief glory of the Shorthorn."

ANGORA GOATS ON THE 101 RANCH, BLISS, OKLA



Good Angora goats are a very profitable asset to any farm that has some brush land. On the 101 ranch in Oklahoma, the Miller Brothers keep a large herd of these goats, and find them very profitable. The accompanying illustration pictures a drove in the pens ready for the shearers.

This season they sheared on an average of 5 pounds of mohair, some producing as much as 12 pounds to a single animal. The mohair sells at from 25 cents to \$2 per pound, according to the length of the staple.

Farmers along the Arkansas river with sand hill brush patches that are annually going to waste should not be without a flock of these woolly brush destroyers.



I Will Prove To You That Merry War Powdered Lye Will Cure Sick Hogs

You, and every other Hog Raiser, know that if hogs can only be kept on their feet and on their feed and free from worms and cholera, there'll be no cause to worry about your hog profits.

When I, personally, say to you, Mr. Hog Raiser, that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE will do this and more, that it is the greatest Hog Remedy, Conditioner and Fattener, the world has ever known—I want you to take my word for it until you have had time to prove it for yourself—I know exactly whereof I speak because 20 years with MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE and a close study of Hog Conditions has made me competent to advise you.

Hundreds of Hog Raisers have written telling how glad they are that I told them that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE would "kill worms, hog cholera and put pigs in prime condition quickly for highest market prices."

Read What Adam Schultz, a McLouth, Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes
This is but one out of the big daily mail and it's mighty interesting reading for up-to-date Hog Raisers.

"Before I began feeding MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE my hogs did not eat as they should. Some of them would not eat at all, but after I had fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE about 8 or 10 days, I could see a marked improvement in my drove and they now look slick and thrifty. I consider MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE the best remedy I have ever used—and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times but I never got the results from any of the so-called Hog Cholera and Worm Cure Remedies as I have from MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE." And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat pork profits is to

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

—and feed it just as regularly as you do their daily ration—you will find it a profit-earning investment—it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but turns your golden grain into more golden dollars quicker than anything you know and costs so little, 10c a can.

Follow these Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for 10 hogs or a half can with barrel of slop. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning; if your hogs are on dry feed ration, mix half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

At All Leading Dealers

Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating your dealer's name, and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of dozen for \$4.80, at Grocers', Druggists', Feed Dealers' there are no substitutes.

Heed My Warning

It's mighty important that you don't make any mistake—because some makers of ordinary commercial lye try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that their product is just as good as Merry War Powdered Lye as a hog remedy. Don't you be led astray by such talk—no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that does the work.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—But Don't Feed It To Your Hogs. Feed Only Merry War Powdered Lye To Your Hogs.
E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE FARM



Enough little leaks here and there will sink the biggest ship. The little leaks about the farm make the difference between success and failure. On some farms the leaks are in one place; on other farms in another. We cannot tell you where the leak is on your farm. You know better than do we. If we can get you to thinking about the leaks, we know you will find and stop them.

Keep the weeds down in the orchard. If they have gotten a start and you haven't had time to clean up the orchard, do it just as soon as you can. Cut the weeds with a mower, and if the growth is not too heavy you can follow the mower with the disk. The surface mulch, together with the weeds, will prevent the drying out of the soil, and the trees will show the beneficial effect.

J. Q. Brown, Whiting, Kan., recently marketed four 3-year-old Shorthorn steers raised on his own farm, the average weight of which was 1,522 pounds, and, selling for \$9.25, aggregated \$563.12. These steers were in a car of mixed stock recently sold by Brown. It is our contention that the highest quality beef can be produced on the farm on which the animals are grown, and that such beef can be produced at less cost than any other beef. The use of the silo will prove this contention correct.

B. C. L., El Dorado, Kan., wants to know if he can plant cowpeas with late corn, his idea being to cut the crop with a corn binder and feed the forage without husking the corn. This subscriber can do the thing he suggests by planting corn the middle of June or a little later and planting the cowpeas with the corn by mixing the seed. We would use one-third as much cowpea seed as corn. A corn binder will handle the mixed crop satisfactorily. There would be some difficulty in the curing of the crop if the weather is not favorable at harvest time. Usually, however, in this state when corn fodder is ready to cut, ideal curing conditions exist.

A scientist has discovered that he can make beef grow from seed, but this need not cause uneasiness of the growers of beef cattle. The scientist places a piece of meat in salt solution under proper conditions and it grows, and a piece of this artificially produced beef may be cut off, but the remainder keeps growing as long as the proper conditions are maintained. The professor rightfully suggests that some time in the far future this discovery may have commercial value. In the meantime, the present generation can go on producing high-class beef from well-bred beef cattle fed economically on silage and alfalfa.

W. J. Railsback and R. A. Railsback, Langdon, Kan., are farmers and cattle feeders who take turns year about attending the Kansas State Agricultural College and each intends to graduate. Recently they marketed 144 head of choice Hereford heifers at \$8.15. These heifers were bought in the Kansas City stock yards last fall and fed on corn, cottonseed meal and silage. The heifers numbered 144, and the average weight was 752 pounds. This is said to be the highest price paid in Kansas City this year for heifers. These men are evidently learning the right kind of animal husbandry.

The farmer has a wonderfully prolific field in which to operate. His possibilities as a result of knowing the best methods of cultivation, knowing the varieties and character of soils, plants and seeds, and his understanding the chemistry of nature, are far in excess of those of any other business or calling of which we know. The measure of success, however, is determined by the character and the energy of the man. Today the real farmer is the student as well as a worker, with the burden resting largely upon his ability as a student. Main strength and awkwardness in farming can be hired for what it is worth, and the man who is inclined to farm with his head more than by his arm does not have a great deal of competition.

The federal Department of Agriculture has 33,000 employees who do not receive a cent of salary. These are the volunteer crop reporters in every section of the United States who furnish the department with monthly reports on the crop conditions in their own localities. The reports of these men form the basis of the department's statistics. Four of the above number have furnished these reports for 50 years, and more than 100 have furnished regular reports for 30 years. If these men—every one of whom is a farmer—cannot be paid a reasonable wage for the time expended in making these reports, we move that Congress at least extend each a vote of thanks.

We like the consolidated school. We think it a great institution. So do people who are members of consolidated school districts. This school has before it tremendous possibilities. In Indiana the consolidated school is teaching domestic science to the girls and agriculture to the boys. These two subjects are really taught. We have a photograph of an Indiana school in which is shown the boys judging dairy cattle. This is only one of the many possibilities of practical and thorough instruction along agricultural lines which cannot help but have the effect of producing better farmers and boys and girls content to remain on the farm.

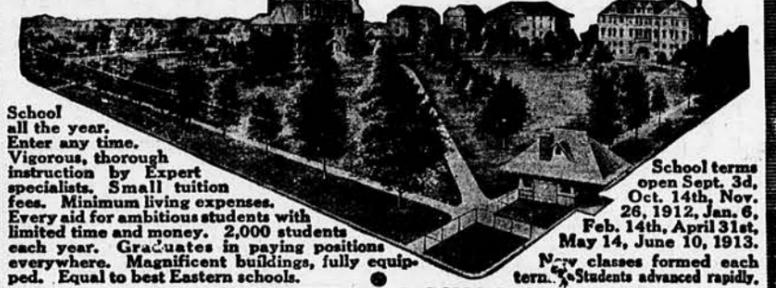
Have you provided the hogs with the pasture they need? Good pasture will reduce the amount of grain necessary to produce a pound of gain from one-third to one-half. Mature hogs in thin flesh may be expected to gain on good forage without grain, about one-half pound per head daily. Good forage under average conditions is about equal to a maintenance ration. The greatest economy through the use of forage crops for hogs is obtained when the hog is given a half to two-thirds full grain ration. For each hundred pounds of live weight about three to three and one-half pounds of grain per day per hog is a full ration. Do not neglect giving the hog plenty of clean water, even though he has slop.

The first cutting of alfalfa throughout Kansas has this year been a splendid crop and it has been saved in the very best possible condition. In most localities the start for the second crop has been slow, due to the lack of timely rains after the first cutting. It is altogether likely, therefore, that the second cutting will be light and possibly we will be short one cutting this year as compared with the most favorable years. The superior quality of the first cutting, as compared with normal years, will in a long way recompense for the loss of one cutting. The plan of disking alfalfa after each cutting and which plan was persistently urged seven or eight years ago, has almost been forgotten. We believe in early spring disking, but have our serious doubts regarding the advisability of disking after each cutting, and would not do it unless the ground was unusually hard.

During our recent trip through Kansas on the Union Pacific educational train, we found the commercial clubs of nearly all the towns interested in the improvement of agricultural methods and the upbuilding of agriculture in general. When you come to think of it, why should not the commercial clubs be so interested? Every member of such clubs will lie awake nights planning to locate a factory in his town or build a branch line of railroad which will maintain a roundhouse and maintain three or four families in his town. The railroads are pretty well built and factories can succeed only under natural advantages which the average Kansas town does not have. An increase in the amount of agricultural products to the extent of 15 to 25 per cent in the territory surrounding these towns would result in greater prosperity to the town than would anything it is possible to obtain along industrial lines. This is an idea which is waking up the citizens of dozens of towns in Kansas, and in the future we can look for more interest displayed by townspeople in farmers' institutes.

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School all the year. Enter any time. Vigorous, thorough instruction by Expert specialists. Small tuition fees. Minimum living expenses. Every aid for ambitious students with limited time and money. 2,000 students each year. Graduates in paying positions everywhere. Magnificent buildings, fully equipped. Equal to best Eastern schools.

School terms open Sept. 3d, Oct. 14th, Nov. 26, 1912, Jan. 6, Feb. 14th, April 31st, May 14, June 10, 1913. New classes formed each term. Students advanced rapidly.

- COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS**
- Liberal Arts** Standard, Classical and Scientific Courses. Also preparatory and Elementary Preparatory Courses, in which students of all degrees of advancement are admitted.
 - Normal** Didactic, State Certificate, County Certificate, Primary Training—most complete training for teachers in the West. Graduates receive state certificates.
 - Engineering** Civil, Electrical, Mechanical. Also one-year Telephone, Electrical, Steam, Machinist's and Automobile Mechanic's courses. 12-weeks courses in Gas, Automobile and Traction Engineering. Shop work from beginning.
 - Pharmacy** 1. Regular Ph. G., Ph. C., Pure Food and Iowa Courses. 2. Practitioner's Course and Extension Courses for Druggists. One of the largest, best equipped Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States.
 - Oratory** A thoroughly equipped College of Oratory directed by most competent teachers.
- O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, DES MOINES, IOWA**

Get a Square Deal

Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.

"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless—U. S. Standard—used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. 21,942 in daily use.

Steel frame and protected bearings make them always accurate.

Illustrated booklet FREE. Write today.

Made and Sold by **MOLINE PLOW CO.** Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.

