

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 29.

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**K**ANSAS is the world's silo where balanced men are made. The central state, she is also the focus where concentrate the forces of soil, environment, education, civilization to develop the alien into the citizen, the child into the man, the man into the incarnation of his mother's dreams.

From the far parts come the thousands of different mold and thought to mingle, to marry, to make money. Bringing their customs, ideas and religion, they influence and temper, but only to aid in making Americans.

From every home come the little immigrants whose steady nerves, hard muscles and sound morals must challenge the future world at its own games, and winning, show that there are yet finer games to play.

From both are made the Kansan and upon him will rest the solution of greater problems, and more vexed, than those which built our state.

Their preparedness, or lack, is our fate.

—I. D. G.



*Training Makes the Citizen Who Makes the State*



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filled to the brim with cold, clear purity—no such water nowadays. Bring back the old days with a glass of

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**FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY**  
Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Ia. Cairo, Ill.

# The Magic in Deep-Tilled Farms!

Here are some facts about deep tilling and the money-profit to farmers who do it. Also the facts about the *Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine* which tills, pulverizes and mixes the soil, all in one operation, leaving a perfect, deep, garden-like seedbed over the entire farm. Every farm that produces its maximum profits must, finally, come to this careful, easy way of deep tilling.



Note the illustration above. It shows the rear view of the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine. The seedbed to its right, with the high stand of corn, is the seedbed the Spalding makes. The one to the left is the kind of seedbed that most farmers are apt to make now. Note the difference in crops. We have hundreds of letters from Spalding users giving actual figures to bear out what this picture tells—not only corn figures—all kinds of crops. These farmers have plowed one field the old way and another, alongside, with the Spalding Machine, just to make an actual comparison. The results they obtained are surprising. Every up-to-date farmer should know what they are. The Spalding Machine on a thousand farms is causing some almost miraculous increases. Learn what it can do for you. Among the thousands of Spalding owners there are farmers who own just such farms as yours. Their experiences with the Spalding are exactly the same as yours will be. Write for the name of an owner near you who will show you his Spalding in operation. Get his experiences first hand.

## Why Users Laugh at Drought

Hundreds of users in drought sections say, "If we'd had that machine last year we'd have had a crop now." That's because the deep seedbed stores the winter rains, like a sponge, while the rains on the shallow-plowed land run off. It's because this pulverized, well-mixed soil liberates the utmost of the needed plant food for the long, healthy roots which can grow to their full in deep seedbeds.

Using a Spalding is like spading the whole farm, just as you spade your garden, taking even less time to do it than plowing and harrowing takes now.

The machine's operation is simple. But the results in the yields are like magic. One disk cuts a furrow four inches deep. Another disk follows, cutting the same furrow from eight to twelve inches deeper, the soil being mixed and pulverized all in the one operation. No other machine or plow does anything like it. You ought to know all about it and about the profits to farmers who deep-till every year with the Spalding.

Read over the letters from users. Then write for our book on deep tilling called "The Bulletin"—also the Spalding Catalog. Cut out this ad as a memo to send for them.

**Spalding Dept. H A 7, Gale Manufacturing Co., Albion, Michigan**

Cleveland, O., February 9, 1911.

Gentlemen: About three years ago I bought for Good Hold Farm, in Mentor, two of these plows. Last fall I bought the third. That is perhaps the best opinion that I could give in regard to this plow. If it had not been satisfactory, of course I would not have bought the third plow. As a cultivator it is correct in principle. It will cut up the hardest kind of soil. It lifts the soil up in the same manner that it is lifted up by a spade—lets the air come through it and drops it back again in a loose condition. It does not create soil, but it will cultivate it as deep as it is ever practicable.

My experience is that by under-draining and the use of the Spalding plow and disks, which work on the same principle as the plow, and by proper selection of seeds and fertilization of the soil, we have increased the products of the land on Good Hold Farm threefold. Yours truly,

**L. E. HOLDEN.**

Live Oak, Fla., August 18, 1911.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th, and replying thereto will say I would like to have the machine shipped as early as you can do so. In my opinion your double disk plow is the finest instrument for breaking land and turning under heavy vegetation that has yet been made. I note a wonderful difference in corn grown on land this year, broken with your tilling machine, as compared to land broken with the ordinary two-horse plow. I believe it will make at least ten bushels of corn per acre more. Please let the shipment come forward at once. Yours truly,

**W. J. HILLMAN.**

Monmouth, Ill., April 27, 1912.

Gale Manufacturing Company, Albion, Mich.

Dear Sirs: In reference to your inquiry as to my experience with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, I wish to say that we bought the machine in 1910. In the fall of that year I plowed a field of about seventy acres, forty acres with a gang plow to the ordinary depth and thirty acres with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine to an average depth of fifteen inches, cutting a furrow of about twelve inches in width. At this width and depth I considered it of very light draft, considering the amount of ground we were turning and the fact that we were only using four ordinary-sized horses.

In the spring of 1911 this field was put in corn, all was tilled the same, cultivated the same number of times, and no difference made as regards cultivation, except that the ground plowed with the Tiller was much easier to get into condition for seeding, due to the manner in which the machine pulverizes the soil.

The yield of corn per acre was as follows:

Ground plowed with Gang Plow, ordinary depth, 24 bushels.
Ground plowed with Spalding Machine, 15 inches, 61 bushels.

I will admit that the above results sound unreasonable, and have had a hard time realizing that it was so, but wish to say that the above results were not gained through guesswork, but by actual weight.

When the machine was first brought to my attention I hesitated about buying on account of the price, thinking it too high, but the above experience proves to me that it is without doubt the cheapest implement on the farm, and especially so, because the first cost is the only cost, as there have been no repairs.

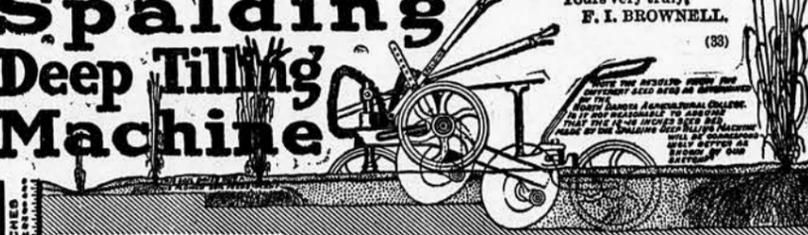
With the experience, together with the results I have obtained, it is impossible for me to understand how any farmer can be without a SPALDING DEEP-TILLING MACHINE.

I will be glad to have you refer anyone interested in this machine to me, and want you to consider yourself at liberty to do so.

Yours very truly,

**F. I. BROWNELL.**

**Spalding Deep Tilling Machine**



Left half of drawing by courtesy of North Dakota Agricultural College.

#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication.



# KANSAS FARMER

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

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#### OUR GUARANTEE

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



#### COUNTY FARM COUNSELOR.

The county farm advisor has gotten a foothold in Kansas. This was as we have hoped and urged, and as has been pushed by zealous advocates of improved farm practice. The farm advisor has been proven practicable and valuable in other states, and there is no reason why the same success should not attend him in Kansas. Leavenworth county—through the Progressive Agricultural Club of that county—is the first to enter into a contract for a county farm counselor. This contract has been made possible through the contribution of \$1,000 made through the Crop Improvement Committee, a Chicago organization—which organization has \$1,000 ready for every county that will meet the requirements—and \$1,500 subscribed by farmers and local business interests of the county. J. H. Miller, of the Kansas Agricultural College, who has in hand the work of establishing county farm advisors, will send to Leavenworth county, P. H. Ross, who is regarded as competent and a hustler.

