

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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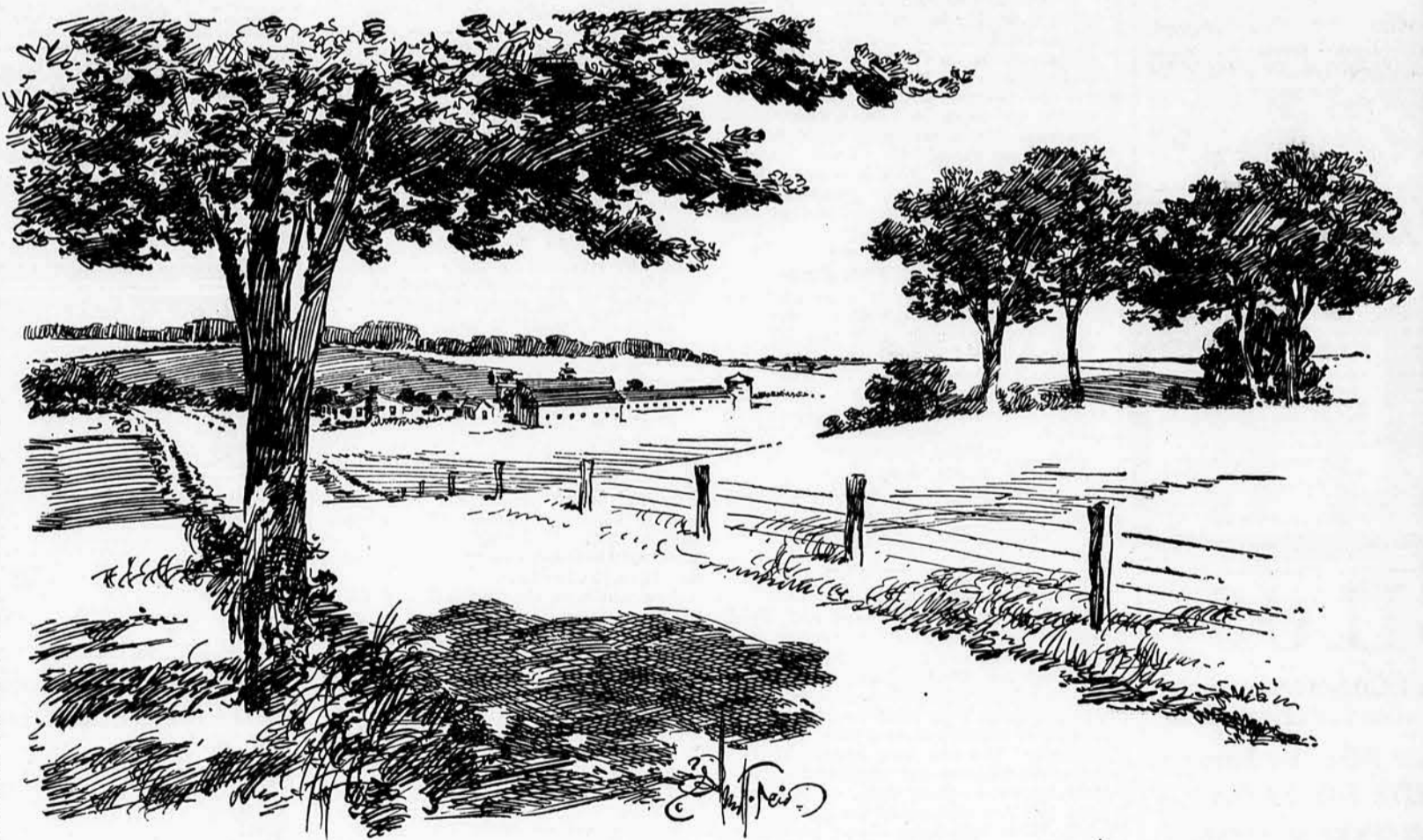
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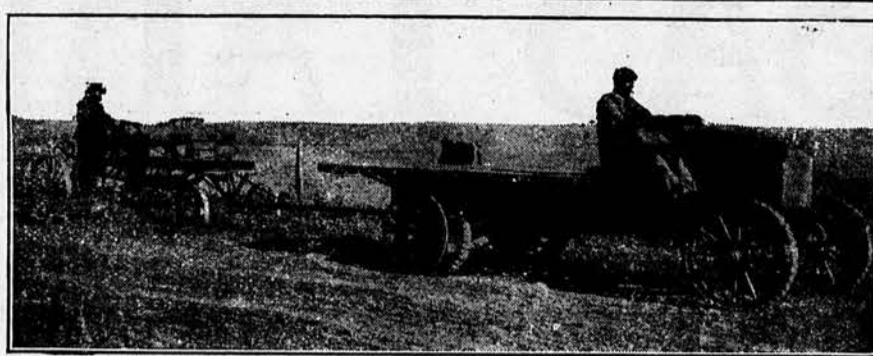
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FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES



AUTO TRUCK MAKING GOOD ROADS IN LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Campaign in Auto.

Dr. Avery has purchased a Ford automobile, in which he will campaign for the Democratic nomination for Probate Judge and for election, if nominated. "I couldn't cover Butler county in any other way and do it in time," he explained.

Planting As He Plows.

James Brock, of Gray County, Kan., is drilling sorghum for feed immediately following the plow. He is sowing 200 acres of sorghum this way, doing the plowing with a 25 horse-power tractor. The harrows are attached to the plows and the drills to the harrows, completing plowing, harrowing and seeding in one operation.

Good Plan for Road Repair.

The Belle Fourche (S. D.) Auto Club has appointed a committee who shall appoint three autos each week to go over some road with volunteers in them, who will stop at all the bad places in the road and proceed to fix it. This plan has not the virtue of having a million dollar capital, but it has the better one of having some real push behind the shovel.

Use of Lead Washers.

It is not wise to use a fibre or composition washer in the unions or fittings on the fuel line, as the gasoline has a solvent action on them. With the fibre washer an accumulation of fluffy powder will be noticed at the jet after the washer has been in place a short time, and this has a tendency to make the motor run sluggishly. Lead washers are much better. This is a good thing to remember in any gasoline line, whether in stove, auto, tractor or stationary engine.

Closed Stores to Work Roads.

The business men of the towns of Linn and Palmer closed their stores and offices Tuesday and, with the farmers of both townships, worked on the roads between the two towns. The work was done under the supervision of a civil engineer from the State Agricultural College. There were 150 men with 49 teams, six graders, two engines, a stump puller and many scrapers and plows. This is boosting road improvement in a way that counts. Let the town people keep on pushing and doing some of the actual work.

How to Build a Cement Culvert.

Set two chalk lines good and tight from ditch to ditch as far apart as you need to give you a 5-inch side wall. We will say for 20-inch size those chalk lines would be 30 inches apart; now, dig straight down from ditch to ditch giving a slant of about 3 inches; now, fill with concrete. You are now ready for the farms—it matters not whether they are steel or wood—place them on the bottom; you are now ready for your bulk-head. This bulk-head should be 3 feet high and 6 feet long at least. You are now ready to fill with concrete.

Mix the concrete reasonably soft, tapping gently all the time till all is filled over top of arch, put 6 inches of concrete, let set not less than 50 hours before removing forms.

The amount of material used to make this size tube 18 feet long would be 8,700 pounds of sand and gravel and 16 or 17 sacks of cement. This gives you a 4-inch bottom, 5-inch side, 6-inch top, with 6-foot bulk-head 3 feet high, which is sufficient for any tube of this size.

Auto Truck in Road Work.

The Board of County Commissioners and County Engineer of Lyon county have recently thoroughly tested the efficiency of the auto truck for road work. The machines were taken to a piece of poor road and in one-half day constructed one-half mile of the best road that has ever been put up by the county. The next day the machines were taken to a gumbo road, on which every one has failed who has tried to make a road of it. The big new grader was attached to the truck and the gumbo was thrown up to the depth of the grader blade; next the three-way drag, which shapes and smooths both sides and the middle of the road at one trip, was used for shaping; then the big roller that goes with the truck, was trundled up and down the road, mashing the lumps and packing the road. It was the testimony of those doing the work that 12 horses could not have pulled the grader as the blade was placed.

The auto truck will run at from 1 to 12 miles an hour. The illustration shows a large bed on the back of the machine; this will carry three tons of material and greatly facilitates the work to be accomplished. The new truck has been in constant operation except during the recent rainy spell. The work done on each road tackled has been highly satisfactory.

Road Drag Club.

The Good Roads Committee of the Olathe Commercial Club has secured 100 signers, each of whom agrees to give 50 cents per month for the dragging of each of the roads leading from Olathe in the several directions for a distance of five miles. The following rules will be observed to the letter in this road work:

Make a light drag, which is hauled over the road at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that a small amount of earth is pushed to the center of the road.

Drive the team at a walk. Ride on the drag. Do not walk along the side.

Begin at one side of the road or wheel track, returning on the opposite side.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.

Do not drag a dry road. Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year. If a road is dragged immediately before a cold spell it will freeze in a smooth condition.

The width of the traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 16 to 20 feet. First drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until the desired width is obtained.

Always drag a little earth to the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edge of the traveled way.

If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

The amount of earth that the drag will carry along can be very considerably controlled by the driver accordingly as he stands near the cutting edge or away from it.

When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell wagons should drive, if possible, to one side until the road has a chance to free or partially dry out.

The best results from dragging are obtained only by repeated applications.

It costs from \$4 to \$10 per mile per year to drag a road, depending upon the particular road, the soil and rainfall, and the amount of traffic.

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Prevents Ticks. **KEEPS FLIES OFF** Cattle and Horses

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KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
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Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears.



CHINCH BUG DESTRUCTION.

Subscribers' letters indicate that there are enough chinch bugs developing in Kansas fields to do serious harm to corn, cane and Kafir, unless the season from this time on should be unusually wet. Last week's KANSAS FARMER described in detail the best methods known regarding the destruction of chinch bugs and the protection of the crops from the ravages of this pest. This was an illustrated article by Professor T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, Manhattan, Kan., who has done a great work in the study of the chinch bug's habits and methods of destruction.

Experiments and tests made by farmers in this and in other states have demonstrated the possibility of destroying the chinch bugs during migration, and the protection of the threatened crops to a very successful extent. These tests have shown that while co-operation between farmers in the destruction of the chinch bug is valuable, the individual grower can, nevertheless, protect himself almost regardless of the action of his neighbors. The problem of adequately protecting corn, cane and Kafir against the horde of migrating chinch bugs from the wheat, rye and oats fields, has two phases. First, the bugs must be induced to pass before they reach maturity; and, second, they must be destroyed en route. If the bugs do not pass from one field to the other before they reach maturity they will migrate on the wing and no method by means of which such migration can be prevented, is known. Fortunately, the wheat this year ripened before the bugs reached the stage of development usual at this time.

Wheat, barley, oats and rye should be cut as soon as ripe and the grasses and weeds of these fields which furnish food for the bugs should be destroyed as soon after harvest as possible by thorough disking. This will destroy the food of the bug and cause the bug to move to the green fields. If the barriers have been constructed as described in last week's KANSAS FARMER, the farmer is then in position to destroy the bugs when migrating from one field to the other, and thus afford the late growing crops the best protection it is possible to give them.

ALFALFA IN DAIRY RATION.

A reader of farmers' letter in eastern papers cannot help but be impressed with the feeling that the eastern dairyman has found the forage he has so long sought in the successful cultivation of alfalfa. This wonderful plant is taking the eastern states by storm. Farmers are crazy about alfalfa. They are planting and planting until they get a stand. One need not be surprised at the persistency of these farmers when it is realized that for years they have been buying alfalfa from the west, and when they could not get it have been paying \$25 to \$35 per ton for cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten feed and other concentrated protein feeds. The eastern farmer has found the necessary elements of plant food to introduce into his soil to make alfalfa a success. On land which has been well cared for he is able to grow corn. "Corn and alfalfa" is the slogan of the eastern dairyman. Here in Kansas, where alfalfa can be grown with little or no trouble, it does seem that we are lacking in appreciation of it.

This is a fruit year in Kansas, and owners of orchards have prospects for excellent returns from their apple trees. In some orchards trees are very heavily loaded with apples, and this suggests that more apples would be harvested and these of a better quality if the fruit were thinned upon the branches. Heavily loaded trees are likely to suffer from the production of an excessive crop, and the saving of the vigor of the tree for future years, as well as the increase in the quality and quantity of the present crop, demands that the fruit should be thinned where the yield is too heavy.

LIME FOR ALFALFA AND CLOVER.

As the years go by we are learning much more about the alfalfa plant. It was believed 10 years ago that in many sections of Kansas it was not possible to grow alfalfa. This applied particularly to the southeastern part of the state. We find now that alfalfa will grow, and we know what was the cause of its refusal to grow years ago. In the southeastern section it refused to grow for two reasons: First, because the soil was not properly drained; and, second, because the soil was lacking in lime. The drained fields are now growing alfalfa and those fields lacking in lime have been limed, with the result that the stand is as sure as on the most favorable soils, and the growth is abundant.

Beyond any question, red clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover require lime in order that they may produce most abundantly. This lime is to be supplied to the ground needing it, in the form of ground limestone or marl. We have learned that lime assists the alfalfa and clover in withstanding the seasons of severest drouth. This is because, in soil which is well limed, the bacteria which feed the plant exists in greater number and do more and better work. These bacteria make the plant strong and vigorous in resisting both cold and dry weather.

It must be kept in mind that a large part of the acreage now being sown to alfalfa and clover has, for years, grown large crops of wheat and corn, which crops have drawn heavily on the lime and phosphate of the soil. We are, consequently, endeavoring to make clover and alfalfa grow where other crops have "run out," expecting them to do as well as on fields which have not been so exhausted. We therefore must put these essential constituents of plant life back into the soil to obtain abundant production of these wonderful leguminous crops, either of which is an economical necessity in the production of live stock.

One fact in connection with alfalfa growing which does not seem to be appreciated to the full is found in the absolute necessity for pollination of the plants. Alfalfa will not thrive and will produce no seed without this pollination. The plant is incapable of self-fertilization to any considerable extent, even though aided by the wind. It is dependent on insects, and particularly on bees, and this suggests that a very profitable side line might be operated by each farmer who raises alfalfa. A few stands of bees would insure the pollination of his alfalfa, and would at the same time supply a very toothsome viand for the family table and one which always commands a good price on the market. One resident of the capital city who lived near the edge of town and not very far from some alfalfa fields, last year raised and marketed more than two tons of honey made by bees whose home was on his town lot. These bees gathered their nectar from the alfalfa fields, but in doing so their pollinated the blossoms, and without this help the plants could not have raised seed.

The tremendous acreage planted to corn and Kafir corn this year has already developed the pessimist who talks about over-production and a consequent lowering of prices to the injury of the farmer's market. These people do not know that last year the United States imported \$6,800,000 worth of oats, more than \$2,000,000 worth of potatoes, \$1,000,000 worth of peas, over \$2,000,000 worth of beans, \$8,000,000 worth of sugar, and \$3,500,000 worth of tobacco. This is money paid to foreigners which should have gone into the pockets of the American farmers if they had raised enough of these several products. As long as our population increases as rapidly as it does now, there is little danger of overproduction of farm products.

DRYING VS. CURING HAY.

Here in the west we pay little attention to the actual curing of hay. Our idea of harvesting hay is to get it dry enough to stack, with the result that the hay is left exposed to the sun until enough of the moisture has left is so that we feel safe in putting it in the stack or mow.

The curing of hay and the drying of hay are two operations quite different in the effect on the quality of the hay. Drying of hay means taking out the moisture, and with the outgoing moisture goes a large part of the nutritive value of the hay. The curing of hay means the preserving of all the nutritive qualities of the hay, insofar as that is possible. We grow and cut hay for its value for feed. There is no economy or business in growing the corn and then handling it in such way that it does not possess the highest feeding value.

In curing hay, the idea is to keep it from the scorching rays of the sun. Make a cock of hay and after the same has stood for a day, make an examination of the hay on the outside of the cock and compare that with the hay on the inside; you will see the difference between curing and drying.