Very soon the hum of the binder will be heard in every field where wheat is to be cut. The drag of the binder with its weight on the neck of the horses makes the hardest work farm teams have. This work can be made easier by the use of a binder truck. This truck is a part of the needed equipment of the harvesting machinery of every up-to-date farm. With the use of this truck it is possible to save the work of one horse. Four will do the work as easily as five, or three as easily as four. While we are talking about truck it is not out of place to mention the advantage of the harrow truck which gives the man driving the harrow opportunity to ride. If you have tried this harrow truck, you will never be without one.

LIVE STOCK

If the manure pile gets too big—move the barn away from it. There is no use in having a manure pile so high that you can't pitch to the top of it from the stall window. A manure spreader is always in the way and makes more work. If one could just pitch the manure into the creek now—

It would be rather hard to convince the stranger within our gates that there is any shortage of cattle if he could see the great Kansas pastures which are now crowded to their capacity. But where these pastures are filled with cattle because of their superior grass and water, other sections of the cattle country have but a thin bovine population.

Rats in the United States alone eat \$100,000,000 worth of grain each year, according to a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. Untold millions of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed every year by the rat, which is also the principal agent in the dissemination of the bubonic plague.

D. O. Lively, of Portland, Ore., has been chosen Chief of the Department of Live Stock for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Lively organized the first of the big live stock shows at Fort Worth and was Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion in the World's Fair at Chicago. He is an organizer of great ability and well adapted to his new duties.

Just now, when men are discouraged through losses by cholera and through the shortage of feed and are rushing out of the hog business, is just the time when the smart man rushes into it. To men with nerve such misfortunes are but stepping stones to success and, while others will wait until the atmosphere clears and the sun shines before buying breeding hogs, the man with courage buys now and reaps a sure reward.

It will take years to overcome the shortage of meat producing animals—longer for cattle than for hogs—and the market reports are daily showing that, at least some farmers are alive to the condition, and are preparing to meet it. Almost daily the great cattle markets give reports of home-grown cattle marketed at good figures as well as the purchase of feeders by farmers who anticipate a good crop year and a necessity for live stock on the farm.

The Kansas Agricultural College has just marketed its experimental steers. These were Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway yearlings. The Shorthorns weighed 815 pounds and sold for \$8.25; Herefords, 814 pounds, at \$8.50; Angus, 787 pounds, at \$8.35, and the Galloways, 743 pounds, at \$8.25. This shows that they all make beef at an early age, and that they all bring good prices, though the difference in prices received is due more to the different rations on which they were fed rather than to the difference in breed. Full information about this experiment will appear later.

Twelve Berkshire sows owned by the Kansas Agricultural College farrowed 103 pigs this spring. They raised 82, making an average of about seven pigs from every sow. Thirteen Duroc sows farrowed 132 pigs. The Duroc sows raised 101, or almost eight pigs from every sow. Six Poland China sows farrowed 43 and raised 29, averaging slightly less than five pigs raised from every sow. The total number of pigs farrowed was 278; the number reared, 212. The highest number farrowed by any sow was 13. The sow, a Duroc, raised 10 of the 13, but two of the other Durocs and one Berkshire raised 10, also. One Berkshire and one Poland China sow raised only two of the three pigs that each farrowed.

"The loss from cholera in all the hog states last fall and winter was the heaviest ever known," said H. J. Waters, President of the Kansas Agricultural College, yesterday. "And the spreading of the disease caused thousands of hogs to be forced on the market in an unfinished condition. They were thin and light. Hogs that should not have been marketed until they weighed 225 pounds or more, were marketed when they weighed 150 pounds or less. Many brood sows were sold, so that the number of fall pigs was less than usual. These pigs will not be ready for market until mid-summer or next fall. This spring's pig crop was the poorest in many years. The sows were weak and the weather was bad, causing a heavy loss, ranging from 20 to 75 per cent of the pigs far-



No-Rim-Cut Tires

10% Oversize

Save 23 per cent by avoidance of rim-cutting.
Save 25 per cent through their extra capacity.

Proved 1,100,000 Times

Remember this when you read these claims about Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.
More than 1,100,000 Goodyear tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out on some 200,000 cars. The fact that these tires prevent rim-

cutting and avoid overloading, has been proved 1,100,000 times.
The fact that these tires cut tire bills in two is known to 200,000 users.
As a result, No-Rim-Cut tires outsell any other tires that were ever built.

Rim-Cutting Costs 23 Per Cent

Careful statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut.
Clincher tires are the hooked-base tires which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.
Such tires may be wrecked in a moment if punctured and run flat. They are often rim-cut when but partly deflated.
No-Rim-Cut tires make rim-cutting impossible. Thus they save on the average this 23 per cent.

Overloading Costs 25 Per Cent

Then these patent tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—are made 10 per cent over the rated size.
That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.
So these two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize

—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

Took 10 Years to Perfect Them

We spent ten years in perfecting these tires before the world knew much about them.
We built in our factory a tire-testing machine, where four tires at a time are constantly worn out under every road condition.
There we compared over 200 fabrics, and 40 formulas for treads. There we compared—on a mileage basis—every method and process.
In those ten years we brought these tires pretty close to perfection.



GOOD YEAR

AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Then Men Awoke

Then motor car owners began to find out what these tires meant to them. Then they told one another.
In the past two years the demand for these tires has increased by 500 per cent. It has trebled in the past 12 months.
Now 1,100,000 have gone into use. And the demand for these tires is larger by far than for any other tire.
You are bound to use them when you find them out, but your tire expense is doubled while you wait.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Over Two Million Farmers and Stockmen use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD Every Month of the year because One Tablespoonful mixed with regular feed Saves Six Bushels of Oats Every Month for Each Team. It makes Colts, Calves and Pigs grow rapidly and gives Good Health. It makes Cows give More Milk. It Saves Time and Grain in Fattening Hogs or Steers. Purifies the Blood, Tones up the System, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so animals obtain More Nutrition from grain. Biggest Seller in the World for 25 Years. Strongest Cash Guarantee. Cheapest to use. Write Me about Special Three Month Free Trial. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it every day for ten years. M. W. SAVAGE, of International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

rowed. The average of the country this spring probably would be less than five pigs for every sow. It will take a good corn crop next fall and two years' breeding to bring the hog supply back to the normal. Heavy and very fat hogs are selling at a premium now, as they always do when corn is scarce or when there is a shortage of hogs. There is a shortage of lard and heavy sides."

Blackleg.

"I have lost four yearling steers. Two we found dead in pasture, the other two we found at noon acting dumpish. They looked all right in their eyes, but seemed to want to keep by themselves. Had they kept with the herd we would not have known that anything ailed them. The next morning they were dead. We skinned two of them, but could find nothing wrong. Our neighbors called it blackleg. Can you tell what it is. They all died lying on their right sides."

KANSAS FARMER veterinarian advises that these steers had blackleg, and vaccination against it should be done at once on the other members of the herd. Perhaps not everything is known about blackleg, but it is positively known that vaccination is a sure preventive. If the owner has not sufficient skill or a suitable hypodermic syringe, he should call a veterinarian at once.

It seems that blackleg affects the choicest animals in the herd and is more likely to attack young animals than older ones. It also appears to be more virulent in the spring when the animals go from dry to green feed than at any other season of the year. A stock of vaccine should be secured every spring and all the young animals vaccinated with it. If the owner does not have the necessary skill and apparatus with which to do the work, the money spent for the services of a veterinarian will be well invested.

First Grade Cream Deliveries.

Investigation of 660 deliveries of cream made to cream receiving stations between January 1 and March 31, 1912, shows that 302 patrons delivered nothing but first grade cream according to the Kansas acid test, which test is being tried out in an experimental way at some 12 of 15 cream receiving stations in Kansas. One hundred thirty-one patrons delivered first grade cream 99 per cent of the time; 63 patrons delivered first grade cream 75 per cent of the time, and 39 patrons delivered first grade cream 50 per cent of the time. The above figures show that during the period, January 1 to March 31, 535 patrons delivered first grade cream more than one-half of the time. During the same period 36 patrons delivered first grade cream 49 per cent of the time; 19 patrons delivered first grade cream 25 per cent of the time, and 70 patrons delivered no first grade cream.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Best Time To Buy One

There never was a better time, if indeed as good, a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator than *right now*. The hot weather is at hand when the use of the cream separator frequently means most as to quantity and quality of product, while cream and butter prices are so very high that waste of quantity or poorness of quality means even more now than ever before.



This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority is greatest over other separators,—in capacity, ease of running, sanitary cleanliness and every other way.

Cost need not be a consideration because a DE LAVAL cream separator is not only the best of all farm investments but may be bought either for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

There never was a better time than right now to buy a cream separator and there can be no possible excuse for any man having use for a separator delaying the purchase of one at this time.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent *at once*, or if you don't know him write us directly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from \$1,600 to \$2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice the only reason that this splendid countryside what you are raising today.

try has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at \$1,937,918 and had on hand January 1, 1912, \$3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come, more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a

line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner, 2343 Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name

Address

Four Big Factories Make the SAGINAW!



It takes four big factories, equipped with special modern Silo machinery, to make the Saginaw—the most scientific Silo—and to turn out enough Silos to meet the demand. It takes this big equipment to make a Silo right. Scientific manufacture enables the makers of Saginaw Silos to offer you the only Silo with

BASE ANCHOR AND INNER ANCHORING HOOP

—greatest improvements yet made on a Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor firmly roots Silo like giant oak. With Saginaw Inner Anchoing Hoop at top and Base Anchor at bottom, you need never fear that staves will ever loosen or fall in, or that Silo will ever collapse or blow down. Free Book of Pictures, for you, shows Saginaw factories inside and out. Ask for Circular A H

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

(41) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

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.



DAIRY



Clean cream is necessary for clean and healthful butter. The cream cannot be clean unless the milk is clean.

The country papers are saying that Kansas has a new dairy law requiring that cream shall not be more than four days old in winter and three days old in summer when delivered to the cream receiving station. This is not a new law. It has been on the statute books of Kansas about six years.

One reason more good dairy cows are not developed is because we have no real desire to improve the herd. We have in mind a low standard of things in general, and this standard is always in the way of progress. If we set out to be a dairyman in fact, we will not be content with a poor producing cow and will not permit poor feeding. The standard we set out to attain, in reality, governs success or failure.

For the eastern half of Kansas, German millet will make an exceedingly fine hay for late summer forage. Ten years ago millet was quite generally grown on Kansas farms for hay. Cut early, it made good hay. We believe in a variety of hay and forage crops if we are in the dairy or live stock business. Some crops grow and yield well, while in the same season and under the same conditions others fail. It is well always not to put all of our eggs in one basket.

A local paper says that farmers and merchants are discussing the advisability of building a creamery as soon as the necessary money can be subscribed. We presume that a canvass of the neighborhood was made and the milk from a sufficient number of cows was pledged to make the creamery a success, although the article does not so state. If the beginning was not made in this way then the plan is wrong. It requires the milk from a sufficient number of cows to run a creamery. Money will build the creamery, but it takes cows and plenty of them to keep it going.