The Leavenworth county advisor—as will the advisor for any other county contracting for such—will maintain an office in the county seat. This office will be for the convenience of farmers who may desire to consult such advisor. The advisor will be in his office probably not more than two days per week, the remaining time being spent in the country among farmers, counseling with them on important seasonal topics involving all phases of agriculture. It requires no diagram for the individual who has thought on this subject to know how, in the many hundred ways, it will be possible for the farm advisor to be helpful and beneficial.

It is of concern to KANSAS FARMER to know what other county in Kansas will follow the lead of Leavenworth county, and it should be a matter of great concern to Kansas farmers in general to know that a goodly number of counties will avail themselves of the same opportunity. Farmers, commercial clubs, farmers' institutes, granges, farmers' unions, breeders' organizations, merchants, bankers, etc., need have no apprehension as to the general success of the farm counselor idea. That it can and will be successful requires no argument. The success or failure is dependent only upon the personality and competency of the individual employed as advisor, and upon the faith and co-operation of the agricultural public. The action of the advisor will be guarded by the authorities of the Kansas Agricultural College, who will employ only competent and experienced men. Every county in Kansas cannot have such advisor, even though they stood ready with the finances—this for the reason that competent advisors could not be obtained in sufficient number to meet such demand. Upon those counties which expect to avail themselves of a county farm advisor is the necessity of acting promptly, that benefits may be received during the remaining planting and growing season and that they may be assured of obtaining such advisor before the number of available advisors is exhausted.

The indications are that a number of counties—possibly six or eight—will contract at once. In these counties the business interests and farmers will raise or guarantee such funds as are necessary to enable their counties to get men. In one county the commercial club will, in all probability, raise the entire amount necessary. In the western section of the state—according to the Oakley Graphic, a local newspaper—it is proposed that the counties of Logan, Thomas, Sheridan and Gove will form a district and employ a counselor for the four counties. It is the belief of those local parties pushing the advisor plan in this district, that one advisor will, for the present, be able to give the counsel necessary for the entire four counties.

We believe this plan of co-operating among counties a good and feasible idea.

KANSAS FARMER has several times remarked on the practicability of this work, submitting as evidence thereof the work of Professor Crabtree, of the Agricultural Extension Department, in several counties during a brief visit to each county the past spring. It was Crabtree's work to go into a county for 10 days or two weeks and consult with farmers seeking advice. KANSAS FARMER has ascertained the opinions of farmers regarding the help rendered by Crabtree.

C. F. Beery, Paola, Kan., writes: "Crabtree examined 10 farms in this county recently and advised with the owners, and each considered his advice and information as valuable and were much pleased with his work. There should be in every county a farm expert, directing farm work in every respect. Let the good work go on."

D. M. Lower, proprietor Richland farm, Miami county, who is a farmer and stock raiser, says: "I value Crabtree's work highly. The work he did was of vast importance to our farmers and, incidentally, to all classes of our citizens. I sincerely hope that in the near future we can have a farm director in every county. I think much has been accomplished by Crabtree's campaign through this county. I believe it should be made permanent. Much remains to be done."

C. F. Henson, Paola, Kan., writes: "I was out with Mr. Crabtree two days while he was here, and farmers on whom he called were highly pleased. If our farmers in general would come into close touch with the Kansas Agricultural College and follow up its methods, I am sure they would reap good benefits from the knowledge they would gain, which knowledge is free for the asking."

There has been discussion as to whether the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College should become administrator for funds placed in its hands and which funds are available for carrying on this county farm advisor work. We do not have the language of the resolution adopted by the Board of Regents on this point, but in effect the resolution permits the Kansas Agricultural College to co-operate with the federal government or with any private enterprise or any organization that would furnish money and entrust to the college the expenditure of that money along lines of work approved by the officials of the institution. It is our judgment that in this matter the Board of Regents acted wisely. If organizations, private business enterprises or a company of individuals, recognizing the advantages to be obtained through and the necessity for education and improvement in any line subscribe sums for the promotion of such work, it would be almost criminal if such money could not be administered in carrying out sound plans to the best general advantage possible. It is certain that no institution in this country is so familiar with the needs and the requirements of agriculture in general as is the agricultural college. It should be the leading exponent in such improvement and in the directing of funds expended for such purpose. We are glad to know that the resolution is sufficiently broad to permit the use of any money subscribed or provided for a legitimate use in upbuilding Kansas agriculture.

Ross, who goes to Leavenworth county as advisor, was graduated from the agricultural college in 1902, was in the government service for several years in dairy work; has farmed in Jewell county for three years, and taught agriculture for one year in the Jewell County High School. He is a practical farmer, a careful student and a man of good judgment.

Soon the last call of this year for the silo. What is your answer?

#### PLANTING WIND-BREAKS.

In North Dakota, the president of the State Agricultural College urges the farmers to plant trees along the roadside on all roads running east and west.

He urges that these trees would pay for themselves simply as wind-breaks and, as they have no east or west winds, trees on north and south roads would be unnecessary.

He also urges that these rows of trees would conserve moisture by preventing rapid evaporation, and that they would also prevent soil blowing, while the leaves of the trees would give off moisture, and thus induce a more humid condition.

But in making this plea the president states that his country is semi-arid, with a rainfall of less than 20 inches, and this would seem to offer an obstacle to his plan. But he is so much in earnest in regard to it that he proposes to prepare a bill making such planting compulsory, for the consideration of the State Legislature.

He suggests willows as the best trees for the purpose, and he probably knows the conditions under which he lives, but in Kansas, where tree planting has done a world of good, the cottonwood has done its full share.

The best corn farm the writer ever saw in Nebraska is entirely surrounded by a belt of seven rows of black walnuts and box elders, and these not only supply a valuable wind-break, but the revenue from the walnuts is considerable.

In some sections of Kansas the country has the appearance of being well wooded where only a few years ago there were only barren plains. That these plantations have been of direct and large benefit to their owners goes without saying, but that any cosmic change in climatic conditions can be expected from tree planting is utterly without foundation.

Tree growing will afford local protection against winds and add to the comfort of the residents and to the beauty of the landscape, but they will not modify climate.

In most parts of Kansas the Red cedar will prove the most profitable tree crop as well as the most efficient wind-break.

It has long been a custom for the graduating classes of the Kansas Agricultural College to leave some memorial on their departure with their diplomas. Some classes have planted memorial trees, others have left monumental stones either in or about the buildings, and the class of 1908 presented the college with a beautiful fountain. The class of 1912 has outdone its predecessors by leaving the most beautiful and useful memorial of any. This consists of four ornamental bronze lamp posts supporting five large lights each. These are placed in front of the auditorium and are a part of a general lighting system that has been planned for the grounds. The class of 1911 had planned to erect a permanent archway over the entrance to the grounds, but this has been postponed until the site of the permanent driveway is determined.

Few people understand the real value of green manure. According to Doctor Hopkins, of the Illinois Station, animals digest and thus destroy two-thirds of the dry matter in the feed which they consume, so that one ton of alfalfa or clover plowed under would add as much humus to the soil as will three tons of clover fed to live stock and returned as manure to the land, even if there should be no loss by fermentation. Green manuring has the advantage of returning all the substance of the plant growth to the soil and of destroying the weeds, while manuring in the ordinary way does not return all of the plant growth, nor does it destroy the weeds when it is hauled out fresh.