In case of alfalfa it is especially desirable to cure the hay in cocks. It has a brighter color, is greener, has a greater natural fragrance and the live stock will eat such hay more greedily, and on account of its palatability and its increased feeding value, it is worth much more money. Keep in mind that when we are handling alfalfa hay, if it is handled in the best manner, we are saving the equivalent of bran, which is selling on the markets these years at from \$18 to \$20 per ton. It pays to take care of all hay, and in leaving it exposed to the sun, literally drying out, we are not making the best use of the hay crop.

Doubtless there are many who suffered from the vicissitudes of last year's weather, but even a drouth is not all calamity. The drouth of last summer and the severe weather of the winter months have taught us the desirability of better methods and the necessity of providing against any possible shortage in feeds. They also taught us the un-wisdom of selling off farm produce at a time when others were selling and the prices were consequently low, and then of having to buy later on when the prices were high. These facts will explain the enormous increase in acreage which has been devoted to corn and Kafir corn this year, and if these crops do well, as they now promise, it is believed that the demand for live stock this fall will be the greatest that Kansas has ever seen, as the farmers realize that the best and most profitable way to harvest their crops is on the hoof. Kansas needs and must have more live stock, and the surest indication that she will have it lies in the thousands of acres in corn and Kafir corn which now cover her fields.

It has been figured that the cost of hauling grains to market over the average country road is as great as the hauling charge from the local market to the point where the grain is manufactured into the finished product and finally consumed. Railroad rates may be extortionate, but while we are thinking of this extortion let us not forget the extortion of poor roads. Let us not forget that the wagon roads are of our own making.

On page 5 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of June 29, Mr. E. B. Tilson of Concordia, Kan., announced that he would send salesmanship letters to anyone who remitted for the postage. Word now comes that Mr. Tilson is seriously ill and has not been able to complete these letters. This explanation is given to save the trouble of writing on the part of our subscribers and of replying on the part of his family.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

The campaign to swat the fly is conducted largely by the State Board of Health and physicians who have the good of humanity at heart, but it should be conducted by those who have the good of domestic animals at heart as well.

That flies are the vehicles of disease seems beyond doubt, but they do damage to live stock in other ways than by carrying disease germs. No milch cow can do her best if she has to devote her strength and energies to fighting flies instead of converting pasture and feed into milk. No beef animal can lay on flesh as he should when three-fourths of his time is occupied in fighting these pests. Success in handling any farm animal that produces human food lies very largely in keeping the animal contented. This means a full stomach, comfortable quarters and plenty of clean water. Flies germinate in manure, and if the manure spreader is used daily there will be fewer flies to contend against, but even then there will be enough to become annoying. A good fly repellent is almost invaluable for use on work horses and cattle. The Experiment Station at Hays City wraps burlap around posts where the animals can rub against it, and saturates this with fly repellent. Burlap is also suspended so that it will touch the backs of the animals passing under it. By these means the animals apply the remedy themselves. It is a good plan to have dairy cows especially, and even beef cattle that are to be housed at all in the summer season, placed in buildings that are rendered dark and practically fly proof by having the windows and doors hung with burlap curtains. The few cents expended for a good fly repellent will prove a good investment.

The expansion of manufacturing and commercial enterprises in this country has changed us from a nation of farmers and producers to a nation of consumers. One hundred years ago, 90 per cent of the American people lived on farms. Fifty years ago two-thirds of the people were still in the country. Today there is scarcely one-third of the people of the United States living upon the farms, and it is up to this one-third to feed themselves and the other two-thirds. With the improvement in machinery and methods and a greater knowledge of the mysteries of plant and animal growth and of the properties of the soil, this has been easily possible up to this time, but the demands of modern business are such that the cities and manufacturing centers will continue to grow enormously while the farmers cannot increase very rapidly because of lack of more farm land. Irrigation and dry farming methods will increase the area of farm land to some extent, but not in proportion to the increase in population. It is simply up to the farmer of today to intensify his methods by seed selection and breeding, improved cultivation, the use of the best varieties, a proper rotation, and the development of the live stock industry so that the capacity of his farm will increase from year to year rather than diminish, as it has done in the past history of this country. Under present and future conditions no man can afford to throw away a farm, and this is just what he does when he fails to feed the soil with proper fertilizers.

Have you considered the binder engine which was fully described in KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago? Wheat harvest is on and in many sections there will be considerable loss of wheat unless the cutting can be done before the ground is dry enough to cut with the binder driven by the bull wheel. The binder engine is past the experimental stage. It means that the wheat can be saved when the field is too wet for cutting by the usual methods.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

It is believed that the Kaw Valley will have the largest potato crop in its history. The indications are for an average yield close to 200 bushels per acre. The largest grower is James Mann, of Wilder, who has 305 acres of "spuds."

Solve Harvest Question.

A plan to solve the harvest question, which it is believed will be of great benefit to both the eastern and western farmers of Kansas, has been evolved by Frank A. McIvor, editor of the Hoxie Sentinel. The idea is to have the farmers who live in the western part of the state help in the eastern half of Kansas and work westward as the crop season advances.

Good Hogs Pay.

Ira Towel, Bolton, recently told the Tribune, Independence, Kan., a little hog story: "A year ago my son attended J. J. Baker's Duroc Jersey sale and bought two brood sows. Since then we have sold of their products \$145 worth. Still have the two sows, better than a year ago, and 26 pigs. Good stock pay the best profit for care, feed and pasture. Then there is some pride in growing first-class crops and first-class stock. If more farmers would spruce up and take on pride they would prosper better and their sons and daughters would not be rushing off to town to earn a bare living."

Forfeited School Lands.

D. E. W., Emporia, Kan., is a subscriber who writes for information regarding the location of school lands which have reverted to the state under the 1909 forfeiture law. Auditor Davis discovered the forfeitures less than a week ago, and stated that the titles to over 500 pieces of choice Kansas land, some of them sold originally to the state, more than a quarter century ago, were invalidated. Auditor Davis is withholding the information asked for by subscriber until the original purchasers are given opportunity to protect themselves against their own derelictions. He thinks that in many cases the arrearages will be paid into the county treasury before third parties get opportunity to file on the lands.

Likes Idaho and Kansas Farmer.

William Gellings, Roberts, Idaho, renews his subscription to KANSAS FARMER and adds, although he does not state whether or not his fields are irrigated: "I read so much about Kansas and other good states, I would like to say a word about what I am doing in Idaho. My wheat last year averaged 50 bushels per acre, and oats, 106; barley, 112 bushels. We grow four to five tons of alfalfa hay per acre, which sells to sheepmen at \$5 to \$8 per ton. They feed the hay on the land and the manure is worth \$1 per ton of hay more. This is a good country for growing horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. This is a new country, but is settling up rapidly. We have three neighbors who are newcomers this spring."

Salt for Live Stock.

Our subscriber, J. S. N., Sr., Mineral Hill, N. M., asks if it is a good plan to keep salt where stock can get it at will. The answer is, yes, with emphasis. Salt should be kept before all kinds of live stock all the time so that the animal body may get all the salt it calls for. Common salt or pulverized salt is preferable to rock salt. The latter irritates the tongue and very often the animal will not satisfy itself on account of a sore tongue. The most economical means of using salt is to place it in a box or trough under roof, to prevent its being dissolved. Be sure that salt is always in the box. All farm animals should have access to salt. We do not believe in giving salt in the feed except in the case of chickens, when all mashes should be salted. However, the chicken has small requirement for salt and an excess of salt is poison to the chicken. The hog should have access to salt or moderate quantities may be fed in sop.

Continues to Boost the Farm.

Miles Wright lives in McPherson. He was one time assistant at the McPherson Experiment Station. He believes in the farm, and believes that experiments pay, and is doing all he can to demonstrate to the community the value of the best agricultural practice. On his small farm just outside of town he has been demonstrating the advantages of fertilizing alfalfa with barnyard manure. He recently exhibited to the McPherson Re-

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

publican, alfalfa from a fertilized plot which, between March 10 and May 25, had made a growth of 20 inches. He showed cuttings from the second crop which had grown between May 25 to June 20, 19 inches. These two growths were so much in excess of the growths made on fields in the surrounding community which had not been top-dressed with manure, that they demonstrate beyond question the fact that it will pay to spread manure on alfalfa fields and that alfalfa will yield abundantly in proportion to the fertility of the soil. The above growths were made without irrigation and during the growing period less than the average rain had fallen.

Blackleg Query.

Our subscriber, N. M. B., Sylvia, Kan., asks for information regarding control of blackleg. This is an infectious disease produced by blackleg bacillus. The

be obtained through veterinarians. When vaccinated, the treatment is supposed to last for a year. The fact is that the use of vaccine has practically eliminated blackleg. It is very rare now as compared with its being very common 15 years ago.

Clean the Grain Bin.

A few cents' worth of carbon bisulphide will kill the insects hiding in the cracks of bins waiting for the new grain. Before threshing begins is the time to clean out and fumigate these store rooms in the granary. Insects injurious to stored grains, says G. A. Dean, a bug specialist at the Kansas Agricultural College, work so vigorously that the farmer must either kill them, dispose of his grain or sit still and allow them to damage it. Killing these pests now before the grain is stored will prevent much damage next fall and winter, he

the fumigation, and the bins aired thoroughly one or two hours before entering.

One should be very careful in handling carbon bisulphide, as it is highly inflammable. Electric lights must not be used, since when turning them on or off there always is danger of producing a spark. It is not safe to have heat of any kind in the building when the fumigation is in progress.

Cane and Corn for Silage.

P. C. DeM., Hot Springs, Ark., writes that he has a poor stand of corn and that in the missing hills he has planted cane. He proposes to put this crop of cane and corn in the silo, and desires to know if it is safe so to do. This combination can be safely placed in the silo. The subscriber does not state what proportion of the crop will be cane and what part corn. If a considerable proportion is cane and it is not sufficiently mature to put in the silo by the time the corn is ready for siloing, the corn should be allowed to stand, giving the cane a chance to mature to the point just past the dough stage. If the amount of cane in this combination should equal the corn tonnage and the cane should be put in the silo immature along with the corn in the dent stage—which is the right time for siloing corn—the subscriber would have, in all probability, extremely sour silage, and while this would not be injurious to stock, it would not be as palatable if the cane were immature. Also, the cane will not possess as much feeding value if it is cut immature as if cut just after passing out of the dough.

This subscriber should endeavor to reach a happy medium in the cutting of this combination and cut the two, if possible, at such time as the mixture would have about the same amount of juice as would corn alone cut in the dent. If the cane should pass out of the dough at about the same time the corn is in the dent, there would be no trouble. We have no means of knowing the probability of the two reaching this stage of maturity at the same time, not knowing how far advanced the corn was when the cane was planted.

Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

Several inquiries regarding the practicability of siloing sorghum bagasse have been received by KANSAS FARMER and we have published to this date the best information obtainable. We have just received a letter from F. Brothers, Endicott, Neb. These gentlemen are manufacturers of sorghum syrup and are also quite large cattle feeders. The results obtained by them in siloing sorghum bagasse last year are reported by them as being satisfactory. They state, however, that they had some good and bad experiences that others may profit by. They say: "We siloed about 750 tons of sorghum after it had been run through a No. 5 roll mill. This mill made the bagasse too dry to silo to good advantage, as we noticed the silage was better at the top, where it was wet, we having had no roof on our silo and the rains and snows went into the silo, wetting the upper portion down a considerable distance. The corn in this locality was very poor last year and the silage made from this corn was not very satisfactory in feeding to fattening cattle. However, 4 to 5 tons of this sorghum silage per day with 1,200 pounds of cottonseed meal per day was fed to 190 head of 2-year-old cattle, and they did well with no other roughage. We carried through the winter 50 head of yearlings on 50 bushels of silage and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal per day, this being the day's feed for the bunch. These yearlings came through in good, thrifty condition. We fed silage to all our stock and, as the winter was very bad and the quality of the other feed very poor, we considered the silage from this crushed sorghum as very satisfactory."

The way the manufacturer and the merchant succeed is by studying the wants of their patrons and then supplying these wants. The way the hired man pleases his employer is by doing what he wants done the way he wants it done. The way for the farmer to succeed is to grow what his customers want and deliver it in the shape they want it in. Sometimes the whole attention is devoted to the producing side of farming and not enough to the business side. Delivering low grade products or delivering high grade products in an unattractive package does not build for future business.

BRIDGES BUILT FOR AGES

Western Kansas Building Permanent Bridges and Economizing for all Time.



STONE ARCH BRIDGE, WITH IRON RAILING. AT PARADISE, KANSAS. BUILT BY COMMISSIONERS OF RUSSELL COUNTY. NATIVE STONE USED.



CONCRETE BRIDGE, HILL CITY, KAN. BUILT BY GRAHAM COUNTY AT COST OF ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. ACROSS NORTH FORK OF SOLOMON.

parasite lives and propagates in the soil of infected districts. Certain kinds of soil are more favorable to the existence of the parasite than are others. A diseased animal does not transmit the disease directly to a healthy animal. However, the disease may be transmitted by the germ entering a wound in the skin or mucus membrane of the body. It behooves the farmer to effectively destroy the carcass of an animal dying from blackleg. The carcass should not be buried, for then the germs remain in the soil and the soil is infested. The best plan for destroying the carcass is to burn it. The disease is characterized by swellings on various parts of the body, usually on the legs above hock or knee joints. Swellings are caused by pressure of gas collecting beneath the skin. This gas is a product of the germ. A peculiar crackling sound will be heard when the hand is passed over these swellings. Punctured with a knife, they emit a bloody fluid possessing a disagreeable, sickening odor. Associated with the disease is loss of appetite, fever and lameness. Death follows a few days after the attack. No medical treatment for cure has been discovered.

The safe practice where blackleg is prevalent is in the use of protective inoculation of vaccination. Vaccine can

says. So this is a "word of warning."

Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse, grain, flour and meal serve as breeding places for these pests. Fresh grain should not be exposed to attack by being placed with the old which already is infested. Throw this out. Unless the old grain was badly infested with any one of the four or five common injurious insects, it may not be necessary to fumigate now, but a thorough cleaning of the floor, walls and ceiling should not be neglected. To avoid infestation in the stack, the grain should be threshed as soon after harvesting as possible. Considerable damage has been done by these insects to stacked wheat and oats in Kansas in the last four or five years.

One pound of carbon bisulphide, when the temperature is 90 degrees, will fumigate 500 cubic feet of space. At 80 degrees, 400 cubic feet will be thoroughly treated. The building and bins must be as nearly air-tight as possible while fumigating. The carbon bisulphide should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. Evaporation is rapid, the vapor settling to the bottom of the bin and poisoning the insects. If the grain is not to be used for seed, it is well to allow the vapor to remain in it for 48 hours. Doors and windows should be opened wide after

ALFALFA FOR HORSE FEED

*When Properly Handled and Fed
Alfalfa is Best Horse Feed Known*

By Dr. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas

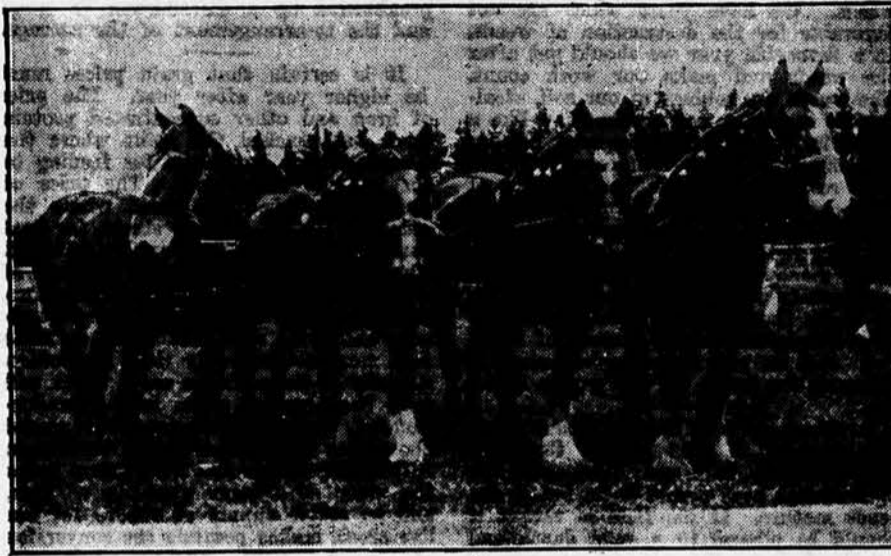
It is a common remark among a certain class of drivers, teamsters and livery men, and even sometimes on a farm, that alfalfa is unfit for horse feed; that it makes the horse soft, causes him to sweat freely, to scour, to fill the stall with foul smelling refuse, including great quantities of urine, to injure the wind and to be very generally an undesirable feed.