A dairy lecture train was run through Kentucky on a one month's trip. The train carried a demonstration car in which were two dairy cows. These cows were fed on the train and milked night and morning and a record kept of their product, and this record sheet served as a demonstration of the manner in which records are kept, for every person who passed through the car. One of the cows—a grade Jersey—produced an average of a little better than 15 pounds of butter per week during the trip, and during which time she was not off the cars. This is carrying the train demonstration idea to near perfection.

It is time to think of catch crops to furnish the dairy herd with some green feed when the pastures get short next fall. After the wheat is cut a crop of cowpeas or rape or even sorghum or Kafir will prove well worth while in maintaining the fall milk flow to the highest point possible up to the time of winter feeding. If, by chance, the green feed should not be needed or all of it is not used, plow it under. The growth of the crop for green manuring will pay. It is well worth while every year to figure on using soiling methods to some extent in caring for the dairy herd.

Agricultural papers of the east are printing a good deal about Columbian cattle, a dairy breed the use of which is confined to a small part of New York. The cattle are described as having the dairy conformation and are yellowish red and white, having a stripe of white the full length of the back and a stripe of white extending the full length of the belly and breast. There may be something in the color of these cattle which would warrant their becoming popular as a dairy breed, the idea being to fool the purchaser of the steer calves into the belief that they might make good beef, but it does not seem to us that we are in need of any more breeds of dairy cattle, and that life is too short to undertake the development of breeds more than we already have.

The packers, who have, through Congress, been endeavoring to rob the dairy cow of the sale of her butter product by the substitution of oleomargarine on the table of the consumer, now have a new substitute known as "Syntho," which is bogus cream. Gut-fat is the principal constituent of Syntho. It has a fat content of about 18 per cent, and looks like cream, but does not taste like cream. Syntho is being used in some hotels as a substitute for cream and is also employed in some ice cream factories as a basis for ice cream. In addition to the gut-fat, neutral or high-grade tallow of beeves is melted and emulsified with skim or whole milk, which produces Syntho.

In talking with a western farmer a few days ago, about dairying, he said it took too much time to milk the cows. Asking him what he thought his time was worth, he said about 20 cents an hour. The average wheat yield for 25 years in his county being 6 bushels per acre and he being engaged in the wheat business to as great an extent as a half section farm would permit, we asked if he was getting 20 cents an hour for his labor in the wheat field. He agreed at once that he was not, and then trumped up some other excuse for not milking cows. The fact is that it will pay better to milk good cows anywhere, any time, than it will to grow crops for market. It is simply a question of the kind of cow and whether or not a man cares enough for a steady monthly income to do some things he does not like to do any too well.

Before us is the report on a series of investigations in one of the dairy schools of Germany, covering a period of 16 years, with reference to the production of milk and the value of the same from fall-fresh cows as compared with cows fresh in the spring of the year. The figures show unmistakably that the fall-fresh cow yields the most milk during her lactation period. This, together with the higher price prevailing in fall, winter and spring, makes her annual product worth 50 per cent more than that of the spring-fresh cow. This is in line with an expression oft repeated in these columns to the effect that the Kansas dairyman should arrange to have cows fresh about September 1. This statement, of course, is based always on the assumption that the cow during the winter months will be fed as she should be for the production of milk.

Butter fat brings the most money in the winter time. It likewise costs the most to produce from a feed standpoint, but not from the standpoint of labor. The time of the milker is worth more in the summer than it is in winter. We can do very much cheaper winter feeding than we have done and the increased winter price will more than offset the cost of winter feeding, if that feed is produced and handled and fed economically. With reasonable stabling the cow can be made to produce as well during the fall and winter and spring months as during the summer months. The calf will do much better. In the oldest and largest producing dairy sections winter dairying is the rule and not the exception. In winter, dairying is the most profitable in the older dairy sections of the United States; it is reasonable to assume that it would be the most profitable in the newer sections.

State Dairy Commissioner Burch, as a result of several hundred observations, has obtained the following figures as showing the per cent of acid contained in cream at its several locations between the farmer and the creamery:

Average per cent of acidity when delivered to the cream receiving stations by the farmer, .55; in cans when filled at cream receiving stations, .60; on leaving stations, .65; on arrival at the creamery, .77.

It will be noted from the above that the total increase in acidity between the farmer and the delivery at the creamery is .22, or an increased acidity of slightly less than one-half of that before delivery to the station.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
 Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
 Lecturer.....A. F. Reardon, McLouth
 Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
 Chairman of Executive Committee.....
W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
 Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
W. H. Coultis, Richland
 Chairman of Committee on Education.....
E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
 Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
I. D. Hibner, Olathe
 Chairman of Woman's Work Committee.....

If your Grange did not organize a boys' corn club you have lost something. It is not too late yet. The cultivation, harvesting and saving seed corn can be done and samples can be saved for the State Fair premiums. By next spring the boys can begin by testing the seed. The corn field is a good school.

Shawnee Grange.

Shawnee Grange, at Watson, will hold an open meeting, June 19, to observe Flora's night. The following program will be given, under the direction of Miss Elsie Beery, as Flora:

- Song.....Grange Choir
- Recitation.....Miss Bertha Bauer
- Recitation.....Miss Myrtle McPeak
- Piano Solo.....Mrs. Alken
- Vocal Solo.....Mrs. H. J. Cottle
- Recitation.....Paul Wagstaff
- Recitation.....Clifford Glenn
- Recitation.....Russell Klesath
- Song.....Grange Choir
- Violin and Piano Selection.....
-Mr. A. McClellan and Daughter
- Recitation.....Mrs. Hattie Reed
- Vocal Duet.....Mrs. C. Milliken, Mrs. E. Reed
- Recitation.....Miss Ada Bates
- Recitation.....Harley Fix
- Recitation.....Pauline Klesath
- Upside-down Drill.....Five Boys
- Recitation.....Miss Irma Alken
- Recitation.....Miss Rose Vestal
- Flower Drill.....Twelve Girls
- Dialogue—"One Sweetheart for Two".....

Special Feature Meetings.

Granges, institutes and farmers' clubs are doing much more with special features than ever. These consist in picnics, fairs, seed exchanges, etc., and they never fail of popularity.

Several of the granges in Shawnee county have held fairs for years, and they are worth going a long way to see. Each has a distinct educational as well as social value and each has resulted in greatly improving the live stock, field, orchard and garden products of the community.

Seed exchanges have proved popular wherever held. In these, each member brings to the meeting place such extra garden, flower or field seeds as he can spare and exchanges them for other varieties. Of course, the social features are never neglected at these meetings.

Nothing seems to put so much spirit into a grange or club as the holding of such special meetings. Perhaps it would be better to say that the spirit of the members who can think up such features and "put them over" is what makes a success of everything they do.

Such meetings generate this spirit and this spirit is what wins. If you haven't tried it, now it the time to get busy.

Grange Programs.

Oak Grange, June 19—Roll call, Items of Interest; "Flowers," Mrs. J. C. Clark; "City Real Estate," W. J. Rickenbacher; "Colorado Land," A. J. White; Reading, Mrs. Frank Helm. July 3—Roll Call; Items of Interest; Degrees; Patriotic Songs; "Patriotism in Our Schools," Mrs. Wilbur Brobst; "Alfalfa," Walter Axtell; "The Country Woman's Wardrobe," Mrs. F. C. Blodgett. July 17—Roll Call; Current Events; Degrees; Music, Mrs. C. D. Bailey; "Farm Periodicals," Roy Buckman; "Summer Menu," Mrs. Emery Brobst; Music, the Grange.

Indian Creek Grange, June 18—Program in charge of Frances Little and Maude Browning. July 2—Music; Degrees; Current Events; Business. July 16—Debate, in charge of Glendon Pollom and Vern Farnsworth; Music, Misses McCall and Kincaid; Refreshments.

Pleasant Ridge Grange, June 22, 8 P. M.—Business; Music; "The News of the Day," Frank P. MacLennan. July 6—Degrees; Business. July 20—Business; Music; "What It Means to Be an Independent Farmer," G. E. Kelsey; Quotations from Prominent People, the Grange to guess the authors, in charge of Mrs. T. P. VanOrsdol.

Highland Park Grange, June 25—Program in charge of Pearl Shaul, Elsie Crane, Ruby Edgar, Harry Ferguson, Paul McCarter and Reed Spencer. July 9—Degrees; Music; Debate, in charge of W. E. McCarter, J. Kuykendall and F. C. Klesath. July 23—Recitation, Charles Case; "Improvements I would Make in the Public Schools," Mrs. Charles Crews, H. H. Huffman, C. M. Williams, M. C. Deane and G. G. Stiles; Roll Call; Items of Interest in the World.

BARGAINS IN LAND

FOR SALE

Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about two hundred fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle (95% females), and about three hundred head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by F. ROCKEFELLER, Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. Buckeye Agency, Agricultural, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

A new modern home, west side Topeka, for western land. O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Mo.

160 ACRES, \$8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.

640 A. well improved western land, for smaller place, eastern Kansas or western Missouri. O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south address or call on E. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. \$50 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. Young & Sherwood, Burlington, Kan.

GRAB THIS—160 acres, only 6 miles from Meade, in good neighborhood, 140 acres level as a floor, good soil. Price, \$10 per acre, \$300 cash, \$700 2 years 5%. If you are looking for a real snap, come at once or wire us to hold it. Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent. W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. Fine 160 a. 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at \$8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free. E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

O. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS. (Established 1885.) I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

19,000 ACRES smooth plains land in shallow water belt in Cochran County. Subdivided into small tracts. Splendid colonization proposition. Must be sold. Terms easy. Will give a bargain to a real purchaser. No trade. H. H. Simmons, Trustee, Hillboro, Texas.

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit JACKSON UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board, \$2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket, address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS. 520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; 3/4 mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only \$40 per acre. Write for full particulars. Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

IDAHO LAND On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information. J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA

We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 40 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents. ALLEN & HART, Kansas City, Mo. 308 Commerce Bldg.

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No frosts, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for \$1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, \$300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine springs, \$800. Write for list of bargains. Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

THOMAS COUNTY

I offer for sale, a smooth quarter section of land, 8 miles southeast of Brewster, Kan., 60 acres under cultivation, and seeded to winter wheat, one-third of which goes with the land. This is a fine, smooth tract, every inch can be farmed, no improvements excepting the cultivation. Wheat is a good stand and promises well. I will sell this quarter cheap, as I must raise some ready cash at once. There is a mortgage on the same for \$500, running at 8 per cent interest, which can stay on or will pay off if party wants it clear. If you mean business, address, IKE W. CRUMLY, Brewster, Kan.

320 ACRES

of fine, level farming land, near Utica. Will take up to \$4,000 hardware or general merchandise. Price, \$20 an acre. We want to list your good trades. BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kan.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. A. DELCABRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.

ALFALFA RANCH.

\$800 acres. 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside. \$30,000 acre. \$8,000.00 5 years. Take \$8,000.00 trade, priced right. W. B. BARRETT, Hayes Center, Neb.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about \$2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, \$2,000. Total stock and building, \$4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. E. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

AT A SCARIFICE.