Do you have more live stock now than last year? Can't have too much.

#### ALFALFA THE CORNER STONE.

Red clover, either alone or in mixtures, constitutes from one-eighth to one-third of the total area of cultivated land on the most successful farms throughout the north-central and eastern and middle western states.

There are few western farmers who have come from the east or who know anything about eastern conditions, who do not know that red clover is the corner stone of agriculture in those sections where it is grown. They realize that it has become an important factor in conserving the natural resources of the soil, thereby tending to maintain profitable yields of the staple agricultural products and that, as pasture and as hay, it has made possible a permanent prosperity through the support of live stock. These same men will recall that in these states at one time the growing of grain for market was the principal industry and that as a result of dependence upon this industry farmers, generally speaking, were not prosperous and that crop farming was destructive to the continued producing ability of the soil.

To recall as above, is only to recall the history of agriculture in this, as well as in every other agricultural country on the globe. New countries have been opened, without a single exception, by the crop farmer, only in years to come to find the soil depleted and prosperity gone. A revival of prosperity and the growth and the development of every such country has come through the development of the live stock industry—through a system of diversified farming which would restore the lost fertility of the soil, increase that fertility to a degree beyond that of the virgin fertility and whereby the crops were converted into the finished product through pork, beef, mutton, or dairy products. The highest priced land in the world is that which has had just such a history as above described.

With these facts before us and the same indelibly stamped upon the history of every country, how can we persist in continuing to make the mistake which has been made over and over, time and again?

In Kansas, alfalfa takes the place of red clover, and more than that—it is worth, for feeding, two times as much as clover. If clover has become, by virtue of its being a superior feed for live stock, the corner stone of agriculture in those sections where it thrives, then why should not alfalfa become the corner stone of agriculture in this state? Would it not be regarded as good business, in the light of the past, to double and treble and quadruple the alfalfa acreage of Kansas—a state admirably adapted to the growth of the greatest forage crops the world knows? This, with our corn, Kafir and cane, in the silo, will make Kansas a live stock section the peer of any section on the globe. It lies within our reach to do this.

Concerted action from one end of the state to the other is, of course, impossible. It will be a half century at least, before Kansas farmers, generally speaking, will awaken to the real situation, but the achievement resulting from the most economical and most profitable production of live stock is not dependent upon every farmer in the community taking hold and revising his plans. One farmer in the township or county can achieve this success on his own farm. What his neighbor does in this or any other respect has no effect whatsoever on the prosperity or the possibilities of the man who will right-about-face and do those things which, in his judgment, will better his condition.

The year's wheat harvest is done, and you are making ready for another. Have you learned, during past 12 months, anything that will help toward a greater or more certain yield? Have you set a higher standard for your wheat farming? The more successful farmers say they are learning daily.

# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Our subscriber, J. E. Viers, Dewar, Okla., writes: "I would not be without KANSAS FARMER. I think it the best farm paper printed."

## Best Farmers' Paper.

Our subscriber, J. F. L., Jefferson, Kan., writes: "I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for several years, and have paid my subscription nine years in advance, so you can see that I am considering it the best farmers' paper I have, and I read four papers. I am writing you today, not to praise the paper, but to get advice."

## Newfoundland Dog Inquiry.

Our subscriber, R. S. A., Hallsville, Mo., breeder of pure-bred Red Polled cattle, writes that he thinks KANSAS FARMER is the best farm paper he gets. He wants to know what has become of the good, old-time Newfoundland dog? He says in his boyhood this dog was considered the child's dog par excellence. He has not seen one of the breed for years, and inquires where he can find the pure-bred stock.

## Catch Crops.

Our subscriber, A. L. C., Lindsborg, Kan., writes that he contemplates planting several catch crops, which crops he does not name, but wants to know if it is time to plant. It is high time to plant catch crops. The earlier these crops can be planted after other crops are harvested, the greater is the probability of the catch crops yielding worth while. A catch crop is an extra crop and, as a rule, not too much is expected of it, but it is the part of wisdom to give the catch crop the best opportunity possible.

## Sorghum Bagasse Once More.

Our subscriber, J. O. W., Bliss, Okla., writes that for several years he has been in charge of the sorghum molasses factory on Millers Brothers' 101 ranch. Last October he filled a 130-ton silo with sorghum bagasse and fed it to steers. He fed, all told, three pens of steers. Pens No. 1 and No. 2 were fed chopped Kafir forage of the best quality, and pen No. 3 sorghum bagasse, each pen having the same grain feed. Pen No. 3, fed on sorghum bagasse, made the largest gain. He fed some chopped sorghum forage in troughs to pens No. 1 and No. 2. He thinks he saved more than one-half of the forage by cutting it and feeding in troughs. We have written our subscriber for more specific information regarding these feeding results, and hope to be able to present the same to KANSAS FARMER readers.

## Wheat On Oat Stubble.

Our subscriber, L. E. C., Downs, Kan., asks if it will be safe to sow wheat on oat or wheat stubble by plowing the seed under shallow. Our subscriber does not state the condition of the stubble ground. If the ground had been plowed deep last fall and was now mellow, his method of seeding might be reasonably successful. The chances are, however, that the fields are not mellow but, on the other hand, possess the usual condition, namely, hard and dry, and under such conditions we do not recommend the method he proposes. Experience has proven that wheat requires a well prepared seed bed, that the seed bed must be gotten into such condition as to take up and hold moisture, else the wheat does not grow and is not in condition to stand the winter. If we did not want to plow for wheat, we would at once put the disk on the stubble and work up the best seed bed possible by disking and re-disking, and do the disking early. Just before seeding we would disk lightly and drill. Our readers will be able to recall an occasional good wheat crop grown under the most slipshod methods of preparation and seeding. Such methods, however, are not generally successful and the surest means of producing a crop is to plow early and prepare the seed bed well and sow good seed at the right time.

## Drain Tile and Hollow Tile Blocks.

Our subscriber, J. A. H., Humboldt, Kan., writes that, in his judgment, KANSAS FARMER is the best and cleanest farm paper published west of the Missouri river, and one of the three best in the United States. He states, furthermore, that KANSAS FARMER has been coming to his home for 33 consecutive years.

He further states: "I am a firm be-

## Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

liever in the use of drain tile for a considerable acreage of land in this vicinity. Two years ago I had a 6-acre field which was worthless insofar as its production of grain crops or grass was concerned. I drained this patch, running through it four drains. A year ago I sowed this land to alfalfa, with oats as a nurse crop, securing a perfect stand. The first crop this spring yielded 2½ tons per acre. The hay was baled from the field and marketed, and the yield per acre is accurate. The second crop was cut July 1 and, while not marketed and consequently not weighed, I believe it heavier than the first crop. On my farm are 15 acres which had been tiled drained before I became the owner of the farm. This field is seeded to alfalfa and last year I cut five crops from it.

"I have a separator house built of hollow block tile. In this house I have a gasoline engine which, from the line shaft, drives cream separator, churn, grindstone and washing machine."