On the other hand, there are plenty of men who have used alfalfa for years who will tell you that colts raised with plenty of alfalfa will grow into much larger animals, are always in better condition, that the hair looks better, that it is the best feed for drivers as well as for drafters, that it is all around the most desirable feed that has ever been produced; and, in fact, that they simply would not raise horses without it. And, contradictory as these two statements appear, the fact is they are both correct, and the only trouble is in the handling alfalfa and feeding it to the horses in the proper manner.

Horses love alfalfa and will leave their grain to eat it, and if allowed to gorge themselves with it will eat it in such large quantities that it may be actually injurious. Scientific experiments made by experiment stations the world over have shown that, with the average animal, the food should be about 1 part protein to 5 parts carbohydrates. Milk cows and growing animals may take care of a somewhat larger amount of protein, but this is about an average feed for ordinary purposes.

Every article except green grass and alfalfa grown upon our Kansas farms, is deficient in protein. Alfalfa not only has this amount of protein, but has protein in very great excess; enough, in fact, to balance all of the other grains and roughage grown on the farm and fed.

Experiments have shown that for an average purpose an animal weighing 1,000 pounds, 10 or 15 pounds of alfalfa contains enough protein to balance up the other feeds that are ordinarily used, and give the animal all the protein he requires. Anything fed in excess of this is not only a waste of feed, but the excretory apparatus of the animal is taxed to eliminate the protein. This is eliminated largely through the kidneys, causing an increased flow of urine. It is also eliminated through the skin, causing profuse perspiration, and the bowels are also called upon to help elim-



YOUNG DRAFT-BRED HORSES GAIN FIVE POUNDS PER DAY ON ALFALFA.

inate, and the result is loose, watery stools. But when these things occur, it only shows that too great an amount of alfalfa has been fed and not that the alfalfa was injurious.

The trouble with feeding alfalfa is that animals like it so much better than any other feed that it is difficult to get them to eat their other feeds when they have alfalfa. With growing colts, running in open yards, it does not seem to make so much difference, and they may be allowed about all the alfalfa they will eat, without any apparent injury. Some other feed should be in a rack for them to run to at will, and the only trouble is they will eat very little of it. If they could be limited in the amount they could get of the alfalfa it would probably be somewhat better. The same thing is true

with brood mares, running in yards in the winter, and it is best to feed the alfalfa to them in limited amounts, not allowing more than about 15 pounds to the mare per day. Horses kept in barns can be fed alfalfa once a day and prairie hay once a day, and in this way the amount of alfalfa received can be properly limited with less trouble. The ideal way to feed alfalfa, however, would be to mix it with the other feeds in such a way that they would get the proper proportion of alfalfa. This has sometimes been done by stacking alfalfa rather green with layers of bright wheat straw between layers of alfalfa. In this way the flavor of alfalfa so permeates the wheat straw that they will eat it all. Alfalfa and wheat straw may be ground together in the proper proportion and this makes an ideal feed. Grain is more

digestible if mixed with some diluting material like wheat bran or alfalfa meal, and this is a most excellent way to give the amount of alfalfa needed for a horse. Alfalfa meal is equal to wheat bran for horse feed in every way if moistened before feeding, and a combination of ground corn and alfalfa meal equal parts by bulk and moistened is the most economical horse feed on the market. It is equal to oats in everything except price.

Musty alfalfa is positively unfit for horse feed as it will cause heaves and injure the wind. Bright alfalfa hay properly fed does not injure the wind of a horse. Fed in proper amount and of the right kind of hay, no other feed compares with alfalfa in keeping horses in proper condition for all kinds of work.

Millet is thought to be very poor feed for horses, and yet the writer worked a heavy team all one summer with no other roughage, and they came through in good shape. This was accomplished by using care in the feeding. The same thing is true of alfalfa, but for a different reason. Millet has too much oil and alfalfa too much protein for an exclusive ration or for the animals to be allowed to gorge themselves upon it.

The time of cutting has much to do with the quality of alfalfa for horse feed. If cut late, so that it is more fully in bloom and more mature, it makes better hay for horses and they do better on it. Well matured alfalfa hay does not produce the ill effects described above to the same extent as would younger hay, even though a large quantity is fed. This, however, cannot be relied upon to offset carelessness in feeding.

In some parts of Kansas the livery horses receive no other hay than alfalfa, and they stand up to their work well, while the biggest horse breeder in Kansas uses no other kind of hay. The fact that these men do use it, and have done so far years, ought to prove that it is not a dangerous or even harmful ration to use.

Fed sparingly, alfalfa is all good, and the horse will get the full benefit of it without waste, either of hay or through the over-exertion of the secretory organs and it is a remarkable tribute to alfalfa that it can be overfed to horses without serious or lasting trouble resulting. This is true of no other feed.

The Kansas Crop Conditions

Kansas is a big state. It is much larger than is appreciated by even its own people. It is tilted upward in a gentle slope of 400 miles from an elevation of less than 900 feet at the Missouri river to 4,000 feet at the Colorado line. This, together with its location in the center of the continent, gives it a wide variety of climate and soil conditions, while its breadth of 200 miles from north to south makes a considerable difference in the time of planting and harvesting crops.

In an area so large there is sure to be a locality now and then which suffers from an excess of moisture or the lack of it, and reports which go out from time to time giving the crop conditions of a particular locality will not be true reports of the state at large, or even of near-by territory.

The crop acreage in Kansas is so large, especially in wheat, corn and alfalfa, that the condition of crops in this state is an important fact in the dealings of the great markets. For this reason, isolated reports of crop conditions are of little value and may be misleading. It is generally understood throughout the country, we think, that the season is late and this fact, if taken alone, might be thought to mean adverse crop conditions, but it must be remembered that the Kansas cropping season is a very long one, and it is not unusual to see farmers harvesting alfalfa late in October.

A recent trip of several hundred miles through the corn and wheat belts, reports from correspondents and personal interviews with interested men who are on the ground and know the conditions of their several localities, supplies the best available means of getting at the facts as they now exist. The wheat crop in the southern part of the state

is now harvested and, generally speaking, the yield has been of excellent quality and satisfactory quantity. In some counties it was found that the wheat heads, while having good berries for the greater part of their length, were blasted at the top, thus reducing the possible yield. It was also found that the heads were filling flat with only two grains or, at most, with only three, where a full yield would have produced four and a square head. Wheat may be said to be "spotted" in the sense that some localities suffered from lack of moisture and high winds at sprouting time and will have little or no wheat. Taken as a whole, it is believed that the yield will be larger than that of last year and of as good quality. Harper county reports an average yield for the entire county of 18 bushels per acre, while others report less; the general average for the state being about 15 bushels in past years.

Corn is late, though that growing in the southern counties is doing nicely and the weather conditions generally have been such as to permit of the farmers doing plenty of work and killing off the weeds. The acreage is larger by many acres than that of last year, and perhaps larger than any ever planted in Kansas before. The strenuous summer of 1911, followed by the long feeding period in the winter, created such a shortage of feed that the farmers were induced to materially increase their corn plantation. With the long season which Kansas usually has and with the present vigor of the corn growth, there is no reason to suppose that Kansas will not have a very large corn crop this fall, and she may break some past records.

Corn remains the principal money-making crop of the state, and its importance can hardly be overestimated.

Its abundance spells plenty to every Kansan.

The alfalfa crop is a wonder. The first crop was very heavy and of superior quality, and this was safely harvested without interference by rain. The second crop is equally good and the general rainfall of the last two weeks has insured a good start toward the third crop. With plenty of alfalfa, which is now assured, Kansas farmers feel safe on the feed question, even though the corn crop should not prove as good as would be desirable. Farm animals can live on alfalfa, and can do well if this be supplemented with comparatively little grain and with other roughage. A good alfalfa crop insures the success of the live stock industry.

The prairie hay crop is of superior quality, and in most localities is abundant. Early spring grass is likely to be watery and have comparatively little feeding value, but this year was an exception. The climatic conditions were such as to favor the growth of the grasses, and both prairie hay and pasture are excellent.

The most conspicuous feature of this year's farming operations in Kansas is the enormously increased acreage planted to the feeding sorghums.

Butler county, which made itself famous as the home of the first Kafir corn carnival on earth and which had a very large acreage of Kafir corn last year, has practically doubled the area planted to this crop this season, and reports from over the state give a general indication that the acreage devoted to Kafir, milo and sorghum will be practically twice as large that of any preceding years.

A considerable acreage was sown to sweet clover last fall and this has now been harvested. The yield has been good and the owners of the fields which were

inspected are planning to save the second crop for seed, and some will allow the fields to re-seed themselves. Just whether this is the best practice or not remains to be seen and, as sweet clover is a comparatively new crop in Kansas agriculture, it is likely that experience will bring more knowledge as to how best to grow and feed it. Those farmers with whom we talked, were handling their sweet clover exactly as they do their alfalfa. They seed it in the fall at the same time and in the same manner as they do their alfalfa and thus far have been planting for the securing of the first crop for hay, the second for seed and subsequent crops for hay.

The oats crop is very promising, and the acreage large in the counties visited. The value of oats as feed has always been highly appreciated, especially for horses, but its general use in cattle and hog feeding is growing each year. Oats is a good money crop in Kansas, and the acreage now planted seems to be due to the determination of the farmers to have plenty of all kinds of crops that may be fed to farm animals this fall.

All these facts have a direct bearing and influence on the live stock interests of the state. The appearance of the big pastures in Greenwood, Chase and Butler counties would not seem to indicate any shortage of cattle, but the fact remains that these pastures were filled by the importation of Texas and Oklahoma cattle, and the shortage really exists. It is now a rather unusual sight to see even small bunches of cattle on the farm pastures, while a few years ago the country was practically covered with them. The farmers are coming to realize the absolute necessity which exists for the maintenance of live stock on the farm if they would continue to do business in

(Continued on page 13.)

THE FARM



Throughout Kansas, generally speaking, this has been a good season to kill weeds. We have years which are not favorable for the destruction of weeds. In a favorable year we should get after the weeds and make our work count. The weeds are robbers of our soil, stealing its moisture and its fertility like a thief in the night. We need cleaner farming in Kansas. To accomplish this may result in the reduction in acres of some of our cultivated crops. A clean field will produce a bigger crop than a weedy field and a clean farm is worth more money than a dirty farm. The implements we have for the destruction of weeds these days are the most effective ever known in the history of farming. Let us use these implements and clean up the farm. It will pay so to do.

It will be impossible to bring about the ideal condition, but this can be approximated by a distribution of crops and the re-arrangement of the acreage.

It is certain that grain prices must be higher year after year. The price of bran and other concentrated protein feeds has reached the point where the farmer cannot buy them for feeding to the average dairy cow. The price of corn has reached the point where the old methods of feeding steers for beef cannot longer be profitably followed. The same is true in the production of pork or corn. It is essential, therefore, that in the production of dairy products and pork and beef that we must feed more economically than heretofore. A study of those forage crops which will take the place of grain in the production of the three commodities named above, has forced itself on to the farmer. Alfalfa for forage and for pasture takes the place of a large quantity of corn, and an ample supply of alfalfa for our live stock makes possible the conversion of loss into profit. The use of the silo with corn, Kafir or cane placed therein, still further reduces the feeding expense, in that it takes the place of a considerable quantity of alfalfa. The silo full of silage, with alfalfa hay as a dry roughage, makes the most economical feeding possible and the production of dairy products, pork and beef at the greatest possible profit.

When the source of the farmer's condition is resolved to the final analysis, the largest and, in fact, only assets he has is his soil. The question, therefore, arises as to how this soil is being taken care of. Are we doing everything we can to deplete the soil and reduce this asset? It does not require a well formulated and malicious scheme of robbery to deplete the soil and reduce this asset. We perform this ungodly function just as naturally as time passes. The growth of one crop after another, without feeding the soil with those elements necessary to plant growth, will, just as sure as the world moves, deplete the soil and the crop will become lighter and lighter year after year, and after the speculative craze in farm lands has subsided we then find that persistent cropping has reduced the value of our farms. Then, instead of having a \$10,000 farm, we have a \$3,000 or \$4,000 and this is the first realization we have of the effect of poor farming methods. The time is not far distant in Kansas when farms will be sold as in the eastern states—on the basis of what they are able to produce—and which will be governed by the way the farm has been taken care of. There is something in this matter of taking care of a farm which demands the attention of every farmer who is working away, day after day, to get as large a crop as he can, but without maintaining the fertility and productiveness of his farm.

Getting Into Dairy Business.

In dairying, as in any other line of business, the beginning must necessarily be small—the farmer must crawl before he can walk. The way to get into the dairy business is to get into it by milking cows already on the farm and by furnishing these cows such conveniences as circumstances and condition of the owner will permit. Good feeding of these cows and the saving of heifer calves from the best cows will place the dairy operations on the upgrade. If dairy blood is desired for the improvement of the herd, the purchase of a dairy-bred male will be the first necessity for cash outlay. Comfortable, but not necessarily expensive stabling, should be provided at the outset. The rapidity of progress is dependent entirely upon the financial ability of the owner. Ten or twelve cows handled in this way, and handled as nine out of every ten farmers can, will enable the dairyman to provide himself gradually with the conveniences and the improved stock according to his desire. The dairy cow will make it possible for her owner to provide just about anything he may need or want in the successful conduct of dairy and farm operations in general.

In many parts of Kansas quack grass has become a pest which threatens serious injury to crops. The campaign against this pest should begin before the seeds mature. If the field is vacant it should be plowed to a good depth and harrowed thoroughly in such manner as to get on to the soil surface as many roots of the plant as possible. The field should then be seeded to some smother crop, and there is no crop better than millet for this purpose. If millet is not needed for forage it can be plowed under to good advantage as green manure. The field should be sown heavily to rye, keeping the ground covered during the late growing season and the early spring growing season. The rye should be plowed under in time for another spring crop, preferably oats, but corn can be used if necessary. This method of plowing, and plowing under and a close growing crop, will destroy quack grass if the method is persistently followed.

Probably seven-tenths of the entire wheat acreage of Kansas is cut with binders. A small proportion of Kansas wheat is threshed out of the shock, but it has been our observation that this method of threshing has, year by year, been growing. Personally, we do not like the method. Our seasons following wheat harvest are too uncertain to depend upon threshing wheat in the best of condition out of the shock. It is our idea that it will pay to stack shock wheat just as soon as possible after cutting. Wheat stacked has a better color and is worth more money in the production of high grade flour than is that which has been bleached in the shock. While the wheat is standing in the shock the owner is at the mercy of the rains, and his entire crop may be destroyed by rains before threshing. The wheat grower cannot afford to take the risk attendant upon threshing out of the shock, after he has grown and harvested a crop of wheat. The fact is, that threshing out of shock is in many ways extravagance.

Wheat harvest marks the high pressure point of the farm year, insofar as labor is considered. It is not unusual that corn plowing, alfalfa harvest and wheat harvest come together. When wheat is ready to cut it must be saved, regardless of what else is on hand. At any rate, this is the feeling of the man who has wheat to harvest. This year the situation will not be so crowded. In many parts of Kansas the corn will not be laid by until after harvest, although in the eastern and central part of the state the second alfalfa harvest came simultaneously with wheat harvest. The alfalfa and the corn crop are more essential to our permanent prosperity than is the wheat crop, and by no means should these be neglected, but just how to take care of the work that comes on during harvest time nine years of every ten, is the big question with the farmer. It cannot be solved satisfactorily except it be possible for him to throw into his fields an extra number of teams and men. This is out of the question. After all, the whole problem is resolved to the point of planning and managing the farm crops so that the work may be distributed through a longer period. The acres of the different kinds of crop must of necessity conform to the horse-power and the labor available at harvest time.



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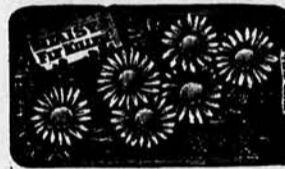
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MEETING OF KANSAS GRAIN GRADING COMMISSION.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222, the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor in Topeka, on the 30th day of July, 1912, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1912.