640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 10 head of cattle, cattle sheds, chicken house, etc., abundance of water, 40 acres alfalfa, 135 acres under cultivation, 4 acres forest and fruit trees, balance blue stem and buffalo grass pasture with running water. Former price, \$18,000. Owner going south and offers it for \$12,500 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade. JAS. H. LITTLE, La Crosse, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only \$600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once. John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from \$40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from \$22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Prospects Are Good In Comanche County, Kansas

Kansas. First cutting of alfalfa made a good ton to the acre. Wheat looks like 25 bushels. Corn, Kafir and other spring crops are in fine shape. Plenty of rain and everybody happy. Land that will grow such crops ought to be worth \$100.00 per acre, and is selling here for \$40 to \$55. Don't you want some of it? I have some for sale and will send you a list if you will write me about what you want.

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Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x76 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, \$2,000. Address owner, D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms. W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

RANCH FOR EXCHANGE. 2,420-acre, well improved ranch, out 6 miles from town on U. P. R. R., Wallace county, Kan.; plenty shade trees, abundance of well and living water, 90 per cent best of smooth tillable land, 250 acres of shallow water alfalfa land, 125 now growing alfalfa, school on ranch, owner old and wants to retire; will take smaller tract on his ranch and some money, and terms to suit on balance; clear, and title perfect. Price, \$20 per acre. Trade for this and get rich as present owner has. Further information furnished on request. The S. J. BAKER LAND CO., Grainfield, Kan.

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For Sale or Trade. 160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net \$400 to \$700 per acre and sell at \$80 to \$150 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, \$150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars. D. F. THOMAS, Roswell, N. M.

Michigan Farms

Have you heard the news? Western farmers going to Michigan by the hundred. My booklet, "Michigan Clover Farms," tells you why. Write for it. It will be a revelation. List of farms with it. S. V. R. HAYES, Dept. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kingman Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. 400 a., well improved, central western Mo., farm 2 mi. of R. R. town, good soil, lays mostly level, about all in cultivation, fine blue grass, has 3 1/2 ft. vein of coal. Owner wants private telephone exchange for his equity. Price, \$100 per a. Mortg., \$12,000. Only owners answer. Free list. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

Success With Milking Machine. After using the milking machine on 40 to 45 cows for a year, J. B. Carney, a Michigan dairyman, gives as below, some of his conclusions. They may help in solving the milking machine question which several KANSAS FARMER readers have recently presented and which have been answered by the best obtainable information:

Labor of milking was reduced fully one-third.

Time of milking was reduced about one-half.

A more sanitary milk was produced, contained no dirt, bad tastes or odors.

All of the drudgery of hand milking was removed.

The labor problem was solved, as it is much easier to get help if you use the machines.

A large number of cows can be kept with the same amount of labor.

You do not have to sell some of your best cows because they have short teats, and hard to milk or are kickers.

By comparing records the cows do equally as well as by hand milking.

We can see no physical effect upon the cows.

The cows like the machines and stand better while being milked than by hand milking.

During the hot weather we were comfortable while milking, as we were not stuck down under and between the cows where we could not get the refreshing breeze.

With the proper precautions and care the machines work well during the extreme cold weather.

It is not necessary to commence milking as early in the morning or evening, and still we get through as early or earlier than we used to.

In a pinch, one man can milk 50 to 60 cows by himself, therefore we are not so dependent upon the hired man.



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If the yield and quality are bad you must do better. If they are good it will pay you to make them better. A better fertilizer will do it. The usual wheat fertilizers do not contain enough

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Use 6 to 8 per cent. Potash, instead of 1 to 2, and balance the phosphoric acid of the bone or phosphate.

Tell Your Dealer about this Now before the fertilizer salesman arrives. Write us today for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers."

We sell Potash Salts in any amount from 1 bag (200 lbs.) up. Write for prices, stating quantity needed.

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Three sizes—550 to 600 lbs. capacity, \$55; 750 to 800 lbs., \$65; 950 to 1000, \$75.

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THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
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Cream Separator

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed**

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

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GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER? If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW. **SUNFLOWER MFG. CO.,** Box K, Manhattan, Kans.



POULTRY



Although the chicks are past the danger period in their young lives, they still need the poultryman's care and attention.

The chicks will need the care of their owner against their many enemies, such as rats, skunks, minks and cats. See that they are safely housed every night.

As the chicks grow older they demand more feed daily. See to it that they have all the feed they will eat, so as to keep them growing steadily and uninterruptedly.

Sound, sweet food, plenty of grit, freedom from lice, pure water; these are the requirements to maintain good health in chicks from healthy stock.

Raw meat, chopped fine and fed moderately, say, about three times a week, will greatly stimulate egg-production. Feed about a pound to 20 or 30 hens.

Be careful now as well as in winter that the fowls have plenty of exercise. Do not allow them to drink from the puddle holes, but supply them with clean, fresh water.

There is money in all branches of the poultry business, but no man need delude himself that he will make a fortune without his neighbor having something to say about it.

Fowls, like pigs, are fond of milk, sweet or sour, but many on the farm feed it all to the pigs. Try dividing with the poultry. They will soon show you whether they appreciate it or not.

One of the differences between cholera and indigestion or bowel disease is that great thirst is present with cholera and the birds seldom live over 36 hours. A strong tea of oak bark will sometimes relieve them, but the hatchet is often better than letting them live too long in their misery.

An Egg Sharper.

There are "sharper" in all lines of business. Unfortunately, the poultry industry is no exception. These fellows prey on the community for a time, but sooner or later they come to grief. The Memphis Scimitar tells of one of these cunning rogues who was arraigned in the United States court at Memphis, charged with using the mails to defraud. The fellow advertised for sale settings of eggs of a certain kind at a figure much less than that for which this particular kind of eggs could be purchased and he offered as a guarantee \$10 for a chicken hatched from one of the eggs which was of a kind other than that of the eggs offered.

The man did a land office business for a while and realized handsomely on every sale, for in each "setting" of 13 which he sold there were 12 common eggs and one of the kind he advertised. In order to save himself on his guarantee the fellow boiled the common eggs so that they would not hatch, and of course there was no chance for a buyer to get more than one chicken from one setting. That chicken, however, was of the kind advertised.

This man's bright idea caused him to spend 18 months in prison.

Incubator Chicks.

Dear Sir: We hear so much about the difficulty of raising incubator chicks. I have been in the business for 21 years, always lost so many I was quite discouraged. This year I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., E. 13 Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy and am having great success with it—makes me think I have found a gold mine. If I had only tried it long ago, just think of the hundreds, yes thousands of little down fellows I could have saved. It certainly is a boon to incubator users.—Mrs. Chris Wolf, Exira, Iowa.

Care of Hens and Kind to Keep.

We hear and read the query from so many people who are contemplating starting in the poultry business, asking what breed is the best to start with.

Now, that depends a good deal on what the fowls are wanted for. If on a farm, where the hens have free range

and eggs are wanted, there is nothing better than the Leghorns. But it is difficult to yard them, as they can fly over a 6-foot fence as quickly as looking at it.

If you want both eggs and meat, or poultry for market, then get one of the larger breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons. These are all good fowls and will give good results of properly taken care of.

I have the White Orpingtons and think there are none that can beat them, both as table fowls and for eggs. They are quiet and gentle and are easily raised. However, as each breed has its admirers, I would not attempt to recommend any one breed for everyone.

One of the hardest problems to solve in connection with poultry raising is how to keep the hen laying through the winter, when eggs are high and the weather is against us.

First, We must have a scratching shed or some place for the hens to exercise in, because hens that do not have the proper amount of exercise will put on fat, and when too fat will not lay many eggs, neither will the eggs be as fertile or the chicks from the eggs have the vitality they should.

The medicine men advise us to use their particular kind of condition powders and the hens will lay day and night, I suppose. The bone mill man says green cut bone solves the egg question, and so on. Now, these things are good, as far as they go, but you may use them and still not get good results.

Laying hens must have plenty of drinking water, and in the winter the water should be slightly warmed. Keep water before the hens all the time, emptying the vessels at night and filling in the morning. Skimmed milk, either sweet or sour, is fine. Be sure and keep the drinking vessels clean.

In the morning scatter grain in the scratching material, and again about the middle of the forenoon and also about



PRIZE RHODE ISLAND RED.

This fine Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel won first in his class, sweepstakes for best color and shape, and sweepstakes for highest scoring male in the American class, winning the \$10 silver cup at the El Dorado Poultry Show, December 18 to 22, 1911. Score, 94 1/4; also, headed the second highest scoring pen. Bred, owned and exhibited and now in the yards of C. E. Florence & Son, El Dorado, Kan.

the middle of the afternoon. This keeps the hens busy all day. I feed wheat, Kafir corn and millet, just enough to keep the hens exercising. At noon I feed a hot mash composed of bran and corn chop, to which is added a little oil meal and salt. Three times a week during the winter add a little ginger or cayenne pepper. In cold weather give the hens all the corn they will eat just before going to roost, but at this time of the year corn is not the best feed, as it is too heating. Wheat and oats are better for summer. When my hens do not have access to grass I moisten alfalfa leaves and mix bran with them. The hens will eat every particle of it.

Do not overcrowd your hens, and go over the roosts with kerosene once a week and you will not have any trouble with mites. By following this advice you will get very fair results and will learn many other little things about caring for laying hens as you go along.—Mrs. H. S. HARPER, Great Bend, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT ENTIRE stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, \$2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. \$2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BREEDERS, \$1 TO \$2.50; babies, each, 25c; 12, \$2. Eggs, 15, \$1; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Mrs. D. M. Gill lespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—STOCK and eggs for sale. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin, Kan.; formerly Scranton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, \$3 a dozen; eggs, \$2.50 per 15; two settings, \$4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP-ington. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

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BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$3.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

THOROUGHbred B. C. REDS, SCOR-ing 93. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; second pen, \$2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Range eggs, 100, \$4; from prize winning pens, 15, \$2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

HALF PRICE NOW—EGGS FROM PENS 1, 2, 3, 4. Still time to hatch future winners from Moore's Single Comb Reds, state show winners. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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SPECIAL SALE BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Guaranteed pure-bred. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS.

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TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, \$3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, \$3 per 11. S. Durrig & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

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CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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HOME CIRCLE



Soggarth Aroon.

(Priest Dear)

O soggarth aroon, sure I know life is fleeting;
Soon, soon in the cold ground my poor bones will lie;
I've said the last prayer and received the last blessing.
And, if the Lord's willing, I'm ready to die.
But, soggarth aroon, ere you leave me forever,
Relieve the last doubt of a poor dying soul,
Whose hope, next to God's is to know that when leaving,
'Twill pass through old Ireland, on the way to its goal.
O soggarth aroon, sure I've kept through all changes
The thrice-blessed shamrock to lay o'er my clay,
And sure it has minded me often and often
Of the bright smiling valleys so far, far away.
But, soggarth aroon, can I never again see
The place where it grew on my own native sod,
When my soul takes its flight from this dark world of sorrow,
Will it pass through old Ireland, on the way to its God?
O soggarth aroon, sure I know that in heaven
The dear ones are waiting and watching for me,
And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with them
In that region of peace, amid souls pure and free.
But, soggarth aroon, can I never again see
The valleys and hills of my dear native land,
When my body lies cold, in the land of the stranger,
Will my soul pass through Ireland, to join the blest band?