## Record of One Sow.

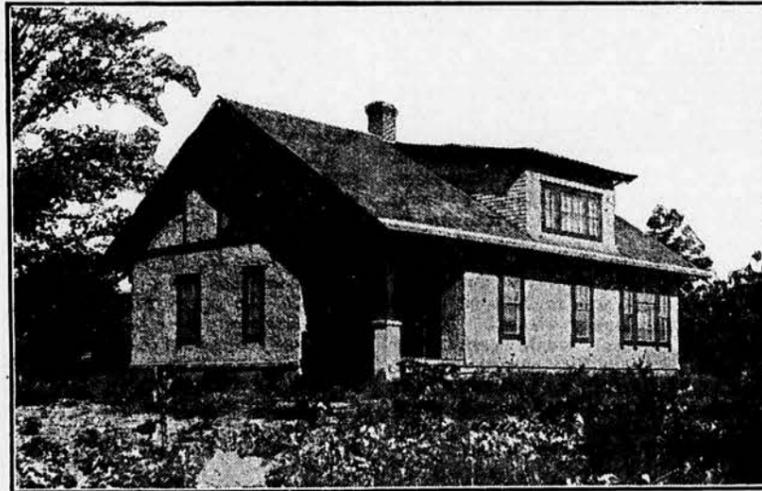
Our subscriber, R. J. P., Junction City, Kan., writes that he has been a long time reader of KANSAS FARMER, and

pounds each. All of her pigs except the first litter were out of thoroughbred boars. I think hogs, handled properly, pay; also, that they should be of a high grade, if not registered stock."

## Dry Plowing Experience.

Our subscriber, Gregor H. Glitzke, Cawker City, Kan., has been practicing, for a number of years, deep plowing and, noting the interest shown in this subject by readers of KANSAS FARMER who have written in these columns, contributes his experience:

"I plow as deep as the conditions of the soil will permit, usually from 8 to 12 inches. I formerly plowed from 4 to 6 inches. It is quite evident that the growing crop on deep plowing can get along with much less rainfall during the growing season if there has been considerable moisture before the crop was planted. The deeper the plowing, the deeper the reservoir for storing the moisture and the more moisture available for the growing crop. With deep plowing I can prepare a much better seed bed than by shallow plowing, and I find the mixing of the subsoil with the surface soil advantageous if too much of the subsoil is not at once turned up. Deep



Farm residence of R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan. Has eight rooms and sleeping porch and bath. Built of 5x8x12 hollow tile blocks and finished with stucco. Total cost, \$2,500. The tile used in this residence would cost \$125 delivered from Humboldt, where the tile is made, to Topeka. This structure is semi-fire proof. The dead air space in the tile makes the house warm in winter and cool in summer.

thinks it a first class farm paper. He says, further:

"I keep books on the farm and will send you a record that I have kept of one sow. On February 20, 1910, I bought a Poland China sow that was very thin, for \$14. On March 4, 1910, farrowed 4 pigs, raised 4; on September 14, 1910, farrowed 10 pigs, raised 10; on March 21, 1911, farrowed 12 pigs, raised 9; on September 15, 1911, farrowed 10 pigs, raised 8; on March 24, 1912, farrowed 12 pigs, raised 2. The last litter was a hard one to handle on account of the bad weather. I sold 23 of these pigs. Eight of them, when they were shoats, weighed about 75 pounds each. They sold for \$6.25 each. The rest of the bunch I put on the market, some of them fat and some just in fair shape. The dry weather last summer and the cholera scare the last fall made me dispose of a few at a sacrifice. The 23 head brought me \$257.95. Besides these 23 head, I butchered six head, valued at \$80.50. I still have two coming yearling gilts and the two pigs left. This record was for a period of two years and four months. During that time, total number of pigs farrowed, 48; number raised, 33. I sold the sow June 6, 1912, fat, on the market for \$21.93. Profit on the old sow above cost, \$7.92. Total value of pigs sold, butchered, and profit on sow, was \$346.38, with four head left. The reason I sold the sow was that she was very cross and hard to handle. I think she was one of the best investments I ever made. I sold six of her last fall shoats the same day with her. They were just 8½ months old, and weighed on an average 235

plowing permits very much easier working of the field, although following heavy rains the deep plowing is not so quickly worked as shallow plowing. This, however, is an argument in favor of deeper plowing, because it is proof positive that the soil takes up more water. By deep plowing, the physical condition of the soil is much improved. The humus resulting from the plowing under of stubble and cornstalks, decomposes much more quickly in deep plowing and the soil becomes mellow and filled with life.

"I grow wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa, and the yields are much better than with shallow plowing. These crops stand the dry weather very much better on deep plowing. I use a John Deere sulky plow, and three large horses do the work. For them, plowing is easy, if the plow is not run too deep the first year."

## Linseed Oil Adulterants.

Our subscriber, J. C. H., Dexter, Kan., says he is sure that linseed oil is adulterated, and asks what adulterants are used and how adulteration can be detected.

KANSAS FARMER referred this inquiry to G. N. Watson, of the Department of Pharmacy, Kansas University, and from his reply obtained these facts: An examination of several samples of both raw and boiled linseed oil, indicates that consumers of this product are not getting what they call for. The Kansas Legislature has set a standard for linseed oil. This standard is scientific, and the test by such standard can be made by an expert only. However, the oil should have a yellowish color, bland taste and char-

acteristic linseed odor. The pure oil, when spread on glass should dry, forming a hard, transparent resin. The principal adulterants are corn oil, mineral oil, rosin and fish oils. Price of seed oils prevent their use as adulterants. Every consumer or dealer in linseed oil should become familiar with the taste and color of pure oil. He should test the oil before purchasing, to determine whether or not it will dry. This can be done by letting a small amount of the oil flow over a glass plate. Set aside and note the length of time required to dry, or whether the sample will dry at all. Note the condition of the coat formed on the plate, whether transparent or opaque, soft or hard. Look for any separation upon the drying, the linseed oil present drying and the adulterant, if excessive, remaining liquid.

The most common adulterant—because it is the cheapest—is mineral oil. This adulterant can be detected by its color. The characteristic odor and taste of mineral oil will also be present. Oils containing this adulterant will not dry properly on glass, but form a soft opaque coat. Fish oil can be detected by its odor. This can be rendered more noticeable by warming the oil.

Before purchasing linseed oil, note the odor, taste and color. Test it on a glass plate for drying. Pure, raw linseed in a basement room—a place not favorable for drying—will dry in about 72 hours. Pure boiled oil will dry in 20 to 24 hours.

## White Amber Cane.

We have an interesting letter from our subscriber, J. K. F., Scott City, Kan., who, by the way, is a grower of pure Kharof wheat, Scott County White Dent corn, and White Amber cane, each of the three having been for a number of years grown in Scott county and thoroughly acclimated to the conditions existing there and which seed, on account of its acclimatization, should be especially valuable to the western farmer. This subscriber operates a grain and stock farm with a degree of success which should appeal to the farmer who may be more or less dissatisfied with the hit-and-miss methods too often practiced.

This subscriber has evolved a variety of cane which he says is admirably adapted to western conditions for both grain and roughage. This variety was new to Carlton M. Ball, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who visited the subscriber's field. Ball and our subscriber named the variety. Ball ordered a bushel of the seed sent to the United States Experiment Station at Amarillo, Texas, where it matured a good crop by August 13, and which justified a report by Ball to the effect that it was a promising addition to dry-farming crops for the Great Plains region.

Our subscriber supplied a bushel of the seed to the Hays (Kan.) Experiment Station and in 1910 this yielded 20½ bushels of grain per acre. The Hays station reported this as being the earliest cane planted in the station fields and that it had made a crop of grain on less moisture than any other variety with which that station was acquainted. This variety is recommended especially for the western half of Kansas, but not for the eastern half. Some of the same seed at Manhattan station was not regarded as superior, if the equal, of many other varieties there grown.