THOMAS PAGE,
J. G. MAXWELL,
A. T. RODGERS,
Secretary, Grain Grading Commission.

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

BEST FARMERS USE PRINTED STATIONERY. Rise to the dignity of sound business. 100 noteheads, 100 envelopes, 100 cards, \$1, postpaid. Neatly printed, with name of farm and products. Be up-to-date; advertise your stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. National Printing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

Unsurpassed Trout Fishing on the Pecos River Near Santa Fe and Glorieta, New Mexico

Take an outing in the Pecos National Forest, a great mountain park protected by the government; camp out, or board at a ranch house; ride, drive or tramp over mountain trails; fish, hunt, live in the open and grow fat.

Many nearby points of interest—prehistoric ruins, relics of cliff dwellers, Spanish conquistadors and Indians. Rugged scenery—forests of pine, fir and spruce; lakes, waterfalls, tumbling mountain streams full of trout.

Sunshine nearly every day in the year; summer temperature rarely above 85 degrees Fahr.

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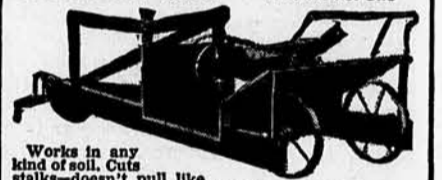
Round trip from here, \$38.20.



Tickets on sale daily. Final return limit Oct. 31, 1912. Stopovers in both directions. J. M. Connell, G. P. A. Topeka, Kan.

The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct \$18 Can Be Adjusted to Cut for Shock or Silo



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks—doesn't pull like other cutters. ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER. Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says: Overbrook, Kan., Aug. 28, 1911. Dear Sir:—My corn is not quite ready but I took the Harvester into the field to see how it would work. It cuts splendidly. Easy to regulate the knife, easy draft. Yours truly, THOS. H. MCCLUNE. SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER. Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also containing testimonials of many users. Send for this circular matter today. LOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1221 Citizens Street, Lincoln, Illinois.

THE Ransomerian School

Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. RANSOM, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomerian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomerian Journal FREE. Ransomerian Expert Training School, C. W. RANSOM, Pres., 806 Minor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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In bags is famous for its cleanliness, purity, and strength. ASK YOUR DEALER WORCESTER SALT COMPANY, New York

Learn to Play

We give FREE Set of Lessons with every string or wind instrument. Our self-teaching method is simple, correct and complete. You need no teacher or experience. All that is required is an instrument and our self-teaching lessons. A musician can always make big wages and playing is a pleasure besides. We are headquarters for cornets, horns, clarinets, flutes, drums, traps, violins and all kinds of band and orchestra instruments. Let us know which you are interested in. Write for our free musical instrument catalogue. Address JENKINS MUSIC CO., 211 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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, Kan.

New Three-Year Homestead Law.

On June 5 President Taft affixed his signature to the new three-year homestead bill recently passed by Congress. This ends a fight of several years in a victory for the homesteader who has been striving to obtain a fair land law. The new law will enable the more rapid settlement of the great West and restrict the immigration to other countries where the liberality of the homestead laws appeal to the settler. This bill will be of interest to farmers of the middle west. The law is too long for printing. Anyone interested, however, can obtain a copy by addressing the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. This bill has required three years of hard work, and every senator and representative in the middle west has given it his support.

Alfalfa In Missouri.

The cause for a great percentage of failures in growing alfalfa about Sedalia, Mo., is due to sour or acid soil. This is the conclusion of investigations made by S. M. Jordan, manager of the Pettis County Agricultural Bureau. He has made tests of soil in 150 fields on which alfalfa has been sown and proven a failure. He finds many failures due to improper care in selecting seed. He urges farmers not to sow seed grown south of their county, because such seed will not endure the winters. He also advises against seed from irrigated sections. He says seed should come from the same latitude as Pettis county or farther north, if possible. The most successful alfalfa cultivation was that of a field which last year yielded a gross income of \$66.95 to the acre. This soil was limed four years ago and is still sweet.

Alfalfa on Wisconsin Farms.

So enthusiastic are Wisconsin farmers over the growth of alfalfa that an organization of 500 members has been formed, and which organization is known as the "Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association." These 500 members, each of whom are farmers, have pledged themselves to grow 2,000 acres of alfalfa this year. The association purchased 18 tons of alfalfa seed for the seeding of this number of acres. The members agreed to follow a uniform plan in the preparation of the seed bed, in seeding and caring for the plant. Eighteen thousand acres of alfalfa is now being grown in Wisconsin, as compared with 750,000 acres of timothy. If the alfalfa propaganda is successful, as it is believed there is every reason it should be, the object is to reverse the acreage of the two plants during the next 10 years. The 18,000 acres of alfalfa now growing in all parts of that state is sufficient evidence that a much larger acreage can be grown with equal success.

Farm Names.

The last week several letters have been received from KANSAS FARMER readers with requests for suggestions relative to names for farms. Readers will understand that Kansas has a law providing that a farm can be registered with the county clerk at a cost of \$1. Many farmers in Kansas have named their farms and have these names registered and are using stationery with the name thereon, sometimes having the name of the farm painted on the barn and very often on the mail box.

An exchange gives 50 names recently registered for farms in Iowa, and that list is printed herewith as suggestive to KANSAS FARMER readers:

Brookfield, Cedar Lawn, Meadow Brook, Cedar Ridge, Walnut, New Era, Oak Grove, Keystone, River View, Blue Grass, Sunnyside, Brushville, Shorthorn, Pleasant View, Uranienberg, Spring Valley, Sunny Slope, Plain View, Maple Lane, Fair View, Jersey Fruit Farm, Grand View, Maple Lawn, Clover Dale, Golden Rule, The Poplars, Walnut Lane, Glendale, Clover Leaf, Maplehurst, Center Field, Central Valley, The Pines, Maple Crest, Pleasant Lawn, Sunrise Wapsie View, Highland, Brookside, Sandiland, Highland Ridge, Nut Wood, Homeville, The Green Hills, Valley View, Cedar Hill, Clearview, Water Edge, Walnut Lake, Breezy Point, Park Lawn.

Green Manuring.

The tendency of the farm papers is to eternally harp on the necessity of producing on the farm sufficient manure to keep up the humus and fertility supply of the soil. In order to do this the growing and keeping of more live stock on the farm is urged. It seems to us that the necessity of more live stock on

our farms is apparent, for several reasons. First, because we need live stock in our system of agriculture in order that year around employment may be furnished; and, second, that manure may be available for the fields. However, the keeping of live stock is not essential to the proper manuring of the farm. Green manuring is as effective as the use of stable manure and can be used to good advantage on every farm, whether much or little live stock is kept. It is not possible under all conditions to keep sufficient live stock for the production of a sufficient quantity of manure to meet the farm requirements, and green manure, even with plenty of live stock on the farm, can be followed profitably. The best manure crops are clover and cowpeas. Clover is really the only plant needing consideration in connection with green manuring, in the clover belt. Outside that belt cowpeas and rape are of next importance, and these will do well as far west as the line north and south across the state between Republic and Jewell counties. West of this line sorghum and Kafir sown thick will meet the requirements. The fact is that the plowing under of any green crop will produce satisfactory results in green manuring. For such purpose, however, there is a difference in crops, as in the case of feeding value. We wish that we could induce every KANSAS FARMER reader to try green manuring a 5-acre lot on his farm and closely observe the results. We are sure that the results of the experiment would be plainly apparent and the green manuring method thoroughly established in the state as a result of the experiment.

Condemn Rancid Cream.

State Dairy Commissioner Burch has sent the press this statement regarding the Kansas dairy law:

The sale of rancid, bitter and aged cream is illegal and is being condemned by the state dairy officials wherever it is found. The national pure food law also prohibits the sale of any food material which is decomposed or putrid, and the state dairy law has restrictions with respect to age and test. Since the beginning of 1912, the State Dairy Commissioner and deputy have condemned over 70 gallons of cream, and during the warm weather the inspection of cream will be made more rigid than ever.

Cream to be lawful must not be more than three days old during the months of May to October, inclusive, and not more than four days old during the other months. It must be delivered in clean, sanitary cans and must be free from rancid or bitter flavors.

Deputy Dairy Commissioner Droge has made a series of exhaustive tests and has found that 15 per cent of all the bacteria in bitter and old cream are putrefactive and their origin can be readily traced to stable manure and other objectionable contaminations. Persons delivering unwholesome cream will not only be subject to prosecutions, but will also be obliged to stand the loss of their cream when it is inspected and condemned by treating with a blue aniline dye.

The dairy law requires that cream which is over 24 hours old at the time of its sale must contain not less than 25 per cent of butter fat and the Dairy Commissioner recommends that cream separators be adjusted to skim a 35 to 38 per cent cream. This test has been found to favor the best keeping qualities of the cream and to be most profitable to the dairy farmer. Thinner cream contains too much skim milk and richer cream often results in incomplete separation and loss of fat in the skimming.

PATRONIZE SANITARY CREAM STATIONS.

Aside from the quality of the cream itself, it must be handled in a sanitary manner and should not be kept in musty cans or cellars or near poultry, oil or other articles which give off a strong flavor, thus contaminating the flavor of the cream. Patrons are warned not to sell cream to any operator who maintains a dirty or unsanitary cream station, since cream kept in such a place is also subject to condemnation. When the sanitary condition of a cream station is questionable, the name of the operator and all particulars should be reported to the Dairy Commissioner at Manhattan.

The purpose of the dairy law and dairy inspection is to make Kansas dairy products more wholesome, thus resulting in better prices for the milk and cream which comes up to standard.

Since the foundation of the government, agriculture has been but little more than a system of soil exploitation. —J. E. Worst.

Cheapest Threshing Power

DO your threshing this year in record time, with less worry and expense. Secure all your grain in prime condition and thus realize highest market prices for it.

Reliable, steady power is the keynote of quick, thoro, profitable threshing. It's the kind furnished by the "ever-ready"

Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

No other threshing power plant gives such sure, steady power in the belt. This outfit will drive your separator with a steady hum, hour after hour, and enable it to deliver the biggest output of clean grain—grain that grades high and sells high.

**A Money Maker—A Money Saver
Eliminates Fire Dangers**

A Hart-Parr Tractor saves you money with every turn of the fly-wheel. Operates on cheapest kerosene. Eliminates the licensed engineer, burned out flues and melted crown sheets. Does away with water and fuel teams. Means less help to board, less drudgery for the women. Light in weight, safe on bridges. Easy to move. Goes thru the average gateways.

**The Only Tractor That Operates Perfectly
in Below-Zero Weather**

Every Hart-Parr Tractor is oil cooled. This feature positively insures it against a freeze up, even in below zero weather. The coldest day finds the Hart-Parr Tractor delivering full power every minute it works.

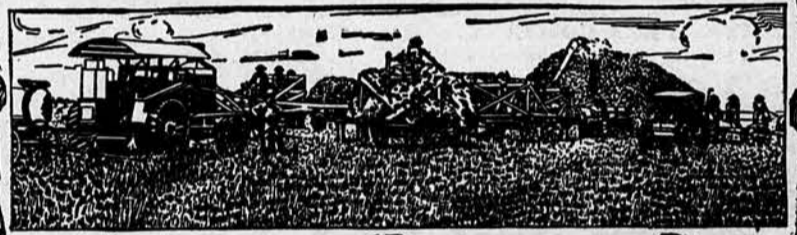
F. J. Weber, Watson, Sask., Can., says: "It has got to be very cold when our Hart-Parr Oil Tractor will not start with the first turn of the fly-wheel. We got it started any cold day. It was the only one that could pull a separator behind it in the snow."

Write for Interesting Catalog

HART-PARR COMPANY

212 Lawler St.

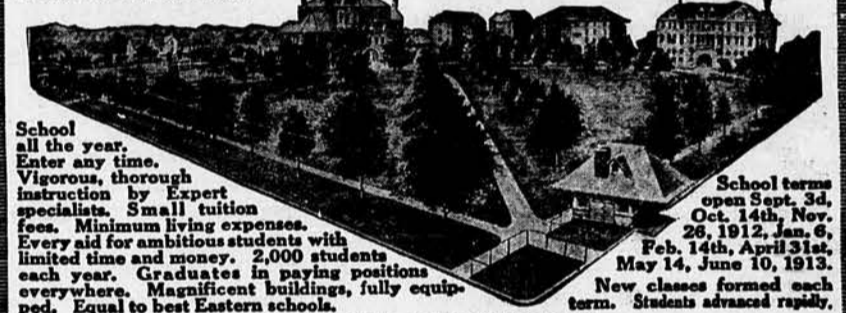
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Highland Park College

Some Splendid Business and Trade School Courses

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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.
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- 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
- Music** A Complete College of Music. Piano, Violin, Voice, Orchestra, Band, Chorus, Harmony, Mandolin, Guitar, and Supervisors Course in Public School Music. A fine faculty of teachers, each an artist in his line.
- Commerce** Business, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, and Civil Service. "Not simply a course in bookkeeping in a Literary College, but a thoroughly equipped Business College with the finest business exchange department in the U. S." Graduates of combined Business and Shorthand, Shorthand and Telegraph courses guaranteed positions.
- Home Study** Over 3,000 Students Enrolled in the Correspondence School. Almost any subject you wish by correspondence.
- Expenses** Board, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75 per week. Tuition in Preparatory College, Normal and Business Courses, \$18.00 a quarter. Send for catalogue. State Course in which you are interested. Address

Flies! Flies! Flies!

Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of **Tanglefoot Fly Paper**. There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on **Tanglefoot** than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the best and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. **Ask for Tanglefoot.**

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans. Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.



How to Get All the Pork Profits— Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Fat, Healthy Hogs

I have spent more than 20 years making all manner of tests, and I know what I am talking about when I claim that Merry War Powdered Lye is the most wonderful hog remedy, worm exterminator, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. And my claim is amply backed up by the experience of thousands of hog raisers everywhere, who have fed Merry War Powdered Lye with remarkable results.

Don't wait till your hogs are sick— an ounce of prevention you know—keep them well, hungry and on their feet all the time, feeding Merry War Powdered Lye with their daily rations. Then you'll be able to finish off pork in the shortest possible time and at least expense, making every day's rations put weight on the porkers—then all the pork profits that should be yours—will be yours—and Merry War Powdered Lye alone will give them to you—and I can prove it.

I am constantly receiving enthusiastic letters of praise from thousands of hog raisers who are getting their full share of pork profits with Merry War Powdered Lye. Many of these letters are published in my free literature—read them—then there will be no excuse for you if you do not get all the pork profits coming to you, because you, too, can buy Merry War Powdered Lye at the nearest dealers.

Read These Convincing Letters From Hog Raisers:

A. W. Davis, Hamilton, Ia., writes: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to cure coughs and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition, and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

B. S. Row, Gracemont, Okla., writes: "I have fed Merry War Powdered Lye to my hogs and have had good results. It is a sure worm killer."

Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill., writes: "Have been using a great deal of Merry War Powdered Lye. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schaefer, West, Mo., writes: "I consider Merry War Powdered Lye the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd."

Follow These Directions

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed every day, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your complete satisfaction that Merry War Powdered Lye makes good my every claim—and 10c will make the test.

Important Warning—Read It!

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that they will do what Merry War Lye does—but it will not, it can't—because 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 produces fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War Powdered Lye is the only Lye absolutely safe to feed to hogs—and hog raisers who make the mistake of thinking that any lye will do the work which is claimed for Merry War Powdered Lye—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in hog profits.

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.

At All Leading Dealers

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for \$4.00—at grocers, druggists, and feed dealers. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for Merry War Powdered Lye—because there are no substitutes.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us, stating his name—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."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,

Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



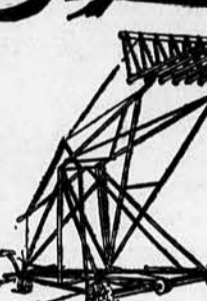
SAVE YOUR HAY

with *The Jayhawk* Up-to-date Haying Tools

Read What One Man Says:

Rock, Kan., Dec. 3, 1911. The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.:

Dear Sirs: I have used your Galvanized Steel Stacker and find it to be far superior to any which I have ever seen in operation. It is sure a live hay hand. I can handle from four sweep rakes without trouble. I will be very glad to recommend it to my farmer friends. Yours truly, W. Starlin.