I'll sing you a lay ere I wing on my way,
Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer up!
Whenever you're blue find something to do
For somebody else who is sadder than you,
Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer up!

When basting gathers, they will be more secure if the needle is put through the material first on one side and then on the other of the gathering thread than if the basting is straight.

If a rug or carpet curls up on the edge, dampen it and roll it around a broomstick in the opposite way from that in which it curls, and fasten securely. When dry it will lie flat.

Stirring Times.

"These are stirring times," remarked the spoon as it chased the sugar around the bottom of the coffee cup.—McCall's Magazine.

Too Wise to Be Hasty.

He was an unruly youngster. Before he had been in the car five minutes all the women present and most of the men were explaining to anybody who would listen to them what they would do if the boy belonged to them.

To the general babel there was one woman who contributed nothing. She was a gentle, gray-haired body, who remained unruffled by the small tempest.

"If that child were mine," said the woman beside her, "I'd make him mind if I had to kill him, wouldn't you?"

"I don't know," said the quiet woman. "Well, I know. But then maybe you are not used to children? Maybe you never had any of your own?"

"Oh, yes," said the little woman. "I brought up thirteen. That's why I don't know what I should do."

The Same Old Things.

The housewife, tired of the beastly grind, turned loose some thoughts that were in her mind, when her husband came from his toil at night; she said that the world didn't use her right. "I'm always doing the same old chores, I'm always sweeping the same old floors, I'm always washing the same old frocks, and darnin' holes in the same old socks. I'm sick and tired of this wretched life. There is no joy for a poor man's wife." The wife of the rich man sighed and said: "Gee whiz! A dame might as well be dead. I'm always doing my social chores, I'm always wearied by stately bores; I'm always choosing the proper gown. I'm always motoring through the town. I wish, I wish I had ten-foot wings; I'd fly away to some lonely cot, and do a stunt with a coffee-pot." We all grow tired of the work we do, and sigh and rant till the air is blue. But it does no good and it bales no hay, and the wise man chases such thoughts away. The world improves with each passing year, because each man in his little sphere, takes off his jacket and grins and sings, and keeps on doing the same old things.—Walt Mason.

Employment of the Leisure Moments.

[BY MRS. THEO. HARTMAN.]

Discontent on the part of farmers' wives is generally attributed to lack of conveniences and comforts in the home. That may be true in some instances, but comparing comforts of the average farmer with those of the laboring class in the cities, the farmer certainly has greatly the advantage, and if he does not enjoy more liberty and comfort it is his own fault. True, there is a certain amount of drudgery that must apparently be endured, but what trade or profession does not have its objectionable features? The rural telephone and motor car have been advocated as a means of making people contented on the farm, but my personal observation fail to convince me that they have accomplished that result. I believe the real seat of the trouble is a natural selfishness and a lack of heartfelt interest in the welfare and happiness of the family and home. I was called to the telephone on a Wednesday morning by a neighbor with a family of small children, and asked what I had been doing all week. After reporting, she replied: "Oh, my! Why you have your work about all done and can spend the rest of the week going and visiting." I do not remember what I did, but feel sure that there was some sewing or neglected reading awaiting my leisure moments that was far more attractive to me than the "going" and "visiting" that had such a charm for her.

I find comparatively little time for reading, and think one is better off without the sensational news of the average daily or the trashy literature of those cheap, would-be household magazines; but I endeavor each week to read the *Chaperson of the Kansas City Star* for its household and social hints, scan the *Woman's* or *Home Department* of farm journals and have taken the *Ladies' Home Journal* for a number of years. I believe every mother and housekeeper should read some good monthly magazine pertaining to her domain. To be able to pick up a good magazine during the brief leisure moments and read the editorials and articles pertaining to current problems of the day, is not only refreshing and satisfying, but its broadening influences will help to keep you out of that rut created by the same daily grind. Moreover, the many departments pertaining to the various phases of the home, with their new ideas and many suggestions naturally revive the general interest and insure renewed grace and effort.

We have a pattern order, No. 4361-34, from Mrs. C. H. Ochs. Please state what city you reside in, by return mail.



4500. **Child's Rompers**—For play time there is no better garment than rompers and these pictured can be used either with or without a dress underneath. Such materials as gingham, denim, kindergarten cloth and galate are appropriate in wash goods and brilliantine or serge, or something warmer. The pattern, 4500, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns exchanged.

Here is a Crown For Your Home

This beautiful piano, with its simple and straight line effect, will grace any home, particularly if it is furnished in accordance with the ideas of simplicity that now prevail. This instrument is called "A Little Gem." It is a most desirable home piano. It is small in dimensions, but big in volume of tone and in piano satisfaction. Many other styles of upright pianos, and the **George P. Bent Grand**. With every **Crown Piano** quality goes in before the name goes on.

The Crown Piano

is unequalled in tone, action, style, finish or durability. We have been building pianos for nearly forty years and we put into the **Crown** all that experience has taught us, together with the best materials money will buy. It takes over six months to make a **Crown Piano**, while many pianos are made in a month or two. Consider whether you wish a piano for appearance or for appearance and service; for a year or two or for a lifetime.

We will sell on time, take your old organ or piano in exchange and guarantee you same satisfaction as if you bought at our factory personally.

Write to-day for beautiful piano book, free.

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If your regular dealer does not sell "Star Brand" shoes it will pay you to change dealers. Send for Style book of men's, women's and children's shoes—Free—say which you want.

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A trip to the store may cost you little or nothing for railroad fare—as we refund fare according to the amount of goods purchased.

Our stocks are complete in every line of Women's, Misses' and Children's apparel for summer—Wash Goods, Linens, White Goods—in short, all lines of Dry Goods.

The store offers every facility for comfort and convenience in shopping.

Our Mail Order service is prompt and accurate. We pay postage and express in Kansas.

Write us, or come.

The Mills Dry Goods Co.
Topeka, Kansas

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass. Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

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

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Osmont, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 309. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions, \$30 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity; \$80 to \$100 monthly; promotion, engineering; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; over 5,000 men sent to positions on 1,000 official calls. State age. Address, Railway Association, Dept. H, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD 9-MONTHS- old Jersey bull, registered; 440 buys him. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—32 GOOD MILK COWS, 28 2-year-old heifers, 14 yearlings, 27 calves; all well bred. P. A. Woodburn, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 21 months old; one Polled Durham bull, 18 months old. All registered. Kerohan Bros., Route 2, Nashville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

AYLSDALE SHORTHORNS—FIVE extra good bulls for sale, sired by Archer's Victor, 292012; three 18 months old; two 8 months; three red; two roan. Also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner, C. W. Merriam, Columbian bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERK- shires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO PUPPIES— \$2.50 and \$5. Pointer puppies, by Fisher's Frank. Heavyweight English bulls and one Collie brood bitch. Tested breeding stock of the above breeds reasonable. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD Miller, Thayer, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, \$9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE— Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Midwest Sales Agency, Box 2, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND, IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

BUYERS—IF INTERESTED IN FINE stock and grain farms, write to D. W. Adams, Prairie Grove, Ark.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARM BARGAIN— Grains, grasses, fruit, timber, good water. Write Geo. R. Cleveland, Mokane, Mo.

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

TRADE—200 A. IMPROVED McPHER- son Co. farm, price \$15,000, for farm in or near Fulton Co., Ill. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

DEAL WITH OWNER—40 ACRES N. E. Oklahoma, adjoining town and good graded school, \$75 per acre; half cash, balance easy. Address, Box No. 7, McIntosh, N. M.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON; FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

WYOMING FREE—FOR LIMITED PER- iod will pay, for each 80-acre purchaser, round trip excursion rates, all points west Chicago. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

WANTED—DIRECT FROM OWNERS, A list of farms, ranches, city property, merchandise or hardware stocks, or anything you have for sale or exchange. I do business direct with owners. Geo. Hundertmark, La Crosse, Kan.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE engines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES— We re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—1 REEVES CLOVER AND seed huller, 1 1/2 H. P. traction engine for same. The machines can be seen on the Crancer farm four (4) miles north of Tonganoxie. Address, The Crancer Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. H. SHAFER, COUNTY CLERK, Cherokee County. Taken up, by C. S. Dunlap, Galena, Kan.—1 bay mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Had on three shoes and a bell when taken up.

FIELD NOTES

W. T. Hutchinson's Durocs.
The great state of Wyoming is not generally credited with being a farm state. It is not a prairie state like Kansas or Nebraska, but it has many thousands of fine acres which, for farming, are unexcelled in any part of the world. The Green River Valley is one of the most fertile to be found anywhere. It has wonderful possibilities and, under irrigation, the results in acre-yield have been amazing. To one who has not become acquainted with the value of these lands, the naked truth itself sounds like fiction. The bare fact that irrigation is necessary to bring these fruitful lands in bearing is in itself the great fact of their greatest intrinsic worth. Insect pests and animal diseases are few. Losses from too much rain or too little of it are unknown. Also, when harvest time comes for the various crops there is no less through untoward weather conditions. Drinking water is of the best. There is no malaria or other infectious diseases of the

They are most all March and April farrow and are growing nicely. Mr. Hutchinson is planning to hold a public sale in August and sell a draft of his Durocs. Please watch Kansas Farmer for further mention of this sale and arrange now to attend.

Horton & Hale's Durocs.
Messrs. Horton and Hale, of DeKalb, Mo., are the owners of one of the select herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in the west. Their herd is headed by Crimson Rambler by Crimson Jack. Crimson Rambler is a show hog that has never been defeated in the ring and has won in the strongest shows in the west. As a breeder he has few equals. They are also using a line-bred Prince of Colo, that is a very promising youngster, both as an individual and as a breeder. They have a herd of sows that are first-class in every way. Their sow herd includes Tip Top Notcher, Crimson Wonder, Kant Be Beat, Golden Rule, Yacquisher and Prince of Colo sows. A feature of their herd at this time is the very fine lot of early spring pigs. They succeeded in saving a good per cent of their early farrow. The pigs were sired by their two herd boars now in use and several litters were sired by Proud Zeda's Tip Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher, dam Proud Zeda. They are an extra good lot and will interest farmers and breeders who will be on the market this fall for high-class breeding stock. Watch for the announcement, which will appear later.