Our subscriber says that the seed of this variety is as good as Kafir for grain, and is better than Kafir for the western one-third of Kansas, on account of its superior production from the standpoint of quantity and on account of its superior ability to withstand hot, dry weather. This cane is said to be proof against smut. It does not stool like the common varieties of cane, and should be planted thicker on this account. For grain, the subscriber lists 3 quarts per acre, and for hay 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

Mr. Ball gave it as his opinion that this cane was not strictly a cane, but a cross between Black Early Amber and some of the non-saccharin sorghums.

Our subscriber recommends that White Amber cane be not planted too early. Planting in the month of June is right, and planting in July may do. He says the cane should be cut promptly when it is ripe and that if it is not found to be first class grain or forage it will be because it was not cut at the proper time. This plant does not retain the leaves as long as Kafir.

# AN IDEAL HOG HOUSE

The winter views of this hog house were selected in order to show that the builder has secured the one thing of prime importance in any hog house—sunshine in all the pens.

Last spring thousands of pigs of the early farrows were lost because of the severity of the weather, though the later farrows were very generally successful.

The secret of success in the raising of any class of animals may be embodied in the one word—comfort. If the animal is comfortable, he thrives and makes money for his owner if he ever does. In fact, no animal can be expected to do his best when he is uncomfortable for any considerable portion of the time. Animal comfort means money. The lack of it means loss.

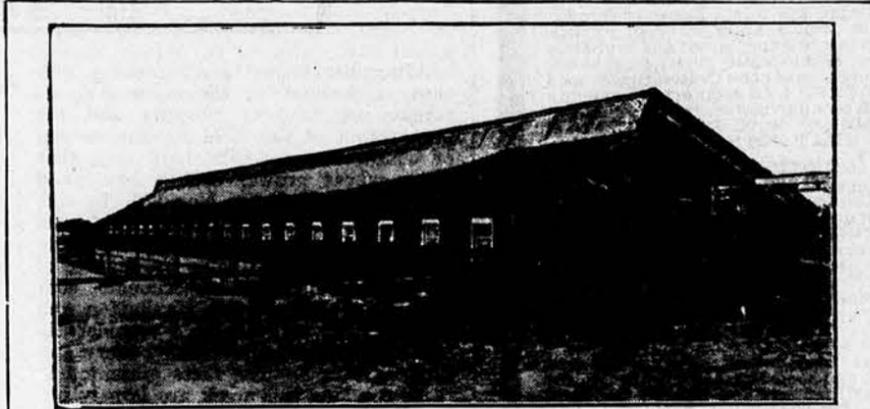
If a hog is uncomfortable, there has been some fault or neglect on the part of the caretaker. He may be only hungry, or he may be diseased. In either case he is uncomfortable and not doing his best. He may lack some element in his feed and this induces a desire to root up the earth in his search for it, or to devour young pigs or chickens. Whenever a hog acquires bad habits, it is due to some lack in the feed, and his restless rooting and tramping around in his search for it prevents him from doing his best.

Another frequent lack is suitable shade. The shady side of a building is not satisfactory. Trees would be better, as they allow the passage of air currents, which may be shut off by the building. As the hog never sweats, air currents and shade are very important to both his health and comfort during the heated months.

Yet another is water, both for bathing and drinking. A running stream is ideal, provided there is shade, but in lack of this, an artificially constructed wallow, in which the water can be changed, is best. A cement wallow, into which can be placed some dip, is ideal.

But most important to the hog's comfort and welfare, and this means to the owner's welfare, is the winter housing. Upon the comfort in the winter season

## Upon Proper Construction of House Depends Success of Spring Farrow



HOG HOUSE STANDING EAST AND WEST, SHOWING SUNSHINE IN EVERY PEN.

depends success, while at the farrowing season comes the crisis of the year's hog crop.

Two prime objects should be sought in the construction of a hog house—warmth, with dryness and ventilation, and sunshine. If the house is thoroughly well built and is filled with hogs, it is rarely necessary to have it equipped for artificial heating. Even at farrowing time, if the house has plenty of sunshine, a jug or hot water covered with burlap, for the newly born pigs to snuggle up against, will answer every purpose.

In the picture of the interior of the hog house shown herewith, it will be noticed that the sunshine plays on all sides of each pen at some period of the day. The slope of the windows in the roof is such that the sun strikes the west side of each pen in the northern tier of pens in the morning just as fully

as it does those of the southern tier through the lower windows on the south side. As the sun moves westward, every part of each pen has its share of sunshine, thus doing away with the cold, damp corners which are so fatal to young pigs and such breeders of germs.

The swinging doors into the alley are hinged at the top, so that they can be thrown back and locked for cleaning out the troughs and then swing forward and locked so the hogs may feed.

The troughs are so arranged that the filth of the pens may be scraped under them and into a gutter which runs on either side of the alley. This permits easy cleaning and does not necessitate the throwing of the filth into the outside pens. Perhaps more hog trouble is caused by improper handling of the filth and the permission of unsanitary conditions than from any other cause. This gutter is best made of cement, as this

gives a smooth surface, so that the gutter may be cleared by shoving a fork or shovel down the length of it and pushing the refuse into the dump at the end of the barn.

Water is supplied by pipes, so that a hose may be attached for washing out the pens, as well as for watering the hogs. This can be arranged in any way to suit, but a very good way is to have a threaded stop cock for each two pens and set them high enough so as to be within easy reach from the alley.

Shiplap is, perhaps, the most satisfactory material for the side walls, especially if the inside is sheathed with stock boards. Some prefer cement concrete walls, and others find satisfactory material in hollow cement blocks. It is claimed that a cement wall, even when made of the hollow blocks, is never entirely free from dampness and, during such weather as we had during March and April of this year, dampness would be fatal.

A geared arrangement, such as is used in greenhouses, can be used for opening and closing the windows in the roof, and this is better than having to depend entirely upon the side windows for ventilation. These side windows are opened and closed from the alley by means of cord and pulleys.

There can be no question but cement is the best material for floors, if the floors only are considered, but there is still a doubt as to their value when the hogs are considered. With plenty of bedding this objection should be removed and such a floor is certainly more sanitary and easily cleaned than any other. Nothing is said as to cost, as size, materials, etc., vary so much in different places. The idea is to show what comes very near the ideal in hog house construction, and let each approach that ideal in the best way he can.

To the man who raises hogs, either for market or for breeding purposes, the best investment he can make is in a good hog house, where there is plenty of sunshine, fresh air, pure water and cleanliness.

## A New Move for County Agriculture

The famous Shawnee Alfalfa Club has ceased to exist. After a successful activity of five years and one month, during which it held monthly meetings almost continuously and devoted its entire time to the discussion of alfalfa, and after having won a nation-wide fame, the members decided to reorganize and enlarge the scope of the club.

The new organization bears the name, The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, and all who are interested in any phase of farm life are invited to join, in order that it may become a county institute, holding monthly meetings and a sort of county clearing house for agricultural information. It is planned to work in harmony with all of the present institutes which exist in the county; to supplement their work and to assist them in every way.