Made of wood or galvanized steel. The first portable stacker ever made.

Nine years on the market. Every machine fully warranted. Sold in 26 states last season. Up-to-date in every way. Build a stack of any size and place the hay any spot on the stack. Lightest portable stacker made. Beware of imitations.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Buying Direct from Manufacturer Purchaser Saves 25% of the Cost. We have cut out dealers and salesmen and are going to give you this money. You can buy direct this season at wholesale prices. Saves you big money. Write us today for big catalog with full explanations of the machine and our REDUCED PRICES.

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co. 606 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas

KENTUCKY GRAIN DRILLS

If you want a one-horse Disk or Hoe Drill; if you want any other size in Single Disk, Double Disk, Hoe or Shoe, in plain grain or combined grain and fertilizer, can get it in the Kentucky Line. Kentucky Grain Drills plant at an even depth, put an equal amount of seed in every furrow; they do not skip, choke or bunch the seed. You can get a Kentucky Drill that will meet YOUR seeding conditions, no matter what they are—a Drill that is guaranteed to do the work in the best possible manner. You run no risk when you buy the Kentucky Drill—"As Good as Wheat in the Mill." Send for the Kentucky Grain Drill Catalogue. Read it and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO. INCORPORATED RICHMOND, INDIANA, U.S.A.

LIVE STOCK



"I think it a pretty good indication of how little interest the average small farmer is taking in live stock, and especially beef cattle, when a good 3-year-old heifer will bring upwards of \$110 for beef with a short feed of 60 to 90 days, and steers \$125 to \$145 at same age. It looks like poor management to raise and sell crops, or rather, sell the farm by the wagonload. That the world is going to experience a series of years of the highest meat prices in history is beyond dispute. It is not only this country that is short on meat animals, but all meat producing countries. The breeders of pure-bred stock who have held the sack for several years will soon be in a position to get at least a decent price for breeding stock, but educating the average small farmer as to the benefits of a good pure-bred sire in the cattle line seems a hopeless task. You can offer many people a young bull at less than he is worth for beef and they will go and buy a scrub for \$15 or \$20 less and think they have made a big saving, whereas, they could have had the use of a pure-bred animal for a couple of years and sold him on the block for enough to pay the original cost and all expense of his keep, if properly fed."—J. T. SMITH, Marion, Kan.

breeders who have pure-bred hogs would look more to the quality and quantity, produce more size and feeding quality, larger size of litters, instead of the fancy ears and little, round hams, little short heads; well, in fact, these little, short, bunched up 2x4's that never get to weigh over 250 pounds when fed off by the average farmer; if we would pay more attention to the farmers' demand, the sales would be better and the demands for pure-bred hogs doubly better. The farmers, as a whole, are hungry for better stock—something on which they can make the same money and not handle so many in numbers.

I have found, by past experience, that it was no trouble to sell a farmer a good, growthy, easy feeding kind of a hog at a good long price where a cull or a small, dumpy hog of any sort would not interest him. The day is not far off when it will be hard to find a scrub hog, or even a grade, on the farm owned by the operator.

I would like to see KANSAS FARMER devote one page each month, if not each week, to the open discussion of the pure-bred hog business; solicit articles written by our best breeders.—J. E. BUMPUS, Windsor, Mo.

Judging Mules.

The government requirements for army mules are shown in the following score card prepared by the quartermaster general. As this score card provides for a nearly perfect animal, it is of equal value to the farmer, and applies to any mule according to size:

Head—Fine and of medium size, with ears fine and erect; forehead, broad and full; eyes, large, clear, prominent and mild, with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision, perfect in every respect; nostrils, large and open.

Neck—Medium length and smoothly joined to the shoulders and withers, with crest firm and full.

Shoulders—Long, oblique, well and smoothly muscled, and so formed as to provide proper support for the collar.

Chest—High, wide, very deep and full. Back—Short, straight and well and smoothly muscled.

Loins—Short, straight, broad and muscular.

Barrel—Large, with ribs well arched and definitely separated from each other.

Fore Legs—Vertical and properly placed, with elbow large, long and clear of chest; forearm, large, very long, heavy muscled and vertical.

Knees—Large, wide in front, well placed and free from blemishes.

The mule must be sound, well-bred and of superior class; of a kind disposition, gentle and well broken to harness, with the exception of the pack mule; with free and prompt action at the walk and trot; free from vicious habits, without material blemish or defect and otherwise to conform to the following description:

A uniform and hardy color, in good condition; from 4 to 8 years old; weight depending on height, to be as follows:

Wheel mules for six-mule teams to weigh from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds and be from 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high.

Swing mules to six-mule teams to weigh from 1,050 to 1,150 pounds and be from 15 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches high.

Lead mules for six-mule teams to weigh from 950 to 1,050 pounds and be from 14 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 1 inch high.

Wheel mules for four-mule teams to weight from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds and be from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands high.

Lead mules for four mule teams to be from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds and be from 15 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 2 inches high.

Pack mules to weigh 850 to 1,000 pounds and be from 13 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 1 inch high.

The University of Idaho follows the plan of selling its pure-bred dairy cattle at auction in order that the farmers of Idaho may avail themselves of the opportunity to buy these cattle at fair competitive prices. The school will soon hold an auction at which 120 head of choice dairy cattle will be sold.

Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, State Veterinarian, has issued a bulletin on "Navel Ill," which is of timely importance. This is Experiment Station Circular No. 26, which may be had by addressing the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kan.

In talking to some cattlemen at the South St. Joseph stock yards, Mr. D. F. Bryson of Adams, Neb., told of his profits on well-bred Angus calves. About the first of December, 1910, he bought 92 of these calves, for which he paid \$5.25, when he could have bought other calves for a dollar less. His investment amounted to near \$1,000.

After roughing them through they had a season's pasture and were then put on full feed. They weighed 1,129 pounds on the market and sold for more than \$7,000. They were full fed on corn and alfalfa hay.

A recent trip by the writer to south-central Kansas showed a dearth of hogs but a plentiful supply of cattle in the big pastures. Many farmers think there will not be a very strong demand for breeding hogs until the corn crop is in sight, and it is pretty nearly in sight now. Corn is very late but it is clean and of good color, with a generally good stand. Prairie hay is fine and the alfalfa is a wonder.

Woodson County Breeders. The Woodson County (Kan.) Breeders' Association holds a live stock fair and sale each year and a big institute at the time of their annual meeting. The standing committees for the year are as follows:

On Horses, Jacks and Mules—J. W. Mason, Dr. Dingus, Dr. Spencer and A. G. Weide.

On Cattle—F. W. Scheade, G. A. Laude, G. A. Gillispie.

On Hogs—S. T. White, T. J. Bayer, W. C. Mills.

On Poultry—A. B. Collins, Morris Brothers, G. W. Morris and Roy Park.

On Agriculture—T. W. Hurst, H. T. Laidlaw, Harry Webster, H. M. Coe and C. G. Ricker.

On Domestic Sciences—H. F. Stockebrand, Miss Lottie Myers, Miss Lucy Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Carter, Mrs. H. M. Coe and Miss Maude Coe.

On Advertising—W. J. O'Donnell, C. H. Landes, M. A. Rhea, C. A. Hale, Lauren E. Conger and J. C. Culver.

On Amusements—C. H. Landes, E. E. Miller, L. E. Conger, C. E. Lewis and F. F. Hogueand.

On Grounds—W. J. O'Donnell, M. N. Smith, Ernest Beanway and W. C. Mills.

J. C. CULVER, Secretary.

The Farmer and Pure-Bred Hogs.

The time is past, long since past, when the farmer can make money out of scrubs. With the present high priced land and high priced labor, the farmers' demand is for better stock—more quality and more quantity. In fact, if the

DAIRY



It is impossible to get away from the fact that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food of all of our live stock. This is the reason the dairy cow finds her permanent habitat and exists in her highest degree of perfection on high-priced land. The dairy cow—just as sure as the world moves—forces herself to the rescue of the man who owns expensive land and who is compelled to get out of it a living and some besides.

Dairy farming gives returns three-fold. First, the cash return from the product; second, by larger crops as a result of the returns of the manure to the soil; and, third, through the increased value of the land as a result of the use of manure and the kind of crops grown for the feed of the cow. The dairy cow gives the most constant and uniform return throughout the year of all our live stock or, for that matter, any other branch of agriculture.

Every month in the year you sell the dairy cow's product and at the end of the year you have the cow left and a calf to sell. In order to get the money out of the steer or hog the animal must be sold. You can sell only one hog or one steer. Then you have to raise another hog and another steer. The cow gives you the price of several hogs or the value of a good steer every year, besides the calf, and you have the cow left.

You cannot grade up a dairy herd with the introduction of unknown milk blood, any more than you can jump over the moon. There is no use in arguing longer on this point. This is a truth we must accept. The effort and experience of the past foregoes the possibility of success by such means. If we are to grade up the dairy herd, it can be only through the use of sires which have known dairy breeding in their veins.

The average dairy cow produces in 12 months 12 to 15 tons of manure. In the terms of fertility of plant food this is worth from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton, depending upon the feed given the cow. It is apparent from these figures, therefore, that the dairy cow leaves on the farm annually about \$27 worth of plant food. This, of course, is worth nothing—absolutely nothing—if it is not returned to the soil. It is not the fault of the cow, however, if this manure is not gotten back on to the soil, and the cow should have the credit for the value of the manure.

It seems to me that years ago farmers generally used to depend more on fall pasture than they do now, and it is the editor's recollection than in those days we rarely failed in having fall pasture. We seem to have gotten out of the habit of plowing a piece of ground just as soon as the wheat, rye or oats are harvested, seeding the same at once to a combination of rye and oats for fall pasture. Pasture produces milk and growth cheaply and we should avail ourselves of as long pasture season as possible. If we will prayerfully and year after year follow the plan of seeding for fall pasture immediately after harvest we will surely be surprised at the amount of dry feed we can save and the difference in the size of the milk check and in the growth of the live stock.

This is the time of year when it is considered more difficult than at other seasons of the year to keep the cream in good condition. As a matter of fact, we believe it is easier to keep cream in good condition in summer than in winter. The aeration of cream in summer is more easy than in winter. In hot weather we recognize the necessity of keeping the can open that the heat of the cream may pass off and the cream in summer is more likely to be kept in a place surrounded by pure air than during the winter. If we will keep in mind the necessity of getting the animal heat out of the cream by setting the can in water and stirring immediately after separating, there will be no

trouble in keeping the summer cream in good condition. During the winter we are afraid of the cream freezing and, feeling that the atmosphere is cold enough to sufficiently cool the cream, we do not stir and aerate it and so, giving it less attention than in summer, the quality, as a rule, is poorer.

Thousands upon thousands of calves through Kansas are now drinking skim milk warm from the separator at an age of a month to six weeks. Thousands of these calves will be enclosed in small lots, where they can be kept convenient for feeding and where they may get some pasture. Under most conditions the calf is not getting very much pasture, and on hundreds upon hundreds of farms the calf will not get the quantity of clean, fresh water it should have. This is the time of years these calves should be growing into money. See that they are not getting too much milk, but that they are getting sufficient good pasture, sufficient clean water and, if possible, a little grain night and morning. If the calf fools away the summer time without gaining in weight as he should, he cannot make for this owner as much money as he would make under more favorable conditions.

It is not unusual to hear a remark to the effect that the dairy bred cow is not sufficiently hardy to do the rustling for feed necessary on most farms. The idea prevails that the dairy cows must be an animal toughened to withstand the storms and adverse conditions with which we think she must contend in this country. We must not expect the dairy cow to be the hardy animal that the steer of the Texas trail is. The dairy animal must be healthy and must be vigorous. If she is not these she cannot be an economical and a large producer of milk. The modern dairy cow has become a milk-producing machine. It is her business to convert large quantities of feed into milk. If she must spend her time and her energy in seeking feed in the hedges and byways, we cannot expect that she will produce much milk. If we want hardiness to the extent that hardiness exists in the longhorn of Texas, we must give up the hope of milk. If we want milk, we can obtain it through the healthy, vigorous animal that the dairy cow is. Because a cow is a large producer of milk, and has been bred along dairy lines for years, is no indication that she is emaciated and a weakling.

Not long since, the editor inspected two 2-year-old Holstein heifers which had just freshened and which had been bought at a sale for \$75 each. One had been bought with her 10-days-old calf and the other had been fresh a month. Each showed promise of being excellent dairy animals. A friend remarked, regarding these heifers, that they sold at a very low price and that a few weeks before he had seen two heifers—not better appearing individuals—which had sold for \$400 each. Why did the first two sell so cheap? For no reason in the world other than that they were grades. Inquiry regarding the \$400 heifers revealed the fact that these were pure-bred, registered heifers from large producing ancestry. This is the difference between the pure-bred of large producing ancestry and the grade. The man who buys the grade buys just what he sees in the animal and buys what milk the animal will give. Insofar as the progeny of the grade is concerned, it is uncertain. In the breeding of pure-bred, the purchase is made, not for the sake of the animal itself, but for the qualities which she is able to transmit to her offspring. This is the difference between grades and pure-breds—whether in dairy cows, horses, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Besides their great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save a great deal of time and labor.

This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.



As compared with any kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery is simply overwhelming.

As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

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☐ The Hackney Auto-Plow—the One Man Machine—clearly the greatest invention of the age, solves the "labor problem" satisfactorily for the farmer.

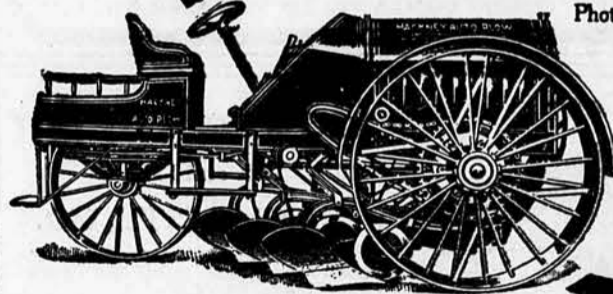
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☐ It is the only "One Man Machine" on the market that can be used for plowing, haying, harvesting, as a stationary engine for power purposes, and as a tractor for hauling loads, etc.

☐ It is perfectly built and a pleasure to run. It does the work of 10 horses and 2 men, and plows from 10 to 12 acres per day.

☐ It is the only machine that worked every day at the field trials at the Minnesota State Fair.

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THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN AMERICA. For TWENTY YEARS has furnished more Bankers, Civil Service help, Railroad Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. Railroad contracts for all our male operators and allow salary while learning. We guarantee positions for complete course or refund tuition. 20 instructors, 18 rooms, 1,000 students. Terms reasonable. Write for catalog and free tuition prize offer.

Address, T. W. ROACH, President, Salina, Kansas.

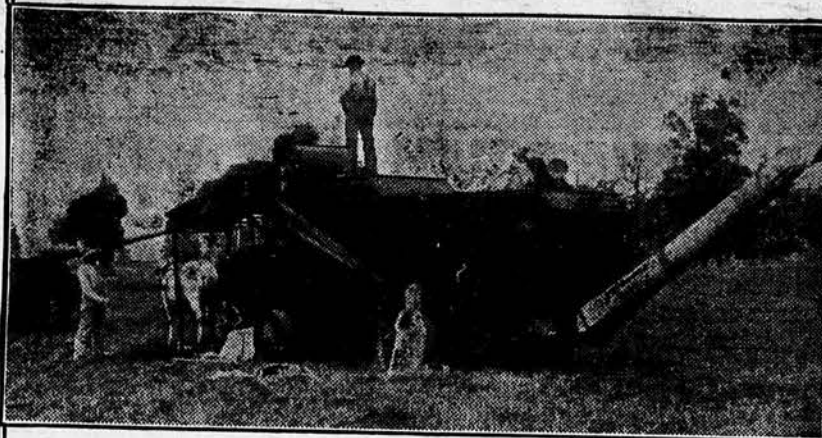
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FOR ALFALFA



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The more you know about Hullers the better you will like ours.

We have added some improvements that will surprise you. These improvements make the Huller more profitable. They mean more money for the man who owns the Huller. Any Rumely dealer will show you these improvements. And, if you wish, we will send you our new Fact-Book on Hullers.