Spraying Mixture.
With so many prepared spraying mixtures on the market, each loudly claiming to be the "best," it is a rather difficult matter for the average fruit grower to select the one which is best adapted for his particular needs. Many such mixtures, especially those which contain a considerable amount of paris green, really do more harm than good because, while they unquestionably kill the insect pests, they also sear and blight the buds and leaves. No such injurious effects as these are possible when a spraying mixture made of one can of Merry War Powdered Lye to fifteen gallons of water is used. Many of the most successful and practical fruit growers declare this to be the ideal spraying mixture. It means instantaneous death to every form of insect pest, cannot injure the buds or foliage, no matter how freely it may be used, and has an additional advantage in that the drippings around the roots of the trees enrich the soil. Used frequently during the winter and early spring months, this solution will prevent and destroy San Jose scale. This mixture is equally effective for fruit trees or for garden vegetables, grape vines, etc. If the solution is made a little stronger, in the proportion of one can of Merry War Powdered Lye to about 10 or 12 gallons of water, it makes a most effective exterminator of borers. For this purpose it should be applied plentifully around the mouths of the burrows with a brush, so that it will trickle down into the burrows. Merry War Powdered Lye is manufactured by the E. Meyers Lye Company of St. Louis, Mo. who have just issued a most interesting booklet telling of the many practical uses for Merry War Lye on the farm and in the home. A copy will be sent free to anyone on request.

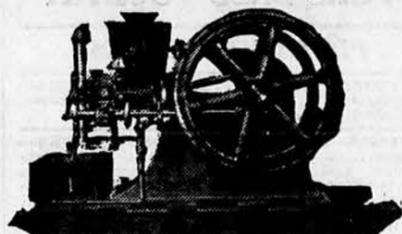
New Helder Catalog, Free.
Every progressive, up-to-date farm owner should become familiar with the time and labor saving possibilities that are possible with the Helder tractor. This remarkable tractor, which costs less than eight horses, has revolutionized farming in the central west. It eliminates the hard



work of the past and overcomes the difficulties, inasmuch as it does all the work on the farm from running a cream separator to threshing, and meets all the power requirements of the farmers of the great west. Briefly stated, the Helder tractor is the farm hand and work horse of the present and future, and we suggest to our readers that they write for free illustrated descriptive catalog. Address, Helder Manufacturing Company, 470 Main Street, Carroll, Ia.

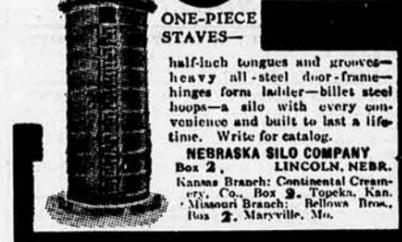
Irrigated Wyoming Farms.
The great state of Wyoming is not generally credited with being a farm state. It is not a prairie state like Kansas or Nebraska, but it has many thousands of fine acres which, for farming, are unexcelled in any part of the world. The Green River Valley is one of the most fertile to be found anywhere. It has wonderful possibilities and, under irrigation, the results in acre-yield have been amazing. To one who has not become acquainted with the value of these lands, the naked truth itself sounds like fiction. The bare fact that irrigation is necessary to bring these fruitful lands in bearing is in itself the great fact of their greatest intrinsic worth. Insect pests and animal diseases are few. Losses from too much rain or too little of it are unknown. Also, when harvest time comes for the various crops there is no less through untoward weather conditions. Drinking water is of the best. There is no malaria or other infectious diseases of the

Otto Gasoline Engines



This Hopper Cooled rig is our standard engine—pump or gravity feed. The Farmers' favorite. Otto engines are sold on an absolute guarantee which fully protects you. Built in all sizes—1 h. p. up. All styles—portables—tractors—stationary. Send for our bulletin No. 4 stating size of engine wanted and kind of work you have to do. **THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS** 1205 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo., 2315 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO



human family common to lower altitudes. Alfalfa is a specially good crop for these lands. The large advertisement of the Uinta County Irrigation Company, Department 104, of 1011 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is an interesting story of one section of the Green River Valley. Further and detailed information of this country and the land for sale by this company will be gladly sent to any of our readers in response to only a postal card request for it.



Sons of E. B. Tilson, Concordia, Kan., who are fitting a baby beef steer for show at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 9-13.

Harter Visited.
Recently, a Kansas Farmer fieldman made his regular annual visit to the Harter Poland China farm, located near Fostoria, Kan. Mr. Harter was found busy seeding his favorite crop, alfalfa, but is never too busy to show the pigs. We were soon making the tour of inspection, and Mr. Harter was telling again the ever-interesting story comprising the successes and disappointments of the past year's operations. High priced feed and bad weather made inroads on Mr. Harter, just as they have on every other breeder, but with all that he never lost courage. The farm he lives on and what prosperity he enjoys he owes to the big type Poles that he has bred for so many years. It has been a source of great pleasure to the writer to watch the efforts from year to year of this untiring worker for more perfection in the hog kingdom. His aims have always been high and his methods always so commendable that we have come to point to him as an example or model for younger men to follow. Mr. Harter has done lots for the breed and in a general way raised the standard of breeding. It is a pleasure to visit Mr. Harter and his wife and plan with them for the future of the splendid crop of pigs now growing on the farm. Mr. Harter will hold a fall sale October 31 and a winter sale February 18. (Continued on page 15.)



Mr. F. Wyatt, Inventor

PRICES SMASHED!

The "Jayhawk" Up-to-Date Hay Tools Sold Direct to You

At a Saving of 20 Per Cent to 25 Per Cent!

On market nine years. Sold in 26 states last year. Up-to-date in every way. Get our proposition and our big free catalog, which explains everything. A postal will bring it. Do not let this opportunity go by you. Write today.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 606 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan.



Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel
Every Machine Fully Warranted
Streeter, North Dakota, Dec. 8, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sirs:
We stacked about 350 tons with our "Jayhawk" Stacker this year and I am well pleased with it. We have not had one cent's worth of repairs on it so far. One man can put up about 1/2 tons per day if there are enough sweep rakes to bring it in. I would not take two times the amount my stacker cost me if I could not buy another one like it.
Yours respectfully,
P. T. Hanson.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

SADDLE BRED STALLION
For exchange. He is 16 1/4 hands, black, weight 1350, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gait when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Okaaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion. W. C. JONES & SONS, Topeka, Kan.

Purebred Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Assn., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.
For Sale—Few choice heifers, bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

50 JERSEY FEMALES. I have just returned from Maryland with a carload of Jersey cows and heifers, mostly daughters of imported sires. Am short of pasture and must sell something quick. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable. J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND BELVEDERE X2712 - 195058.

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town. D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark, W. W. Dunham, CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWSAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by and American bred sires. They will please you. Address CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

STOCK CATTLE.

186 Long Yearling Steers.
Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marville branch, U. P. AIKINS RANCH, F. T. GRIMES, Manager; F. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.
Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale date: Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City. C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship. S. H. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

High-Class Shorthorns Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd. JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects. JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scots and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Matern" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM

FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric, 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick. E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the beauties. J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty. AULD BROTHERS, Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale. C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell. DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today. R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. \$10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC SPRING PIGS.
Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused \$2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for \$6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for \$25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are line-bred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crim-son Wonder. E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices. HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock. T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM.

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes. J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings. J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE—SOUND—CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write SULTAN STOCK FARM R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished. ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

MISSOURI HERD—Mulefoot Hogs. A few fine yearling boars for sale. Also an extra good lot of spring boars and gilts. Stock priced to sell. ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, \$15; of breeding age, \$25; very extra choice, best quality, \$35. Registered. Crated f. o. b. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

BUY THE BEST IT PAYS
Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write SUTTON FARMS, Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

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Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN,
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.
Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates. FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

MONT ORR
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer.
Manhattan, Kansas.
Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Morganville, Kan.

Field Notes.
Woodward, Okla., April 24, 1905.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Find enclosed check for \$— to pay for 8-foot mill shipped me. Accept my thanks for fair treatment. Hoping I may be able to be of service to you in the future, I remain, Yours truly, PETER ANDERSON.

Last Call for Kinloch Sale.
The attention of Jersey breeders is again called to the big dispersion sale of Jersey cattle to be held at Kinloch farm, Kirksville, Mo., June 19 and 20. This sale will include 260 head of Jersey cattle of the best blood of the breed and with individual quality that makes the offering a most desirable one. The cows of the offering were sired by or are descendants of the most noted Jersey sires produced on the Jersey Isles. The offering of bulls is one of the strongest that breeders have had a chance to buy for a long time, and includes sons of sires that have contributed largely to the fame of the Jersey breed. The entire offering will interest breeders.

Smith Writes.
S. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., is changing his advertisement and says he has just returned from Baltimore County, Maryland, with about 40 head of cattle that he has selected from some of the oldest Jersey farms in America. Among them is the noted Hampton Place, at one time said to be valued at \$7,000,000. These cattle have been selected from such noted sires as the Imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Ada's Beau, Goldust Margold, Golden Crown's Fox, Fox of Biltmore, Golden Lad of Hereford, and the great Forfarshire and others. These cows and heifers are mostly from imported bulls and a number are bred to imported bulls and will be sold very reasonably, quality considered, as he is overstocked. Any one in the herd of 75 head will be priced. Come and pick out the one you want.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
 Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
 W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

- Poland Chinas.**
 Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
 Aug. 7—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
 Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
 Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
 Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
 Aug. 25—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
 Aug. 28—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
 Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
 Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
 Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
 Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
 Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
 Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
 Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
 Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
 Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
 Oct. 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
 Oct. 22—John W. Neil, Winchester, Kan.
 Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
 Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
 Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
 Oct. 25—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
 Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
 Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Westmoreland Kan.
 Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Fairview, Kan.
 Nov. 1—Walter Hildebrand, Fairview, Kan.
 Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.
 Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
 Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
 Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
 Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
 Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
 Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
 Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
 Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
 Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
 Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
- Duroc Jerseys.**
 July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
 Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
 Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
 Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
 Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
 Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
 Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
 Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
 Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
 Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
 Feb. 4—Alvin Vliander, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
- O. I. C.**
 Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
 Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

J. S. Taylor, of Iola, Kan., is advertising in this issue a high-class Jersey bull, Blue Bell's Blue Boy No. 75800. This bull is a proven sire of high testing heifers and is a full brother to Noble of Oaklands. He is a 5-year-old bull and gentle. Anyone wanting a high-class sire should write Mr. Taylor at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Noll Ready to Sell.
 Mr. John W. Noll, Poland China breeder, of Winchester, Kan., announces in this issue that he has fall boars and spring pigs, not related, for sale. Mr. Noll has more noted big Iowa breeding than almost any other breeder in this part of the country. He has many outstanding sows of the Mastadon and A Wonder strains. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Hampshire Hogs for Sale.
 T. S. Burdick of Inman, Kan., is pricing 10 fall gilts for sale, also 20 spring boars and gilts. Mr. Burdick can furnish pairs and trios for new herds that are not akin. Please write and get prices on a pair of Hampshire hogs. They are sure money-makers if given a chance. Please see ad in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Hampshire Boars and Gilts for Sale.
 F. C. Wittorf, Medora, Kan., has a nice bunch of Hampshire pigs for sale. They are the blood lines of Pat Malloy that Mr. Davis at St. Joseph won on last year. Please look up ad in this issue and write him about his herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Youtsey's Red Polled Cattle.
 E. B. Youtsey, of Pattonsburg, Mo., is offering a number of high-class Red Polled bulls for sale. All are good ones and some were sired by a 2800-pound bull. He is also offering some choice cows and heifers that will interest breeders wanting high-class Red Polled breeding stock. Write him at Pattonsburg. He will interest you in quality and price. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Erdley Moves Again.
 Mr. H. F. Erdley, formerly of Hiawatha, Kan., later of Butler county, Kan., has bought a fine, highly improved farm just a half mile east of Holton, Kan. It is one of the best equipped farms in northeast Kansas, and will make a lovely home for Mr. Erdley and his family. Mr. Erdley has about 25 registered Jersey cattle, headed by an imported bull. It is his intention to build up the herd and devote his entire efforts to the dairy and Jersey cattle business.