While the membership will not be restricted to Shawnee county, or even to the state of Kansas, the first interest of the new institute will naturally be local. Shawnee county is rich in natural resources and in opportunities for agricultural success. It has a wide variety of soil, ranging from the upland pastures to the rich river bottom, and, with its unequal market facilities, offers an opportunity in an agricultural and live stock way that is equaled by few other counties in any state. Its resources have not been developed to the fullest possible extent, and it will be the purpose of this new organization to assist in progress along this line. It is hoped that the success which may come to this institute will be an inducement to other counties in this and other states to organize in a similar manner, as the successful life of the Alfalfa Club was the model upon which other local and state alfalfa clubs were patterned.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club was organized in May, 1907. An agricultural educational train on the Santa Fe railroad had just finished its trip and was holding the closing meeting in the rooms of the Topeka Commercial Club when it was suggested by the late Bradford Miller that such meetings be continued monthly for the general discussion of agricultural and live stock matters, with special attention given to alfalfa. The

meeting was organized in this indefinite way by the election of Bradford Miller as president, and L. D. Graham as secretary. This loose organization continued for one year, but proved so remarkably successful that it was decided to effect a permanent organization, with proper by-laws, for a continuance to permanent success. The by-laws were adopted at the annual meeting, held in May, 1908, and the Shawnee Alfalfa Club became completely organized.

Its success was so great that letters were frequently received by the secretary, asking for copies of the by-laws and information in regard to the conduct of its meetings and its affairs. United States Senators and Congressmen showed their interest by supplying the members, which now number about 300, with government publications relating to alfalfa, and the state experiment stations of the alfalfa growing region contributed of their bulletins, while the Kansas Experiment Station generously supplied speakers whenever called upon.

Numerous farmers and business men from other counties identified themselves with the club as members, and parties from other states, even as far away as Connecticut, joined its ranks. The state alfalfa growers' associations of several other states followed its lead

and organized on similar plans, except that they did not hold monthly meetings. Local clubs were organized in many states, the first of which was at Phoenix, Ariz.

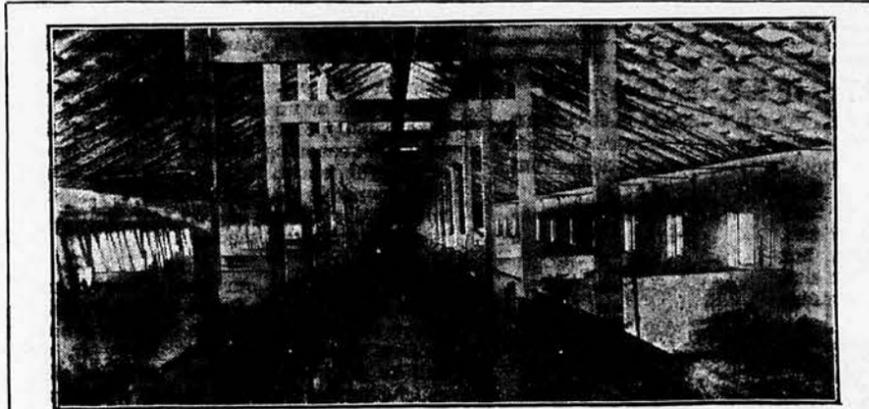
Visitors from other states interested in alfalfa and the possibilities of growing it under their home conditions, were numerous at its meetings. One gentleman made a trip from Ohio to attend a meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club and to inspect Kansas alfalfa fields and study methods of growing and handling this crop. His report of the work of the club was published as a front page feature in the Ohio Farmer. Another gentleman, who conducts a large dairy farm in New Jersey and who said that if he could grow alfalfa it would mean a net saving of \$20,000 per year as compared with what he then paid for Kansas alfalfa, made a similar trip, vouched for by letters from the United States Department of Agriculture to the secretary of the club.

The meetings of the club were always interesting, but some especially so. At one of these a young lady graduate in domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College, read a paper on the possibilities of alfalfa as a human food. Recognizing that this plant is rich in protein and had an undoubted food value

if it could be made palatable, she prepared bread, biscuits, layer cake, angel food, ginger snaps and doughnuts out of alfalfa meal and passed them around the audience to be sampled. It is a significant commentary on the quality of her preparations that all of the plates came back empty. In some of these she mixed more or less of wheat flour. She also prepared alfalfa tea and the audience found that in its pure state it had a pronounced flavor and taste, while if mixed in equal quantities with "store" tea, it was equally good, and no difference could be distinguished.

After serving in the office of president and secretary, respectively, for three years, Bradford Miller declined reelection, and the secretary was promoted to the presidency. Dr. F. L. DeWolf was made secretary and after one year was succeeded by Mr. A. T. Daniels, the president continuing in office until the reorganization of the club.

While all the possibilities of alfalfa under all conditions of soil and climate may never be known by any one man or group of men, it is perhaps true that the members of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club have had better opportunities for studying this wonderful plant, and have availed themselves of these opportunities, better than falls to the lot of most men. Alfalfa has done great things for the agriculture of Kansas and is now doing great things for her soil, her live stock and her farmers. It is the oldest agricultural plant known to man and, while its general cultivation in Kansas dates back but few years, successful fields were grown as early as 1876 and attempts made to grow it even as early as 1871. It is very difficult to think of alfalfa without at the same time thinking of the soil on the one hand and of live stock on the other. No plant has done so much for the rejuvenation of Kansas soils as has this, and no live stock does so well as that which is fed on alfalfa. With the development of beef production on the farm and the enormous growth of the dairy industry which is now taking place, Kansas, with her million acres in alfalfa, is more fortunate than most other states.



THE SUNSHINE REACHES THE BACK CORNERS OF EVERY PEN.



## Let Me Show You How Merry War Powdered Lye Cures Sick Hogs

All the talk in the world won't kill one single hog worm—won't cure one single sick hog—but if I, by personally presenting these facts to you, can but persuade you, Mr. Hog Raiser, to give MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE a fair, common sense feeding trial, I will have done you the greatest favor any one man can do another by putting you in touch with the best hog conditioner, cholera and worm cure the world has ever known. This sounds like "big talk", but I know whereof I speak because I have spent years in untold experiment and test after test has resulted in unanimous, enthusiastic praise from thousands of Farmers and Hog Raisers all over the United States who have fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE WILL DO THE WORK—AND THAT NOTHING ELSE WILL.

E. Myers,  
President,  
E. Myers  
Lye Company.

### The Cost is But a Trifle

Merry War Powdered Lye is NOT ONLY the BEST protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases; keeping them on their feet, with hearty appetites; toning them up; making them fat and sleek; insuring prime condition in the shortest possible time for top notch prices—BUT it is the LEAST EXPENSIVE AS WELL.

### For Hog Cholera

The following letter is but a sample of hundreds that come every week, telling how happy hog raisers are with Merry War Powdered Lye.

H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla. "I have been feeding Merry War Powdered Lye some two months, and it expelled worms after the first few feeds."

I can show you all the proof you want—as many letters like this as desired.

### Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

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

### Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making

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

Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealers' names—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

### Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what Merry War will for hogs—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 the fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War is the only Lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs—the greatest Hog Remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake that any lye will do the work claimed for Merry War Powdered Lye—fall to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hogs and are sorely disappointed.

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10¢ cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for \$4.80—at Grocers', Druggists' and Feed Dealers'—there are no substitutes.

### Follow These Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for ten hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, 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.

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

Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealers' names—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.