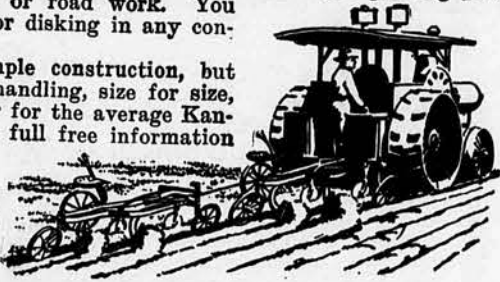


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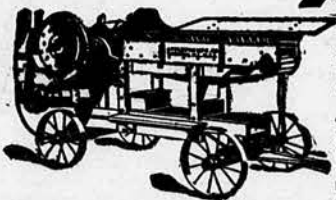
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Low First Cost; Runs on Cheap Kerosene. Sets the pace for steady power. Any man can run it. Makes back its cost quickly from better crops, from deeper, cheaper and faster plowing than with horses. Does any field or road work. You can't kill it by deep plowing or disking in any condition of soil.

Light weight owing to simple construction, but with utmost power and easy handling, size for size, of any engine. A profit maker for the average Kansas farm. Drop us a line for full free information and price. No trouble for us to answer questions.



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Many things enter into the cost of filling your silo, but the most important one is your silo filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributor mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction.

that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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European Plan, \$1.00 to \$2.50 Per Day. Take Elevated Street Car at Union Depot (marked 27th St.) Direct to Hotel Without Transferring.

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For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

BARLEY'S GIANT ALFALFA STACKER

For great strength and superior work, it has no equal. Swings around and dumps forward at any height in center of rick 40 to 60 feet, and big 2 1/2-foot wheel alfalfa rake. Special price to farmers.

T. K. BARLEY, Sedalla, Mo.

POULTRY



Now that the weather has become hot, the necessity for shade should not be lost sight of.

Neither old hens nor young chicks will thrive when exposed to the hot sun. They must have a place where they can run to and be cool.

The drinking water that you give to your chickens should be in the shade, for when it is exposed for a long while to the hot glare of the sun it becomes unhealthy for them to drink.

This is the time of year when old hens do not seem to be worth their keep. After a strenuous period of laying, then hatching a brood or two of chicks, it would seem as if the hens deserved a rest. But if they are fed well, and are absolutely free from lice, they ought to start laying again and more than pay for their board and lodging.

There is no gain in grinding or cracking corn or Kafir for chickens. As long as the grain is not too large for them to swallow, its digestibility is better when whole than when cracked. If the chickens are provided with plenty of sharp grit, they will do all the grinding of the grain that is necessary for good digestion.

There are two lines of work possible for the farmer to follow which bring cash returns. These are dairying and egg production. In this regard, they lay over every other feature of farm life. Ready money is something to be highly prized, and the dairyman and the poultryman know its value. Creamery butter and fresh eggs will always be wanted, and always command cash.

The English poultry fanciers have taken the American-made Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte and made of them larger, much larger, birds than we produce. How have the English fanciers done this? Simply by feeding such foods as are rich in bone, muscle and blood making properties. The Englishman does not feed corn to his stock birds. He feeds oats and like grains, which are powerful bone makers. This is another argument for feeding more oats to our fowls and less corn. Especially is this true at the present time, when new oats are just coming into the market and are comparatively cheap as relative to corn.

Farmers should eat more of the poultry they raise and less salt pork. Poultry is nearly always a high-priced meat, but it is so very largely because, when young and well-fattened, the flesh is more easily digested than any other. Most of those who grow poultry content themselves, through mistaken ideas of economy, with killing for home use only those that are old, tough and unsalable. These last, however, are not to be despised, if cooked long enough over a slow fire to reduce the muscular parts to tenderness. It is time, rather than great heat, that is required to make all old animals good to eat, and to some it tastes better than the young. All kinds of meat should be cooked long enough to make them tender. There is more nourishment in the old fowl than there is in the broiler, and if it is cooked long enough it will be quite as good. Anyways, farmers should eat more poultry, both old and young, and quit the three-meals-a-day of salt junk.

Chicks Die In Shell.

Our subscriber, C. H. L., Lincoln, Kan., asks why it is that incubator chicks die in the shell. The cause for this trouble is not known. If it could be ascertained why chicks die in the shell when eggs are set under hens, the reason for chicks dying in eggs set in incubators might be known. The percentage of loss of chicks from this source is not greater when hatching artificially than when hatching with hens. Ordinarily, about 15 eggs are placed under the sitting hen. The average incubator holds 150 eggs. Twenty-five chicks dead in the shell at hatching time in the incubator would be no more of a loss than two or three dead in the shell in the nest of the sitting hen. In other words, the percentage of dead chicks in the shell would

be exactly the same as compared with the incubator. With the incubator, so many more eggs are handled that the number of unhatched eggs in the incubator looks much larger than the two or three unhatched eggs in the hen's nest.

The way to get good hatches with the incubator is to duplicate the natural hatching conditions just as nearly as possible. To obtain a good hatch by artificial methods you must have fresh and fertile eggs from healthy stock, and the temperature of the incubator must be the right hatching temperature throughout the entire period of incubation. When strictly fresh eggs are used, the matter of moisture should not bother. In the incubator the turning and airing of the eggs should be looked after carefully. In nine out of ten instances the person operating the incubator does not air the eggs as much as he should. Remember, that when a hen is sitting she is oftentimes off the nest an hour or more. Hens will sit closer during cold weather than when the weather is warm.

Poultry At Kansas State Fair.

From what we have learned by talking with a number of poultry breeders, there will be a large showing of fine fowls at the Kansas State Fair, to be held in Topeka, September 9 to 13. The premium lists are ready for distribution, and a copy will be sent out free to anyone requesting it. Write to H. L. Cook, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

The poultry exhibit at the fair last year was unusually large. This was because two or three parties residing outside of the state sent carload exhibits. Except in a few instances these carload exhibitors did not come in competition with the breeders who specialize on one kind of poultry. Their exhibits were made up principally of rare breeds and breeds that are not very popular. This resulted in the car lot fellows winning premiums amounting to several hundred dollars, which was quite a drain on the finances of the association. Other state fairs have experienced the same thing, with the result that a number of them have taken steps to shut out the car lot fellows, who make it a business of getting a lot of poultry together and taking in a fair circuit every fall. In a number of states this has been accomplished by requiring a small entry fee. This arrangement has proven very satisfactory to the fair associations and the exhibitors, and this year the Kansas State Fair has adopted the same plan.

The entry fee will be 25 cents for single specimens and \$1 for exhibition pens of one male and four females. Birds entered in the single classes cannot compete for pen prizes, nor birds in the exhibition pens for single bird prizes. This year larger premiums are offered than ever before, which, together with charging an entry fee, should bring out a large number of birds of quality. There is plenty of high-class poultry on the farms of Kansas and adjoining states to fill the poultry building with an attractive display of the popular, money making breeds.

Must Bide Farmer's Time.

The fellows who are interested in good roads must consider that the farmer is the man who must do the major portion of the dragging and that he has other things to do. The Soldier Clipper makes this pointed remark:

"We hear complaint because the roads are not receiving more attention. Here is the trouble: Just when the roads need attention, the farmer is busy in the field and just cannot leave. A loss of a single day might cost him many times the salary of a day's work on the road. Hasten the day when the road work is done by men who make that their job. Everyone is for this idea. Why not install it in Soldier township?"

No organization is wholly without its kickers—it would not be human if it were. Every organization can use more boosters—the trouble is to get them. What a chance for everybody, what a call to service, what a wide open door of opportunity! Be a booster!

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.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—\$60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 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.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. \$80 monthly. 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. D-88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 300,000 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 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON FARM by the year. Am experienced. Either for wages or share of crop. I. S. Racus, Route 1, Broken Arrow, Okla.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 5, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers for sale, in carload lots or less. A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.

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

KANSAS FEEDERS—WRITE ME FOR price on 1,000 head high-grade, white-faced, coming 2-year-old steers. Also, other stuff. Box 8, Tulsa, Tex.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, dark red, ready for service. Tomson and Fringle breeding. H. L. Peppmeyer, 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himselburger, 807 Polk St., 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.

REAL ESTATE.

TO TRADE—A LOT AND NEW 6-ROOM house (\$1,500), in Centralia, Ill., for a \$1,000 Jack. J. E. Karnes, 500-502 S. Com. Ave., Centralia, Ill.

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.

GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ALL stocked, crops in. Price, \$9,000; stock, etc., extra. Owner, C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BLACK LAND IN THE black land belt of North Texas. If you are in the market for a farm this summer or fall, see this belt of country before you buy. Sam E. Bateman, Celina, Texas.

REMARKABLE CROPS!! OUR CROPS excelled nowhere. Irrigated land, \$40 an acre. Eight year payments. Transportation refunded purchasers. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

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

BARGAINS IN TWO KIOWA COUNTY, Okla., farms; 160 a. each; smooth, black land, mostly under cultivation; some improvements; good market. \$4,000 will take either one. D. E. Schmitt, Moundridge, Kan.

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.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out \$20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

HOGS.

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

FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS, 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; \$15 each. F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

FOR SALE—4 DUROC JERSEY SOWS, bred to a Crimson Wonder boar. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PIKE'S REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS. State Fair show hogs. Built up to great size and fine quality by scientific breeding. Herd sow bred, with certificate, \$50; pigs, \$15. N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS. Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

C. F. YONKIN, BARTON COUNTY, County Clerk—Taken up, 1 steer, weight 1,000 pounds; color, red. Was taken up by Martin Keenan on the 12th day of May, 1912, 3 miles west of Heizer, Clarence Township.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Depart. 636, Chicago.

A SET OF TOOLS, FREE—GO TO YOUR nearest harness dealer, buy a set of "Strausadco" harness or a "Komfort" saddle and receive free of charge the "Handy Kit" tool set. If your dealer does not handle "White Horse Brand" saddlery, send us your name as well as his, and we will mail full particulars. Strauss Saddlery Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A COWPEA THRESHER—THRESHES cowpeas and soy beans from the mown vines, breaking less than 2 per cent. Also, threshes wheat and oats. "The machine I have been looking for for 20 years."—Prof. W. F. Massey, "A machine that will meet every demand."—Prof. H. A. Morgan, Tenn. Experiment Station. Nothing like it. Booklet L, free. Koger Pea and Bean Thresher Co., Morristown, Tenn.

HEDGE POSTS.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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.

FARM NEWS

Subscriber, J. A. C., Tampa, Kan., asks how many loads of manure should be used per acre. It is our idea that 5 to 8 loads of manure per acre is a great plenty for the upland of the county in which this subscriber lives. The manure should be spread a sevenly as possible and the spreader furnishes the best and most easy means of doing this. When the manure is spread by hand it is difficult to apply so small an amount as this and get it evenly distributed. To get the full value out of manure it should be applied in smaller quantities than is possible under methods of hand spreading.

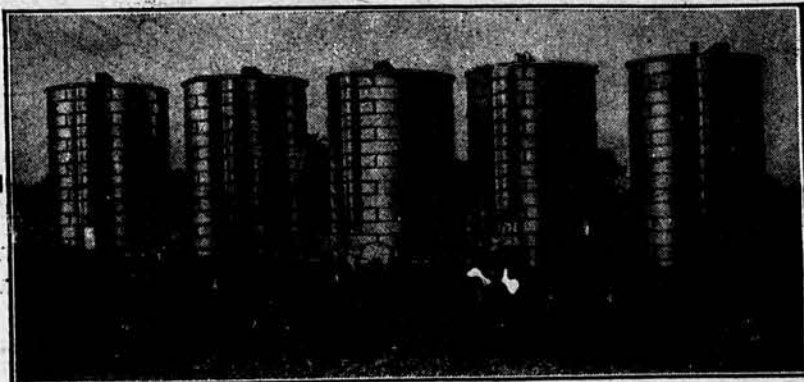
Diversified Farming Successful.

Our subscriber, A. J. B., Beloit, Kan., writes, renewing his subscription to KANSAS FARMER and expressing his appreciation of the paper. He says it is his observation that clean, thorough, diversified live stock farming is the most successful. He says the growing of draft horses or mules, the milking of 10 or 12 good cows, the raising of all the hogs that the farm will produce feed for, and a bunch of sheep, should be found on every farm. His idea is to keep all of the various kinds of live stock it is possible to keep, grow the feed for these, and forget about growing crops for market.

Stalks Equal Four Loads Manure.

A Missouri farmer, writing in an exchange, says that he regards the stalks of his average corn crop as equal to four loads of manure. He has burned no stalks in 10 years. He uses a two-row stalk cutter and plows the ground 6 inches deep. He admits that his yield of corn stalks is heavy, but that he has no trouble in plowing the same under. He says that the stalks add humus to the soil, let the light and air into the soil, make the soil looser, and that it works more easily. This man is a corn

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When you get a silo, get one that you won't have to replace.

The Perfection Metal Silo is made of metal sections which bolt together. Air-tight. Can't blow down, rot, shrink, swell, sag or burn. Withstands wind without guy wires. No repairs because there is nothing about it which can get out of order. The silo question is solved for all time by the

PERFECTION METAL SILO

The one silo which is proof against all troubles. No hoops to adjust, no cement cracks to repair. Cannot burst. It's all metal and successfully withstands injury by wind or weather or by silage acid. The Perfection is the only silo that can be easily moved. Simply unbolt the sections, move to the new location and rebuild. An ideal silo for renters because it can be taken along when moving. We can cite you to numerous farmers who have used the Perfection for years, and are entirely satisfied. We fully guarantee this silo.

A Silo That Grows With Your Herd.

You can build a 30-foot Perfection silo this year and if you need additional capacity next year we sell you sections to secure the required height. No need to buy a larger silo than you need now, to provide for future growth. Keep that extra silo money in your own pocket until you actually need more ensilage. Try the Perfection money-saving way. Write for Complete Catalog.

PERFECTION METAL SILO COMPANY.

Mulvane Bldg., Topeka, Kan. Factory at Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE YOUR BACK

High lifting tires and wears you out. Avoid it by using an Electric Handy Wagon

Thousands have proved it the easiest and best wagon for farm work. Low down, broad tires, steel wheels—the complete wagon. Strength for all work, no breakdowns and no repairs.



10,000 High Lifts Saved

We will fit your old running gears with Electric Steel Wheels

and make your wagon into a low down handy wagon. We fit any axle. A set of wheels at little cost gives you a wagon good as new. Write for catalog and particulars. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

Manuring Alfalfa.

Our subscriber, C. E. L., Winfield, Kan., asks if it is a fact that manure will kill alfalfa. We have never heard of manure killing alfalfa or being otherwise disadvantageous to the alfalfa field unless, of course, the manure is spread very thick, covering the alfalfa. Alfalfa fields should be top-dressed either immediately after cutting or during the fall and winter when the plant is not growing. A manure spreader should be used so that the dressing will be evenly spread and the manure not distributed in chunks. On a Topeka dairy farm we recently noted manure being spread with a spreader, which manure was taken directly from the barn and placed on the alfalfa field which had just been cut. The man doing the work told us that he had followed this plan for years with no injurious effect. It has been demonstrated in hundreds upon hundreds of instances that it pays to top-dress the alfalfa field with manure.

Destroying Morning Glories.

J. A. C., Olathe, Kan., asks how the field may be cleaned of morning glories. Absolutely clean cultivation of the field is the most successful plan for destroying morning glories. The field should be plowed late in the spring and after as much of the morning glory seed has sprouted as is possible. The field should be sown to oats, millet or some other crop which will cover and shade the ground to the greatest possible extent. This crop should be cut and the ground plowed again and another similar crop planted. No morning glories should be allowed to go to seed. Corn should be kept off of fields infested with morning glories unless the cultivation of the corn can be done absolutely clean. Following the year's treatment as above described, late sown Kafir or sorghum cut early will have a good effect in the destruction of morning glories.

The California Experiment Station has found that by cutting morning glories about every five days with knives running 3 inches below the surface, the roots become impoverished and die. This method cost that station about \$9 per acre. It is not possible to handle the field after this method and grow a crop thereon.

Inexpensive Method of Preserving Hedge Posts.