Charter Oak Polands.
 The Charter Oak Poland Chinas are owned by W. H. Charters of Butler, Mo., and claim the honor of being the second in the big-type herds to be established in that state. The farm consists of 240 acres in fine condition, every foot of which has been paid for by the Poland. The foundation stock was secured from such famous breeders as John Blain, L. P. Fuller, Smith & Sons and C. S. Nevius, and the herd is rich in the blood of Grand Look, Big Hadley, Expansion, Long Price and Charter's Grand Look. Long Price is a wonder and any man who wants the biggest of the big type, combined with plenty of quality, is lucky when he gets hogs sired by or bred to him. Mr. Charters thinks that no hog in this territory will match Long Price for size and he has all the quality anyone need ask. Write Mr. Charters about the big ones.

Iams, the "Ikey" Stallion Importer, Retiring From the Horse Business with a "Million."

Frank Iams, the millionaire horse importer, is retiring from the horse business—closing out his "famous" "Paris prize winners" and "business stallions" and 1912 show horses and mares at just about cost, for next 30 days. Every horse must positively be sold, cost or no cost. Iams has never sold such big, nifty, classy horses of big size, quality and finish—all prize winners. They are three to six years old, weight 1,900 to 2,500 pounds, all in show condition (or Iams' 1912 show herd). Don't wait—"come on along, you will sure buy of Iams and Pink Lady. One year's time at 6 per cent, \$100 less for cash. This is the big sensation of the horse world. There are 30 imported stallions and mares—the best "show herd" in the United States, and they will be sold same prices as ordinary imported horses. They are all his "Paris winners" and largest "topnotchers," imported in 1911. His "peaches and cream" stallions go at \$900 and \$1,200 (few little higher). Imported mares (best in the land) at \$600 and \$700. "Ikey boy" don't wait until next year to buy a "big snap." See Iams now, in next 30 days, and buy "topnotchers" at a little above cost, as all of Iams' horses will positively be sold. Be a "wise guy" buyer and save \$1,500. Buy a "Paris winner." "It's up to you," "Mr. Stallion Buyer." Buy a "through ticket" to "Iams' horse town." Walk right in and say hello. Iams will meet you with a "\$1,000 smile" and treat you like "a prince," and there are "some doin's" there daily. Iams' big "ton," superb, classy imported stallions and Iams' low-cut prices of \$200 to \$700 each on "show and business stallions and mares" are the "big talk" of "stallion buyers" and Iams' new barn of 60 imported Percherons and Belgians, mostly Paris and Belgian "prize winners," make all buyers "sit up and take notice" and can't "be driven away" until they own one of "Iams' topnotchers" at his "bargain counter" prices.

Charles Kolterman Visited.

A recent visit to the Kolterman farm, near Onaga, Kan., renews the writer's interest in one of the herds that he has known favorably for the past ten years. Mr. Kolterman breeds big Spotted Poland Chinas, and has one of the very few spotted herds to be found in the west. Mr. Kolterman knows the hog business thoroughly, having bred pure-breds continuously for over 25 years. The present herd boar, Onaga King, is a yearling with a great future. His first crop of pigs are very promising, and will be for sale soon. Mr. Kolterman is one of the successful all-around stockmen, and, besides Polands, has a fine herd of registered Herefords, Barred Rock chickens and pure Scotch Collies. Mr. Kolterman has several nearly grown sons and, together, they carry on the 700-acre farm which Mr. Kolterman owns. Watch these columns for future announcement.

Gates & Sons' Spotted Polands.

J. D. Gates & Sons, of Ravenwood, Mo., breeders of the old original, big boned, spotted Polands, write that their spring pigs are doing fine. They have an extra fine lot of big, rugged, spotted pigs. They are the real spotted kind, with size and quality. They were sired by their great herd boar, Spotted Giant 62468. Spotted Giant is one of the great big, high-class boars now in service. He has the spots and is showing one of the finest lots of spotted pigs to be found this year in the corn belt. Look up their card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you want the old, original, big, spotted kind, they can suit you.

Lomax & Starrett's Polands.

Dr. J. H. Lomax and J. H. Starrett have claimed November 9 as the date of their annual fall sale of Poland China hogs. Messrs. Lomax and Starrett own one of the good Poland China herds of the west and this year they have one of the finest lots of early farrowed pigs to be found anywhere. The pigs were sired by their herd boar, Joseph, by Top Notcher 43370. He is one of the good boars of the breed and is showing well as a breeder. Their spring pigs are big and in addition to size have all the quality desired and a lot of them are out of daughters of Expansion's Son, Pan I See, Black Chief, Giant Osborne and Big Giant. In addition to the extra good lot of spring pigs that will go in the fall sale, they will also have a very high-class lot of fall gilts, and their fall offering will be among the best of the season. Watch for their sale announcement, as they will have a lot that will surely interest farmers and breeders wanting breeding stock this fall.

Burk's Big Poland Chinas.

W. A. Burk, of Trenton, Mo., a progressive young breeder of big type, high quality Poland China hogs, has claimed September 25 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Burk owns one of the outstanding good herds of big type Polands. His herd is headed by King's Giant 176231, sired by the great Long King and out of Mammoth Giantess 3d. King's Giant is one of the great, big boars and, for quality, he is hard to beat as a breeder. He is showing with the best big type sires of the breed. Mr. Burk has a second herd boar, Black Jumbo, sired by Long King's Equal, dam Jumbo Lady, out of the famous Lady Jumbo 2d. That is an outstanding prospect as a breeder, and one litter of seven pigs in this herd sired by him is one of the best litters to be seen this year. Mr. Burk has a very fine lot of early spring pigs sired by the above boars and out of Mastodon, Columbe Chief 2d, Prospect, Giant's Wonder and King's Giant sows. They will be in the offering at his annual fall sale with one of the best lots of fall boars and



Frank Iams, the "Millionaire Horseman" is Retiring from Business—"Quitting the Horse Game"—"Closing Out" His "Paris Winners" and 1912 "Show Herd" of Stallions and Mares at About "Cost Prices" for Next Thirty Days. Iams has Thirty Imported "Topnotchers," 3 to 6 Years Old; Weight, 1900 to 2500 Pounds—The Best in United States Today. Prices on Show Stallions Today, \$900 and \$1200 (few little higher); Former Prices, \$1500 to \$3000. Imported Mares, \$600 to \$700; Former Prices, \$1000 to \$1200. These Imported Stallions and Mares Have Been Branded, Approved and Inspected by Veterinarians of France and U. S. A. and Certificates of Registration Stamped O. K. by U. S. A. Government. "Come on Along." Don't Wait Until Next Year—Buy a Paris Winner at Bargain Price Today.

gilts to be found in the corn belt. Watch for the announcement of this sale in Kansas Farmer.

K. S. A. C. Buys Show Steer.

G. E. Clark, the big Galloway breeder of Topeka, Kan., has just sold a young bull to go into the steer herd which the Kansas Agricultural College is now fitting for the big shows this fall. Prof. T. G. Patterson made the selection after a thorough inspection of Mr. Clark's herd. This animal will show as a junior steer calf under the name Medallist. It was sired by Meadowlawn Medallist, a 711 lb. imported Worthy 3d, the grand champion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Clark's list is now headed by Mr. Clark and is said to be the best bull of the breed in the United States, if not in the world. The calf sold to the Kansas Agricultural College is of very high quality and promises to be a winner. Mr. Clark has plenty of other Galloways in his big herd that are for sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write him, please.

Williams Bros.' Mammoth Polands.

Attention is called to the card of Williams Bros. of Villisca, Iowa, which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The writer recently visited Williams Bros. and spent considerable time inspecting their herd of big-type Polands, and they undoubtedly have one of the very best herds in the country. Their herd boars, the great 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson and Big Sampson, are without a doubt among the best boars of the breed now in service. They are not only good as individuals, but as breeders they have few equals. At this time they are offering 25 bred sows for sale. They are the mammoth kind and are bred to their two great boars for fall litters. The sows are one of the best lots that the writer has seen for a long time. They not only have size, but have all the quality that could be desired. They are also offering one of the best lots of spring pigs to be found in the corn belt this year. The pigs were sired by their great boars, Pawnee Nelson and Big Sampson, and are out of Mammoth sows. Write them for prices and description of stock and remember they are pricing their offering right and that you will have the biggest herd in the corn belt to select from. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

F. D. Fulkerson's Shorthorns.

Attention is called to the card of F. D. Fulkerson of Brimson, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Fulkerson has rented his farm and is now offering his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle for sale. The bulls are outstanding good ones and are ready for service. They were sired by Mr. Fulkerson's great herd bull, Sultan Fashion, the 2300-pound son of the famous Whitehall Sultan. Sultan Fashion is a very fine individual and a prize winner. He is also one of the great Shorthorn sires now in service. The cows and heifers offered were either sired by or bred to this

great bull. Some of them have calves at side. Mr. Fulkerson's herd is noted as one of Missouri's select herds of Shorthorn cattle, and the cows and heifers in this offering are an outstanding fine lot, made up of representatives of Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Victorias, and also daughters of the great Viscount of Anoka, the sensational prize winning Shorthorn bull. Mr. Fulkerson desires to close out this excellent offering quickly, and is pricing the offering right. If interested in Shorthorn cattle, write him at Brimson, Mo. He will sure interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Nevius' Shorthorn Sale Good.