# 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, \$3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

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

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

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

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

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

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

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

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

## OHIO

20-H.P. IN BELT; 10-H.P. ON DRAW-BAR

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 in any 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

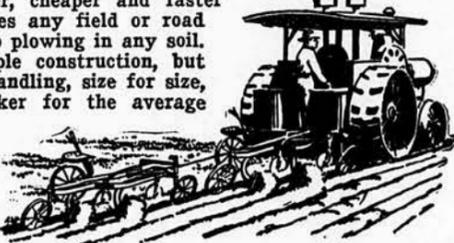
Kansas farm. Drop us a line

for full free information and

price. No trouble for us to

answer questions.

ROAD SUPPLY AND METAL CO.  
Topeka, Kansas.



# THE FARM



After harvesting and stacking, the thing uppermost in the mind of most farmers is that of plowing and the preparation of the field for the sowing of winter wheat. It is high time that every wheat grower should have read and studied Bulletin No. 176, by the Kansas Experiment Station, which has to deal with the growing of wheat in Kansas, the bulletin being the resume of a large number of experiments conducted not only at the Manhattan and Hays station and also on a considerable number of farms representing every section of Kansas. The facts presented in these columns this week are largely obtained from that bulletin and, with our comments mingled therein, make this material, in our judgment, helpful and valuable to every wheat grower.

The results obtained from the above mentioned sources, covering a considerable number of years, establish conclusively the fact that the wheat yield was by different methods of preparing the land before seeding, increased from 4½ to 38½ bushels per acre. While it is not possible for every wheat farmer to reach this maximum of difference shown, the figures do reveal the fact that it is possible, we believe, for the average wheat grower to at least double his yield. Keep in mind that in this statement we refer to the average grower. There are many farmers who cannot materially increase their wheat yield for the reason that they have been growing wheat so successfully that their yield is the maximum, unless they should store up in their fields additional plant food and consequently make the fields more fertile than they have ever before been. When we talk about doubling the wheat or corn yield or the yield of any other crop, it is generally considered as doubling the average yield, which is by no means a difficult task, because the average in any crop is a low standard.

In addition to the methods of preparing the seed bed which have resulted in greatly increased yields, the time of preparation and methods of seeding exert an important influence upon the yield. So long as this editor can remember it has been the general supposition that early plowing and early seeding are conducive to the best yields. For years and years, however, the wheat grower has been lacking in the figures and the specific evidences necessary to support this general belief. It has, therefore, been the tendency to plow and seed as early as possible, but the ability to plow early and properly prepare the field for seeding has not been the measure of the wheat acreage as in our opinion it should have been. Too often the grower reasons like this: "I have 100 acres of land clear of growing crop and I am going to seed this entire acreage to wheat." He arrives at this conclusion because he has the land and measures his wheat crop by this reasoning. It is our judgment that he should reason like this: "I have 100 acres which I can sow to wheat; I will seed as many acres as I can plow early and otherwise properly prepare and seed by a certain date." Operations by this reasoning will depend upon the condition of the field, upon the rainfall, and possibly other conditions which may prevail during the proper time for preparing the seed bed. We believe that while this method of reasoning will on many farms reduce the total wheat acreage, we nevertheless feel that it will preclude much labor which gives little or no return and will obviate much disappointment. In other words, by such reasoning we feel that the most successful wheat farmer will curtail his operations to the extent that he will sow all the wheat he can sow well in a properly prepared seed bed.

The above are our own observations aside from what is found in the bulletin above mentioned, and the bulletin should receive no credit therefor. However, we believe that the general trend of the conclusions which can safely be drawn from the experiment and observation recorded in the bulletin will justify the comment we have above offered.

Contained in the bulletin are reported eleven methods of preparing land, the results from which were compared, and in the following—not in the language of the bulletin, but in our own language—are recited those methods and results:

Land disked but not plowed, cost \$1.95 per acre for preparation and produced 4½ bushels of wheat per acre; the value of the crop at 80 cents per bushel, when sold, gave a gross income of \$3.42 per acre and returned \$1.47 per acre over the cost of preparation of the ground.

Land plowed 3 inches deep—which was too shallow—plowed September 15 and which was too late for the best results, gave a yield of 14½ bushels, costing for preparation \$3.05 per acre, the gross value of the crop at 80 cents per bushel being \$11.57, leaving the value of the crop less the cost of preparation \$8.52 per acre.

Land plowed 7 inches deep on September 15—which was too late—produced 15½ bushels per acre, cost of preparation \$3.55 per acre, giving, at 80 cents per bushel, a gross crop value of \$12.63 per acre and leaving the value of the crop less the cost of preparation, \$9.08 per acre.

Land deeply disked July 15 to stop the waste of moisture, and plowed 7 inches deep September 15, produced 23½ bushels per acre with a cost of preparation of \$4.35 per acre, a gross crop value of \$18.85 and a value less the cost of preparation of \$14.50 per acre. Plowing on September 15 proved too late for the best results even when land had been previously disked.

Land plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, and worked sufficient to preserve soil mulch and conserve the moisture, yielded 27½ bushels per acre at a cost for preparation of \$3.90, gross value of crop \$22.19, resulting in a crop value less the cost of preparation of \$18.29 per acre.

Land plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, and not worked until September 15, showed a yield of 23½ bushels per acre, a cost of \$3.55 per acre for preparation, a gross value of \$18.89, with a value less the cost of preparation of \$15.34 per acre.

Land deeply disked July 15 to conserve moisture and plowed 7 inches deep August 15, produced 32½ bushels per acre, cost of preparation \$4.70 per acre, gross value of the crop \$26.14 per acre, and returned—less cost of preparation—\$21.44 per acre.

Land plowed July 15, 3 inches deep, and plowed at the right time but too shallow for the best results, produced 33½ bushels per acre, cost per acre for preparation \$4.45, gross value of crop \$26.77, value of crop less cost of preparation, \$22.32.

Land listed July 15, 5 inches deep, ridges split August 15, gave a return of 34½ bushels per acre, cost of preparation \$3.75 per acre, gross crop value \$27.48, and value of crop less cost of preparation, \$23.73.

Land listed July 15, 5 inches deep, worked down level at once to avoid waste of moisture, gave 35 bushels per acre at a cost of \$3.70 per acre for preparation, gross value of crop \$28.05, return less cost of preparation \$24.35 per acre.

Land plowed July 15, which is regarded as the right time, and plowed 7 inches deep, which is regarded as the right depth, gave a yield of 38½ bushels per acre and which was the highest yield in this series of experiments. The cost of preparation was \$4.95 per acre, gross value of the crop was \$30.69, and the return less the cost of preparation was \$25.74.

The above experiments specifically described were conducted during 1910-1911 on upland, low in fertility. This soil had for years been cropped with small grains, corn and sorghums, without the addition of manure or green manuring crops. The wheat was seeded on all plots on September 29. Bearded Fife wheat was sown with disk drill at the rate of 1½ bushel per acre. An effort was made to prepare the best seed bed possible with each method employed. All plots were harrowed immediately after plowing except where otherwise indicated, and were worked thereafter as

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was necessary to maintain a soil mulch and to prepare a good seed bed. The cost per acre for preparation was figured as follows: For shallow plowing, \$1.25 per acre; for deep plowing, \$1.75; for listing, 75 cents; for disking, 40 cents; for Acme harrowing, 35 cents; for harrowing, 25 cents; for seeding, 40 cents. The cost of preparation, above set forth, includes all expenses involved in preparing the ground and in seeding the wheat.