A subscriber, who fails to give his name, writes: "One of the chief objections to the Osage orange or hedge post is the fact that the smaller ones, and especially those used as stays, are frequently destroyed in one or two seasons by the larva of the hedge beetle. As soon as the milk-like substance of the inner bark has become sufficiently decomposed by the warm days of spring, the hedge beetle deposits her eggs in the bark and the larva find ample food upon which to subsist until they are strong enough to feed upon the hard, oftentimes boring hundreds of little holes through the smaller posts. All of this can be prevented by placing the posts in a stream of water and leaving them there four or five weeks, when all of the bark will fall off in handling. Or the same result can be obtained by plowing them under, providing the ground is well supplied with moisture.



Satisfies

There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot. And besides this,

Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—and wholesome.

Delicious Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine as made by

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

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 raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid countryside 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 \$1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, \$2,629,042 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.

2343

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

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name

Address

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, HOLTON, KANSAS
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
 The attention of music students is respectfully drawn to our Conservatory of Music, where a thorough musical education may be obtained at reasonable rates of tuition. Catalog sent free upon application.
 O. M. SCHOEBEL, Dean.

HOME CIRCLE



Gotta Quit Kickin' My Dawg Aroun'.

Sometime about a year ago there came out of Missouri a drawing ballad full of sentiment and defiance. Its authorship is still a question, but the song was the popular favorite at all meetings. The Champ Clark boom for the presidency seized upon the "Houn' dawg" as its party emblem, and the wierd ditty as its song of battle. Here are the verses and chorus:

Onct me an' Lem Briggs an' ol' Bill Brown
 Tuk a load of cown to town;
 That ol' dawg Jim—the ornery cuss,
 He jes' natcherly follered us.

CHORUS.

Every time I come to town,
 The boys keep kickin' my dawg aroun';
 Makes no difference of he is a houn',
 They gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'.

As we driv by Sam Johnson's store
 A passel of yaps kem out the door;
 When Jim he stopped to smell a box
 They shied at him a bunch of rocks.

They tied a tin can to his tail,
 An' ran him apast the county jail;
 An' that plum natcherly made me sora,
 An' Lem he cussed an' Bill he swore.

Me an' Lem Briggs an' old Bill Brown
 Lost no time in ajumpin' down.
 We wiped them ducks upon the groun'
 For kickin' my ol' dawg aroun'.

Some people say a dawg kain't hol' no grudge,
 But onct when I got too much budge,
 Them town ducks tried to do me up,
 But they didn't count on ol' Jim pup.

Jim saw his duty thar and then,
 An' he lit into them gentlemen,
 He shore mused up the kote house square
 With rags an' meat an' hide an' hair.

Embroidered Scallops.

Much extra work can be saved by stitching with the machine around the edge of scallops to be embroidered. Stitch directly on the line, before padding. It will then not be necessary to buttonhole after the scallop is worked, as the machine stitching will prevent raveling in the laundry.

Some Household Conveniences.

[MRS. THEO. HARTMAN.]

Much has been said about steam cookers and fireless cookers, which I believe can be used to great advantage with gasoline and oil stoves, and are also a great economic factor where fuel is an important item, or in the city where the woman must be a "bread winner." By this means she can have a warm dinner awaiting her family which was set a-cooking before 8 a. m. But in the corn belt most farmers burn corn cobs with a relative small amount of coal for summer, while in winter they depend upon their ranges for heating kitchens. Here, again, I say the greatest convenience lies in managing your work. I plan my meals at least a day or two ahead. This naturally gets away from that monotonous round of meat, eggs, and potatoes (most generally "fried") six days out of the week and makes your work lighter by adapting certain dishes for certain days.

As variety is the spice of life, I plan something different each successive day of the week—suppers always hinging more or less on what I have for dinner, call it my "scrap meal" if you like. For instance, some left-over chicken, dressing and gravy with perhaps the addition of a little milk may be combined into a most palatable meat dish for supper. Hard-boiled eggs work up admirably into either meat or salad scrap dishes. Hence, whenever I have soft-boiled, poached or fried eggs left from breakfast, they are placed in a small stew pan and boiled hard while washing the breakfast dishes.

Right along here I want to introduce the food chopper, the large size costing about \$1.50—and which many already have. There are four knives with it, but I use only the two combined in one, which can be reversed at pleasure. Some people even use this chopper to grind their sausage meat. Besides this, it takes the place of chopping bowl and hash knife.

Now, a few words about cooking utensils: I have been in some homes where there are not sufficient utensils with which to prepare an ordinary everyday meal; while others have so many that they know not where to put them, nor where to find them when needed. Consequently, they are often put to absurd uses, abused and destroyed. Here

again, I would suggest forethought in buying.

As for labor-saving machines: Washing machines and sweepers are too well known to be discussed. Bread mixers are highly praised by some, and discarded by others. I am convinced that the difference of opinion hinges upon two conditions, the measuring of ingredients and a handy person to turn the crank. As for a cream separator: Found that it paid with only two cows—oth as a labor saver and a money maker.

Last, but not least, children may be made quite a household convenience if properly managed. Mothers have said to me: "My girls simply do not want to learn to cook or to sew, besides they are so much bother I would rather do all the work myself." Here I would quote Charles Kingsley for the benefit of both parent and child: "Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that must be done, whether you like it or not. For being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content and a hundred virtues that the idle will never know." Some mothers may content themselves with the fact that their daughters will be taught domestic art and domestic science in the public schools and thus shift their obligations. True, we have seen some admirable results from these sources, but the relative amount of time that can be given to that work in school is comparatively small, and we have no right to rob our girls of the best domestic school that life affords—the school of experience in the home with a capable and conscientious mother as teacher.

After all, a young woman's fondest dreams are those of an ultimate haven where she can dominate a home atmosphere, all her own. To do this creditably she must be properly prepared and equipped. Judge Porterfield of the Kansas City Juvenile Court, has shown by statistics that 45 per cent of all the cases that come before his court are the children of divorced parents. And I candidly believe that 50 per cent of these divorces arise from deplorable marriages on the part of women who have married either too young, or have had mothers who did not instill into them an adequate knowledge of the value of a dollar and systematic housekeeping; and the sacred duties and moral obligations that a woman owes to her household. In the first place she is not capable; in the second, she does not care.—A FARMER'S WIFE.



4615. Children's One-Piece Apron—With the apron of children, as well as those of the mother's, one always seeks a style which does not involve too much labor in the making. In our model there is almost no sewing to be done. There are many pretty mercerized ginghams in pale colors which may be used for this apron, or it may be made of cross-bar lawn and trimmed with braid or insertion. The pattern, 4615, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 1 yard of 36-inch material, and 1/2 yard of contrasting material, 27 inches, to trim as illustrated. 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 excepted, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BARGAINS IN LAND

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

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, Agri-cola, Kan.

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

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

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

1,200 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; \$7 to \$20 per acre. Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED section of land, nicely located, convenient to three railroad towns. For immediate sale, at half price. Come at once, or write for particulars. BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

Fine stock farm, worth \$10,000, for only \$7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, \$5,000. List free. E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, \$65; terms. FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. \$30 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. Young & Sherwood, Burlington, 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.

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cut. Price for quick turn, \$3,500; only \$750 down, balance \$250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed. BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about \$2,000. Lot and a half with 8x80 building. Price, \$2,000. Total stock and building, \$4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, 1/4 of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at \$32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit 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.

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, Eler, Idaho.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.

We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application. EBY-CADY REALTY CO., Fort Scott, Kan.

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.

160 ACRES FREE

Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing) will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from \$15 to \$18 per acre. WALCH LAND CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No droughts, 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 spring, \$300. Write for list of bargains. Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

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.

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for \$300. W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN. 235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at \$36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER. Well improved 160 acres in Sumner Co., Kan.; 40 acres pasture; balance in crops; good, deep, black soil and nearly level. Must sell account poor health. Price, \$6,700. For full description and location, write C. E. GREENE, McPherson, Kan.

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN. 320 acres, 80 in cultivation, 67 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 2 1/2 mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at \$30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

READ THESE BARGAINS. \$25 acres fine black limestone land, \$29 per acre, 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.

TEXAS—Are you interested in any section of Texas, or Texas generally. We will cheerfully furnish impartial and reliable information without obligation to you. Information Dept., United Realty Corporation, Waco, Texas, Ins.

OUR BEST BARGAIN. 27 Acres—All tillable alfalfa land, 14 acres now in alfalfa. Good house, nearly new barn for 6 head horses and 12 cows, good corn crib and granary, bearing orchard of all kinds of fruit, good set of other outbuildings. Price, \$2,700; \$1,000 can stand on place at 7 per cent. This farm is well worth the price. Close to town and school. P. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kan.

AT A SCARIFICE. 640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 15 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 far \$12,800 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade. JAS. H. LITTLE, La Crosse, Kan.

34 ACRES, well drained bottom land, good 7-room house, and outbuildings, 3 miles from Ft. Scott, Kan., a city of 12,000, and one of the best markets in the state; rock road pass the house, two directions into town, 3/4 miles from school, 1/2 mile from largest sorghum mills in west. Price, \$70 per acre; \$2,000 mortgage at 6 per cent; balance cash. Address, A. R. PETERMAN, R. F. D. 2, Ft. Scott, Kan.

South Eastern Kansas
Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY, Iola, - - - - - Kansas.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, \$55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

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.

FOR EXCHANGE

with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of wheat, in Pottawatomie County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, \$4,800. Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000 Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, 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.

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Bubbles Beautify

JAP ROSE SOAP is as surprising to some people as it is refreshing. Yet its pore purifying qualities are simple. Its vegetable oils soften the water, relax the tissue and allow the bubbly lather to sooth and cleanse thoroughly, but gently.

It is a fact that JAP ROSE SOAP will lather more abundantly in hard, cold water than will common soap in warm soft water. This is a strong claim, but try it and see. Take a "bubble-bath" to night. Let your refreshed pores testify to the JAP ROSE skin benefits. Be convinced of JAP ROSE superiority.

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JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY
212 Michigan St., Chicago

Miama County Kan., Farms

110 Acres—60 acres in crops, 30 acres clover, balance timber pasture; spring branch in pasture; 4-room house; barn for 8 horses, and cow shed; outbuildings; fruit; fine alfalfa land. Price, \$5,500.

80 Acres—40 in clover, 8 in blue stem meadow, 32 in crop; good well and pond; no buildings; fine alfalfa land; near large town. Price, \$4,000.

112 Acres—100 in cultivation; lies fine; 12 in timber pasture; fine 1-story, 8-room house; outbuildings; fruit. Price, \$7,500.

240 Acres—100 in pasture, 15 timber, balance meadow and pasture; lasting water; 8-room house; barn 26x70; outbuildings; 7 acres orchard. Price, \$10,000.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS.

275 Acres—160 in cultivation, 30 meadow, 85 pasture, 10 orchard; a 10-room residence, 2 cellars; barn 40x45; hog house 14x14; feed room 18x24; outbuildings. Price, \$12,375.

145 Acres—140 in cultivation, 5 timber; 8-room house; two good barns; scales; outbuildings; 1/2 mile town; good orchard; nice shade. Price, \$10,800.

40 Acres—Adjoining railroad town; good improvements; fine orchard; nice shade; lasting water; 6-room house; barn; outbuildings. Price, \$4,000.

Above farms close school and railroad towns; rich limestone soil; grow alfalfa or any other crop; no trades; time on any if desired. We have many more. BAKER REALTY CO., Lane, Kan.

80-ACRE ALFALFA FARM for sale; 3 1/2 miles from Clay Center, Kan., a town of 4,000 inhabitants, county high school, 16 churches, 18 acres alfalfa, 5-room house, stable, and granary for 1,000 bushels of grain, orchard and fine well of water. Price, \$5,500, on very easy terms. J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

CATHOLIC FARMERS.

I have some good farms close to Scipio, Kan., for sale at the Owner's Price. Cash sales a specialty. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from \$10 to \$40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.

Kingman County 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.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Holingson, Kan.

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 20x70 ft.; 2-story frame store building, always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, \$2,000. Address owner, D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

280 ACRES—1 1/2 miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, \$28,000. Incumbrance, \$12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, \$6,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., \$8,800; mortgage, \$2,500. Wants grocery. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

Good rental store building and two good residence properties, for clear western Kansas land or eastern Colorado. In answering this advertisement, please send complete description and price first letter, if you mean business.

ELLIOTT & LOGAN, 4355 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

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 \$800 to \$1,500 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.

A Ball Player.

Teacher (in geography class)—"John, you may tell the class what a league is." John (promptly)—"Eight baseball clubs is a league."—Lippincott's.

May every morning seem to say: "There's something happy on the way, And God sends love to you."

The Faddist. There was an old woman, And what do you think? She grew fat and healthy On victuals and drink, But now her digestion Is all in a riot, Because she got cranky And tackled a diet. —Lippincott's.

The Kansas Crop Conditions

(Continued from page 5.)

their fields. It is understood in the wheat country that something must be returned to the land, and many have adopted the header instead of the harvester, in order that the straw may be turned under, while in those sections where the harvester is used plans for returning the straw stacks to the wheat fields are being discussed, and at least one ingenious inventor has made a sort of combination between the manure spreader and the hay tedder for use in distributing the straw evenly over the field.

It is not likely that Kansas will ever see cheap beef again, nor is it likely that she will ever see cheap land. It follows that the only solution of the problems of soil maintenance, the production of a necessary meat supply and the getting of the largest cash returns from the field lies in the keeping on each farm of a high quality of live stock. Pure-bred stock must be maintained for production of breeding animals, while high grades are the only kind below the pure-breds which are profitable to produce on high-priced land.

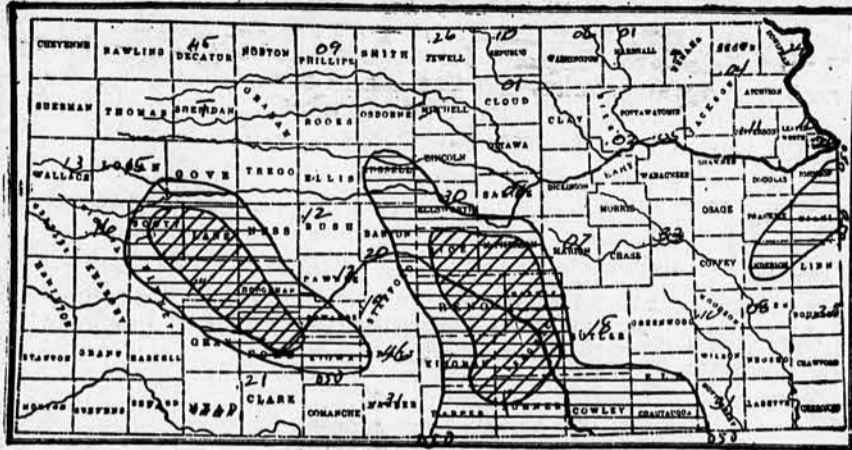
The shortage of hogs is more apparent, and numerous hog lots were observed that were either entirely empty or that had comparatively few hogs in them. The late litters seem to be of good quality and fair numbers, though the early litters had suffered more or less seriously by adverse weather conditions. With the big crops of corn and Kafir which are now promised, it is predicted that there will be a stronger demand for breeding hogs this fall than has been seen for years, and that prices will be such as to make it remunerative for the breeders who have stock to sell. Kansas farmers appreciate the fact that if they get anywhere with their live stock on high-priced land they must at least use pure-bred bulls and boars to produce money-makers, instead of money-takers—profit producers, instead of boarders who do not pay their board bills. They are learning that it is expensive to maintain low grade animals; and under conditions such as those which have so lately existed it is simply ruinous to feed scarce and high-priced feed to animals which do not bring a profit and which are continually "eating their heads off."