The Shorthorn cattle sale held by C. S. Nevius on June 6 was one of the best sales of the season. The demand for good breeding cattle was strong, and the entire lot sold for good prices. Following is the report in full:

No.	Name	Price.	Average.
1.	N. J. Wedd, Harris, Mo.	\$250.00	
2.	A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan.	200.00	
2 1/2.	Wm. Purbley, Louisburg, Kan.	82.50	
3.	Jos. King & Son, Potwin, Kan.	160.00	
4.	S. K. Traul, Lacygne, Kan.	140.00	
5.	A. Sloan, Wellsville, Kan.	125.00	
6.	E. D. Stodder, Lyndon, Kan.	72.50	
7.	L. Bowers, Sterling, Kan.	70.00	
8.	W. O. Young, Wagstaff, Wan.	75.50	
10.	E. H. Pratt, Chiles, Kan.	72.50	
12.	W. P. Clash, Oskaloosa, Kan.	150.00	
13.	W. A. Swartz, Louisburg, Kan.	55.00	
14.	Claud Williams, Miami, Okla.	135.00	
15.	Harrimon Bros., Pilot Grove Mo.	200.00	
16.	H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	150.00	
17.	E. D. Stodder, Lyndon, Kan.	140.00	
18.	Bellows Bros., Marysville, Mo.	130.00	
19.	I. H. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan.	115.00	
20.	Bellows Bros.	225.00	
21.	John Miller, Greeley, Kan.	90.00	
23.	C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.	150.00	
24.	H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	145.00	
25.	H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	140.00	
26.	Harrimon Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.	130.00	
27.	Harrimon Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.	100.00	
28.	S. K. Traul, Lacygne, Kan.	105.00	
29.	Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan.	125.00	
30.	Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan.	90.00	
31.	W. M. Cowens, Halls Summit, Kan.	125.00	
32.	Claud Williams, Miami, Okla.	70.00	
33.	Dr. W. C. Harkey	35.00	
34.	C. H. White	250.00	
35.	Bellows Bros.	325.00	
36.	W. M. Cowens, Halls Summit, Kan.	70.00	
37.	Jos. King & Son	82.50	
38.	R. N. Cowhan, Mt. Ida, Kan.	100.00	
39.	Andy James, Lenexa, Kan.	67.50	
40.	W. A. Smith, Fontana, Kan.	90.00	
41.	S. K. Traul, Lacygne, Kan.	140.00	
42.	Dr. C. W. Harkey	67.50	
43.	Dr. C. W. Harkey	65.00	
44.	Dr. C. W. Harkey	65.00	
45.	Dr. C. W. Harkey	65.00	
47.	Dr. C. W. Harvey	55.00	

YOU Can Double Your Profits, Mr. Farmer With One-Half Your Present Investment On The Irrigated Farm Lands of GREEN RIVER BASIN, WYOMING

100 PER CENT MORE PROFIT PER ACRE.

Profits here are 100 per cent more per acre than in your present locality. The expense of producing crops is less than one-third of what you are paying. The cost per acre of these irrigated farm lands is about one-half that which you would pay in any other state.

The large crops harvested, year after year, on Wyoming irrigated farms amaze the rain-belt farmer. Water being the life of the farm, irrigation is the only guaranteed supply. You don't have to depend on rainfall—water is always there in abundance. You can regulate your supply. All the water you want when you need it—turn it off when you don't want it.

Crop failures due to lack of water, or to too much water, are impossible in the Green River Basin. These irrigated farm lands are the most productive in the United States. The official records of the State Board of Immigration and the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, of Washington, D. C., dated December 22, 1910, prove it.

The average value of all crops per acre, grown in the non-irrigated states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, is \$12.17, against an average value of \$26.20 per acre for all crops grown on Wyoming irrigated farms.

Land in the rain-belt states (non-irrigated) is worth from \$45 to \$150 per acre, giving an average yield per acre of \$12.17 (not counting crop failures); while IRRIGATED land in the Green River Basin can be bought now for \$25.50 to \$30.50 per acre, giving an average yield of \$26.20 per acre. That means you get \$14 more per acre, with one-half your present investment.

The best and surest way to prove what we claim is by the crops produced here. The official figures of the State Board of Immigration give them as follows:

Potatoes	.....	200 to 500 bu. per acre
Wheat	.....	25 to 40 " " "
Oats	.....	50 to 75 " " "
Barley	.....	40 to 60 " " "
Speltz	.....	50 to 75 " " "
Onions	.....	12 to 15 tons " "
Alfalfa	.....	3 to 7 " " "

These wonderful results cannot be duplicated anywhere, season after season, except on Green River Basin Irrigated Farms.

WORLD'S RECORD POTATO CROP WAS PRODUCED IN WYOMING.

Wheat, Oats, Red Top, Barley, Alfalfa, Potatoes and Garden Truck yield abundantly and unfailingly on Green River Basin Irrigated Farms. The Official Record of the World's largest potato crop (987 bushels to the acre) was produced in Wyoming on irrigated land. The soil of these farm lands is a storehouse of fertility; it is virgin soil untouched by plow—a dark, sandy loam, covered by big, sound, healthy sagebrush, and you, Mr. Farmer, know that where sagebrush grows, the soil is sure to be fertile. That's why Wyoming farmers produce record crops year after year.

LOCAL MARKETS TAKE ALL YOUR PRODUCTS AT TOP PRICES.

Wyoming, heretofore, has put most of its attention on stock raising and mining industries. For this reason, the farmer who sets up here now will reap the best profits. Its local markets are clamoring for your products; highest prices are paid; all crops have ready sale—markets waiting for you. The farmer in Green River Basin, known as the irrigated section of the state, will have a strong, steady local market, paying top prices for years to come, and there will always be a clear field right in Wyoming. The state is growing rapidly in population and industries.

Read This Letter

GOVERNOR / IN CHIEF / STATE

The Wyoming State Board of Immigration
Cheyenne, Wyoming

ROY W. SCHENCK
COMMISSIONER

FILE NO. _____
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

To Whom it may Concern:

The irrigation project of the
Uinta County Irrigation Company has been approved by
the State Engineer and State Land Board of Wyoming.
The data contained in this pamphlet has been care-
fully read, and the statements contained therein are
authorized and approved by the Wyoming State Board of
Immigration.

Ray W. Schenck
Commissioner of Immigration

RWS-D

8,000 FEET OF LUMBER FREE.

The lands of the Uinta County Irrigation Company are situated near the United States Forest Reserve, where every settler can get 8,000 feet of lumber FREE, enough to build his house and barn. Schools, churches, and other advantages are plentiful. In leaving your present locality, you will not inconvenience yourself and family, because you will find everything there that you had, and, in addition, you can double your profits with one-half your present investment. These, and other advantages, enable the Green River Basin to offer you the greatest inducements.

IRRIGATING CANALS NOW IN OPERATION.

The Uinta County Irrigation Company's Cottonwood Canal is already completed and in operation, and its North Piney Canal is under construction. These canals are a part of the immense and costly project fathered and advanced by this enterprise. They will give an unfailing water supply, sufficient at all times to produce the richest and most abundant crops.

In locating here, you are not required to wait for the development of the project. This has already been accomplished, and your first year's crops will enable you to make a substantial payment on your investment. The state's area of irrigated lands, both of government and private irrigation projects, has increased 100 per cent. Wyoming has more land that can be placed under irrigation than any other state in the West. The water supply is more than abundant for all needs. Now is your chance; get settled and grow with the growth of Wyoming. You will make more money here than you can ever hope to in the rain-belt states.

STOCK RAISING A BIG PAYING BUSINESS.

The nutritious quality of Wyoming's native grasses, the dry, healthful climate, the pure, fresh water and the clear open winters make stock raising here a most profitable industry. Horses, cattle and hogs are bred and raised with wonderful success. All stock is remarkably free from disease. Hog cholera is unknown.

Wyoming pastures are unsurpassed for ranging cattle. Alfalfa is grown with remarkable success, and official records show that the large yield on Wyoming irrigated lands makes the crop exceedingly profitable. Hogs fatten more quickly on alfalfa than on corn, and bring 2 cents more per pound on the market. Alfalfa produces the highest priced mutton and pork, at the least possible expense. These farm lands being near the United States Forest Reserve, cattle can range at 25 cents a head for the season. The cost of ranging and herding a 3-year-old steer averages \$1.95, and it is necessary to feed it only three months out of the year. About 10,000 head of beef cattle are shipped every year from the Green River Basin, all healthy, well-fed stock. A steer recently shipped from here to the Omaha market brought \$109; a similar steer shipped from a rain-belt farm would bring \$55—a high price at that. This is another instance of 100 per cent more profit for Wyoming farmers.

BUY BEFORE THE RAILROAD ARRIVES.

Buy a tract of land in Green River Basin now, while the price is low. Within a few years we expect a railroad to be built right through our lands. Water rights now are selling for \$25.50 to \$30.50 an acre; when the railroad is built, however, you may reasonably expect these farm lands to be selling for double, yes, treble what you paid for them. This is your one great opportunity. Buy a tract (80 or 160 acres). Settle here right now. Your crops are already in demand. The local markets are waiting for them.

UNLIMITED FIELD FOR DAIRYING

The early ranchmen of Wyoming, who had thousands of head of cattle, did not milk their cows. Alfalfa has been proven to be the best and cheapest milk and butter-producing feed known and can be abundantly grown on Green River Basin irrigated farm lands. Experts say that alfalfa equals bran—pound for pound—as a milk producer. Bran costs eastern dairymen from \$18 to \$20 a ton. Green River Basin alfalfa costs from \$3 to \$5 a ton in labor.

The market for dairy products in Wyoming is unexcelled by any other state in the Union. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of butter and cream have been shipped into Wyoming every year. However, conditions are now changing. Farmers and dairymen are settling here, are giving their cattle the proper care and attention and are making dairying a most profitable industry, but there is not a town in the state that is sufficiently provided with dairy products. Creameries all over the state are paying higher prices for butter-fat—some paid as high as 38 cents a pound last year—endeavoring to increase their daily output. In one near locality, two creameries alone paid more than \$10,000 a month to the farmers.

Another instance of 100 per cent more profit—a Holstein-Friesian cow, which cost \$135, produced 14,193 pounds of milk in 12 months, selling at 5 cents a quart. This amounted to \$352.70. Her calf sold for \$75. The feed was less than \$100, thus netting the farmer \$192.70 in one year, besides paying for the cow.

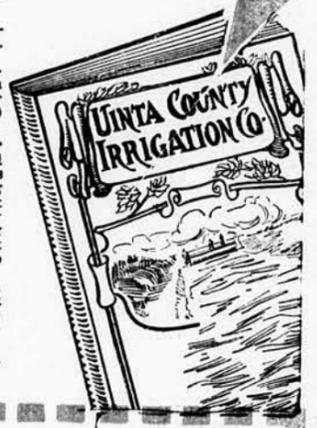
We do not claim any more for the Green River Basin than the Wyoming State Board of Immigration claims.

Our free book, giving a complete and accurate description of what the Green River Basin has to offer you, has been approved and authorized by the Commissioner of Immigration, State of Wyoming.

We know what has been accomplished on these irrigated farm lands, and urge the rain-belt farmers to investigate our claims.

The official records of the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, and of the Wyoming Board of Immigration, show conclusively what you can do with one-half your present investment on the irrigated farm lands of Green River Basin, Wyoming.

Send the Coupon today for our Free Book and our "Free Trip to Wyoming" offer.



Send This Coupon Today

The Uinta County Irrigation Co.,
Dept. 104, 1011 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Send me at ONCE, particulars regarding your free trip offer, and a copy of your book containing valuable information about the Green River Basin of Wyoming.

Name.....

Address.....