If the crops which now promise so well are permitted by weather conditions to arrive at full maturity, Kansas will next fall and winter become one of the best selling territories into which the breeder of pure-bred live stock and the manufacturer of implements and machinery, as well as of necessities and luxuries, can enter with his wares.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

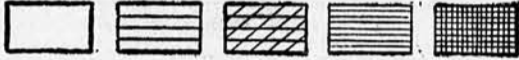
FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Crops looking well. Wheat on uplands harvested. Good yield.
 Anderson—Farmers harvesting wheat. All crops growing nicely.
 Barber—Ground in good condition. Ideal weather for harvesting.
 Barton—Wheat harvest begun. Corn growing nicely. Oats fine. Second crop of alfalfa harvested. Big crop of potatoes.
 Brown—Good week for farm work. Wheat ripening unevenly. Gardens good.
 Butler—All crops doing well. Some corn ready to lay by. Second crop of alfalfa ready to cut.
 Clark—Wheat harvest in full blast. Corn and Kafir growing nicely.
 Decatur—Wheat improving. Corn doing well. Oats and potatoes good.
 Ellsworth—All crops doing well. Harvesting good.
 Gray—Wheat looking good. All other crops growing nicely.
 Greeley—All crops doing nicely.
 Jefferson—Wheat harvest commenced. Harvesting second crop of alfalfa.
 Jewell—All crops growing nicely. Potato prospect good.
 Johnson—Fine growing weather. Good potato crop.
 Kingman—Harvest is progressing nicely.
 Linn—Wheat harvest in full blast.
 Logan—Hail damaged some wheat and

fruit. Pasture good. Stock looking well.
 Lyon—Corn is doing fine. Wheat harvest is on. Good yield promised.
 Marlon—Wheat harvest commenced. Good quality. Cutting second crop alfalfa. Corn booming.
 Montgomery—All crops doing fine. Hay crop immense.
 Nemaha—Needing rain. Cutting hay. Corn growing slowly.
 Norton—Corn growing fast.
 Pawnee—Corn, oats and barley all good. Alfalfa ready for second cutting.
 Pottawatomie—Harvesting wheat. Good quality. Corn good. All crops doing nicely.
 Pratt—Harvesting begun. All crops in fine condition.
 Republic—Fine corn weather. Wheat harvest here. Average crop.
 Rush—All crops in good condition.
 Saline—Good weather for harvest. Crops good.
 Scott—Ground in fine condition.
 Sedgwick—Wheat average from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. Corn growing rapidly. Second crop of alfalfa heavy.
 Sumner—All crops looking well. Oats stand fine.
 Wichita—Grass good. Corn fair.
 Woodson—Corn making good growth. Pastures fine.

PURE BRED POULTRY PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

WYANDOTTES.

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.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4 PER 100, \$2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

CHANGING LOCATION—WILL SELL mostly all my S. C. White Orpington stock at bargain prices. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, \$2 to \$10 per 15; stock, \$2 to \$25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

FIELD NOTES.

J. M. Dever, of Clay Center, Kan., has a card in our land section, calling attention to 80 acres near that place that can be bought cheap and at very reasonable terms. Read the advertisement and write him.

Kramer's Jerseys. D. A. Kramer, of Washington, Kan., one of the most enthusiastic Jersey cattle men in the world, was visited recently. Mr. Kramer has one of the good little herds of the west and the cows in milk, responding to the best of treatment, pay dividends almost equal to mining stocks.

Greenwood County Land. Mr. P. D. Stoughton, of Madison, Kan., is the pioneer real estate agent of Greenwood county, having lived at Madison for over 25 years. Mr. Stoughton has been very successful in the real estate business. He has many fine investments in farms, both in stock and grain farms, and pasture land. Please look up advertisement in this issue, and write for prices.

Poland Chinas At Whiting, Kan. Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Brown Hedge, which appears in Kansas Farmer this week for the first time. Mr. Hedge lives at Whiting, Kan., and has one of the good Poland China herds of northeast Kansas. He offers for sale 30

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BANKS FARM JERSEYS

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

CHENANGO VALLEY HERD

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind. F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

YEARLING DUROC JERSEY BOAR

Sired by Blue Valley Chief, a good individual
WESLEY TRUMBO, Peabody, Kansas

spring pigs of both sexes and in pairs not related. Mr. Hedge has for herd boars the good breeding sires, Model Look and Young Billy, by Union Leader. His sows are the big, broody kind and descendants of Colossus, Great Look, Sunflower King, etc. Mr. Hedge is a thorough stockman and takes a great interest in producing the strictly big kind of Poland Chinas. He also has a small herd of very choice Shorthorn cattle. Read Mr. Hedge's card, and write him for prices on a pair of pigs while the express on them will be small.

Holton Stock Show. The breeders and wideawake farmers of Jackson County, Kan., are planning for a stock show, to be held at Holton, some time this fall. Mr. Ed Steglin, of Straight Creek, one of the principal movers in this commendable enterprise, is a very successful breeder of Polled Durham cattle and a showman of some note. Mr. Steglin is now putting in most of his time fitting a bunch for the leading state fairs, but offers to cancel any show dates in order to help to make the home show a real success. Jackson county is the home of a large number of pure-bred herds, and an undertaking of this kind is sure to meet with unqualified success if undertaken with earnestness.

Lobaugh Visited. Kansas Farmer's fieldman for northern Poland China breeder, A. C. Lobaugh, of Washington, Kan., Mr. Lobaugh has a fine, well improved farm just a mile out of town. His Poland Chinas are the kind most in demand, and Mr. Lobaugh understands perfectly the art of developing breeding stock. Mr. Lobaugh is raising about 40 good spring pigs and has a nice lot of fall gilts that he will have in condition for his November 9 sale. The spring pigs were all sired by the herd boar, L's Mastiff, a son of King Mastiff, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair for two consecutive years. They are out of an extra big line of sows tracing to the big boar, Chief, formerly owned by Mr. Lobaugh. Others are by Kansas Ex by Expansive, Gold Metal and other boars of note. For information about this good herd, write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS,

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

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

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BEOS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old original kind, not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Colossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief. HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W's Made Good is making good. W's White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address, ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Poland Chinas With Quality

For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE. H. B. WALTERS, Effingham, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J's Wonder dams; \$20 to \$25 each. IEA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.

Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale. O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW. Daughters of M's Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M's Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale. JOHN T. CURREY, Winchester, Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices. C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right. W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed. FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at \$25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; \$20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Eimo, Kan.

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. Forty miles out of Kansas City. C. S. NEVIUS, Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch. T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTODON POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastodon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires. GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES, Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
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. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
 Sept. 3—S. P. Childs, Jefferson, Kan.
 Sept. 25—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. 3—D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
 Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
 Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
 Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
 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—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
 Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartville, Mo.
 Oct. 18—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
 October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonburg, Mo.
 Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
 Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
 Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
 Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
 Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
 Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
 Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
 Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
 Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
 Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
 Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
 Oct. 31—J. E. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
 Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
 Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
 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—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
 Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
 Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
 Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
 Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
 Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Jan. 24—Jas. G. Haines, 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.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
 Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
 Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
 Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
 Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
 Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
 Oct. 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
 Oct. 28—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 Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
 Oct. 10—J. H. Harvey, Marysville, Mo.
 Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
 Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.

Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., has for sale four Duroc Jersey sows bred to a Crimson Wonder boar.

J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla., who is advertising Jersey cattle in Kansas Farmer, was a good buyer at the Kinloch sale. He paid as high as \$500 each for some cows he bought. This means he has good Jerseys for sale. Write him.

Every board of township trustees in Ash-taba County, Ohio, has made a small tax levy for the care of its poor at the Samaritan Hospital. This hospital is the gift of J. L. Clark, of the firm of Dr. Hess & Clark, to the people of the county. This firm manufactures a long list of successful live stock remedies.

The Alkin Live Stock.

The Alkin's ranch at Emmett, Kan., on the Topeka, Marysville branch of the Union Pacific, has a unique proposition. They breed farm live stock for sale. Just now they are offering 800 head of 4-year-old steers, besides 700 head of Shropshire breeding ewes, 100 head of horses and ponies and a good bunch of mules. Good stock, but not registered. They will be sold worth the money. There is, perhaps, no place in the west where such a large variety and such numbers of live stock can be had at one ranch. Car lots are a specialty. It will pay to visit the ranch and it will surely pay to write for prices, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.

H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., the veteran breeder of the old, original Big Spotted Polands, is now filling orders for spring pigs. The increased sales by Mr. Faulkner from year to year is proof of the popularity of the old, original Big Spotted Polands. That they make good is proved by the large number of letters received by Mr. Faulkner from satisfied customers. The demand for the old, original Big Spotted Polands is widespread and Mr. Faulkner is shipping hogs to every state in the Union. The following letter from Philip Elmore, Salsbury, Mo., is only one of the many received by Mr. Faulkner. In his letter Mr. Elmore says: "The pigs arrived in good shape, and I must say I like them better every time I look at them." Mr. Faulkner will have his show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma fairs this year.

Our readers will find appearing regularly in these columns an advertisement of the Butler steel grain bin. It is often advisable and desirable for farmers to store their grain for higher prices instead of disposing of it at harvest time, which is so often time of low prices. One of the most practical methods of storing, as well as a safe method is the use of the steel bin. The bin referred to contains an important feature, which deserves special note, its corrugations. A frequent cause of complaint against the steel bin heretofore has been their liability

to cave in under pressure of high winds empty. These corrugations overcome this danger entirely, but do not add to the cost. This bin is sectional. It is shipped completely knocked down with the sheets nested, and after it is erected the farmer may secure additional sections and increase its capacity at any time he desires. The Butler Manufacturing Company, at 1209 West Tenth street, Kansas City, Mo., who manufacture this bin, are distributing a very neat booklet describing their bins, which is sent free on request.

George's Improved Chester Whites.

J. N. George, of Hopkins, Mo., one of North Missouri's progressive breeders of pure-bred stock, owns one of the best Improved Chester White herds in the country. His herd is headed by Harvey's Best 1040 by Burr Oak by White Oak, dam Alvey Sweet. Harvey's Best is one of the great boars of the breed. He is one of the big ones with outstanding quality, a breeder with a fine record, and his sons and daughters are making good in some of our very best herds. Mr. George owns one of the select herds of sows. Among them are Missouri Belle 1027 by Woodland Boy, dam Belle of Hopkins 1033 by Look On King, dam Lady Belle; Belle 1036 by Iowa's Mikado, dam Unity Belle; Bessie G. by Unity Dick, dam Our Bessie and other sows by great sires. The sows of this herd are noted for their high class and remarkably prolific qualities. Mr. George's offering for the fall trade will consist of both fall and spring boars and fall and spring gilts that for size and quality will be among the best offerings of the season. Watch for his announcement later in Kansas Farmer. Mr. George is also breeding Holstein cattle and has the foundation stock for a select herd.

Wray & Son's Big-Type Polands.

B. T. Wray & Sons of Hopkins, Mo., are numbered with Missouri's pioneer breeders of big-type Polands, and during the past two years have by careful breeding built up one of the good herds of the breed. The head of their herd at present is Sterling Prince 570821, sired by the great boar Belle Prince 4759, dam Wray's Best by Peter Sterling. Sterling Prince is a massive two-year-old boar, has remarkable quality, and is rated by competent critics as one of the best, if not the best, two-year-old Poland China boars now in service. As a breeder he is making a great record and will be heard from as one of the great Poland China sires. Chief Price's Wonder 60432 by Chief Price Again, dam Lady Jumbo 2d, is another outstanding good boar in use in this herd that is also making a record as a breeder. The Bell Metal, Peter Sterling, Belle Prince, Longfellow King and daughters of other great sires are a lot of big, high quality prolific sows that raise the big, rugged pigs that make good. A feature of the herd is a fine Belle Prince 2d sow and her outstanding good litter of ten pigs sired by Chief Price's Wonder. They are a show bunch. Their offering for the fall trade will consist of a fine lot of spring pigs by Sterling Prince, Chief Price's Wonder, Mabel's Wonder, Giant Prince and King Hadley.

Black & Thompson's Big Polands.

F. O. Black and W. W. Thompson, the well known big-type Poland China breeders of Hopkins, Mo., claim November 2 as the date of their annual fall sale. Messrs. Black & Thompson jointly own Longfellow King 55743, the great son of the famous Long King and out of the great Lady Jumbo. Longfellow King is one of the real big ones. He is not only big, but he has the quality that puts him in the class of noted boars. He has 10 1/2-inch bone, heart measure 70 inches, flank 72, and is 73 inches from between the eyes to root of tail, has good head, good feet and is well lined in every way. He has proved his title as a great breeder and competent judged rate him as the greatest son of the noted Long King. The offering at the annual sale will consist of a fine lot of spring boars and gilts, many of them sired by this great boar. Others by Model Slick by Crow's Model and out of Lady Tecumseh and a number of Lee 61746 by Missouri Jumbo. Both these are fine boars. The offering will be the selected tops from the two herds. Nothing will be sold before the sale. The offering is out of a select lot of Missouri Jumbo, Big Mad, Peter Sterling, Big Hadley 2d, Pawnee Lad, A. Wonder and Smooth Wonder sows, noted for prolific qualities. Lady Giantess 2d, a Pawnee Lad sow, has a record of 58 pigs in four litters, and a number of sows in Mr. Thompson's herd are close competitors for the litter record.

J. H. Harvey's White Hogs.

J. H. Harvey, of Marysville, Mo., owner of one of the very high-class herds of O. I. C. and Chester White hogs in the west, claims October 10 as the date of his annual fall sale. The head of Mr. Harvey's present herd is Jumbo 2nd 15173, sired by the noted 1,200-pound Jumbo and out of Goldie, by Noxall. Jumbo 2nd is a great, massive, high-class boar that has few equals for either size or quality. He is one of the best breeders now in service. Defender 40563, a young boar in service in this herd, was sired by Matchless, the first prize winner at Indiana State Fair in competition with the first prize boars at Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota State Fairs. Defender is out of a daughter of the noted show boar, Net and Set, one of the best breeders and greatest show boars of the breed, and he is a show boar in every respect. Mr. Harvey's sow herd is one of the best in the country, and is made up of high-class individuals sired by such boars as Young America by Net and Set, B. C.'s Frosty Boy, Burr Oak by the famous White Oak, Jack the Ripper, Romance, and other noted prize winning boars. His herd includes the tops of Frantz Brothers' Nebraska (1912) sale and Allen Brothers' October (1911) sale. The spring pigs of this herd are an outstanding good lot and the October offering will be made up of the select tops of the herd. Nothing will be sold until the annual sale.

A few hours spent at the John O. Hunt farm home, near Marysville, Kan., recently, calls to mind Mr. Hunt's career as a breeder of high-class Durocs. Mr. Hunt is a recognized leader as a breeder of Durocs in his state. His breeding has helped to give the Duroc prominence in this and adjoining states. Mr. Hunt has his usual choice lot of spring pigs and enjoys showing them, as he always did.

Strauss Writes.

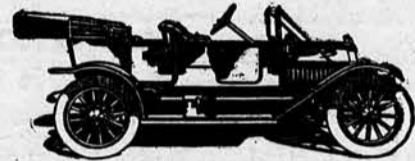
Mr. O. R. Strauss, our Poland China advertiser from Milford, Kan., writes that he has recently purchased a couple of outstanding good sows of Expansion breeding and tracing back to the Thompson Brothers' breeding. Mr. Strauss also states that the spring pigs are doing exceedingly well and some of them are weighing as high as 70 pounds. Mr. Strauss has one of the good herds of his part of the state and has always bought the best. One of the sows recently purchased cost him \$100. Remember Mr. Strauss when in the market for good Polands. Always mention this paper.

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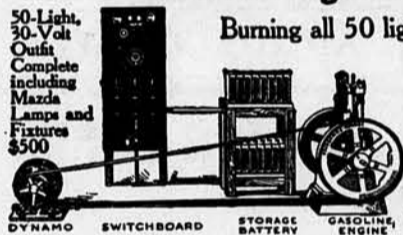
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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange or trade for land. Reg. number 25848. After July 1, correspondence solicited. **GEO. S. WELLING & CO.**, Natoma, Kan.

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

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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.

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

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The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. **FOR SALE**—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited. **R. J. LINSOTT**, Holton, Kansas.

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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 2 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. 75890, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable. **J. S. TAYLOR**, Iola, Kan.

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CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder. **E. H. GIFFORD**, Lewiston, Neb.

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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. **EBNEST E. GRAFF**, Rosendale, Mo.

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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. LINSOTT**, Holton, Kan.

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Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write **SUTTON FARMS**, Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

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THE STRAY LIST

W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, Labette County. Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valdez, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, \$20, this on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value \$15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value \$15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.

JASPER T. KINCAID, COUNTY CLERK, Johnson County—Taken up, 1 bay horse, 800 pounds, color bay, wire cuts on both front feet. Appraised value, \$70. Taken up on the 17th day of June, 1912, by J. L. Thompson, Olathe.