The author of the bulletin, W. M. Jardine, head of Agronomy department, expresses himself as believing that listing is a good method for preparing a land for wheat provided the work is done properly. Ground can be listed much more rapidly than it can be plowed, but it is necessary that the listed ground be worked down before the soil becomes dry. The danger with listing in preparing ground for wheat comes from permitting the listed ridges to dry out. When this dry soil is thrown into the furrow it leaves a loose, open seed bed that closely resembles late plowing, and under such conditions unsatisfactory results will be obtained from listing.

From the above it will be seen that the largest yields and the largest profits result from methods of preparation by which the soil is worked early and kept cultivated until the wheat is sown. This corroborates general observation and the results of past trials. Exceptions may prevail on fertile soils in wet seasons. Upon soils rich in plant food and well supplied with moisture, early cultivation and continuous working may result in lodging and consequently in decreased yields. Under such conditions immediate early plowing is advisable. In dry seasons and on soils of average fertility all observation and experiment indicates that the best yield will be obtained by starting the preparation of the seed bed as early as possible.

Experience has proven that a firm, well compacted soil, is an ideal seed bed. To prepare such a seed bed from soil that has previously been worked deep requires time and labor. It is obtained by settling, by packing rains and cultivation with disk, Acme or spike-tooth harrow. On account of the time and labor required to obtain such compacted seed bed it is apparent that such seed bed can be made only when the preparation of the ground has been started early. A firm seed bed is necessary if the subsoil water is to be utilized by the young wheat plant. On loose, poorly packed soil there is poor connection between the subsoil and the cultivated soil and moisture by capillary attraction cannot be obtained from the subsoil. Under this condition the subsoil may be well supplied with moisture, yet the growing plant on the surface be unable to avail itself of such moisture. The early preparation of the seed bed is of great benefit, too, on account of the conservation of such moisture as may be in the soil at the time of beginning the preparation and also on account of the increased ability of the soil to take up and hold moisture which falls during the time of preparation.

It must be understood that the foregoing discussion of seed bed preparation applies with greatest force to central and eastern Kansas conditions where the annual rainfall is usually considered sufficient for the production of winter wheat. The author of the bulletin states, however, that the same methods that bring best results under central Kansas conditions also produce larger yields in the western part of the state under a considerably lighter rainfall. In connection with the discussion of this subject as applicable to western Kansas conditions, the summer fallow necessarily deserves a place, and discussion of this is left for these columns in KANSAS FARMER next week.

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### Pasture Compared With Silage.

A farm contributor to an exchange says that on most farms pasture is the most expensive feed provided for the live stock. He has reference to land worth from \$60 upwards and which is used for no purpose other than pasturage. He claims that two acres planted to corn and made into silage will feed eight cows or fatten eight steers for a

Wheat correctly fertilized. Good crops.

## Stop this Loss

From one-quarter to one-half of the wheat acreage has been abandoned in five states that produced about one-third of our winter wheat. This means a loss of about seven million dollars for seed alone and several times this for preparing the ground and sowing. A well-fed plant can better resist unfavorable surroundings.

Unfertilized wheat abandoned, planted in corn.

# POTASH

Good fertilization means enough fertilizer of the right kind. With a good rotation three hundred to four hundred pounds per acre is enough, provided a reasonably high-grade formula such as 2-8-6 or 0-10-6 is used. The low grade 1-7-1, 2-8-2 and 0-10-2 formulas are out of balance—cost too much per unit. Urge your dealer to carry high-grade formulas, or to buy some potash salts with which to bring up the potash content to a high grade. One bag of Muriate of Potash added to a ton of fertilizer will do it.

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longer period than the same two acres could feed one cow if pastured. There is no doubt but that the statement in general is correct. The cost of labor in feeding the silage must of course be taken into consideration when making the figures. Nevertheless when it is necessary to realize the largest income possible from the land it can be made to yield a larger profit by soiling methods or the growing of silage than from the usual methods of pasturage.



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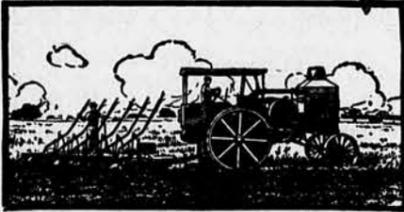
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# LIVE STOCK



A Wisconsin Hereford breeder recently sold three Bonnie Brae 8th Herefords to a Buenos Ayres, South America, breeder. One bull and two heifers were taken at a price of \$5,000, though the valuation placed on each animal was not stated.

The indiscriminate mixing of different breeds and of grades has done more to lower the standard of horse breeding than any other thing. Horses to find a good market must be bred for some special purpose. Either a drafter, a roadster, a saddler or a track horse will always command a better price than will the so-called general purpose horse, and frequently they command very high prices.

The present conditions of Kansas corn, which is placed by the State Board of Agriculture at 84 per cent as compared with 54 per cent for the same time last year, is a pleasant thing for stockmen to contemplate. Corn is Kansas' most valuable crop simply because there are more acres of it. Combined with alfalfa it makes the stock man safe—and rich.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association has appropriated nearly \$20,000 to be distributed as premiums on Hereford cattle at the state fairs and national expositions this fall. This money is to be at least duplicated in each case by the fair receiving it. The largest appropriations are made for the International and American Royal, each of which get \$4,000. Denver gets \$2,000, Iowa \$1,000, and the others smaller amounts. Kansas gets \$700 for its two big fairs.

Heretofore the only chance for profit in winter feeding of cattle has been in the margin between the prices of the feeders in the fall and the finished beeves in the spring. This margin had to more than compensate for the loss on the gains put on in the feed lot. If the cost of production could be so reduced that the gains secured would pay the cost of production, the chief element of uncertainty would be eliminated. This is where the silo makes good. Not only does it save the entire crop, but it reduces the feeding cost to a profitable basis.

### Another Hog Story.

In your issue of KANSAS FARMER for July 6 I see a man of Independence, Kan., tells a hog story. Here is my experience with two sows:

December 24, 1910, I bought of a neighbor two brood sows, paying \$32 for the two, or \$16 each. Eleven months later I sold 12 fat hogs (their pigs) for \$197.10. Then six months later on, or 17 months from date of purchase of sows, I sold 16 more fat hogs (also their pigs), for \$209.60. I also sold one of the sows for \$36.92, making a total of \$443.62. I had left at that time one sow and 10 shoats, which I still have, and the sow is bred for a fall litter.

Now it has taken no small amount of high priced feed to produce these results, and I know much better results might have been obtained. I only write this to show what may be accomplished with a few hogs and just ordinary care.

Wheat is all in shock and of good quality. Oats harvest is well under way. Some excellent oats. Corn growing fine, but quite late. We will have a fine hay crop.—O. T. HULL, Parsons, Kan.

### Chronic Cholera.

"Wish you could tell me what is the matter, and what to do, for my hogs. They seem to get so weak in the hind legs that they can't walk. They eat good until they become so weak they can't stand. They weigh about 100 pounds an are in fair shape. They have good alfalfa pasture to run on and also feed them some grain. At times they seem to tremble all over, also have a cough. Some of them have recovered from the trouble, but others have died. Have been feeding them wood ashes and lye. I would appreciate any information you could give me."—PAUL DANFORTH, Kanopolis, Kan.

Reply by Dr. George F. Babb, Topeka, Kan.—Though your description of symptoms is rather limited, it would appear

that your hogs are suffering from a mild, chronic type of hog cholera. Cholera in hogs manifests itself in so many ways that one is often led to believe that some other disease is the cause of the trouble. If an examination of the carcass after death discloses a redness of the lymph glands, the easiest to find being those in the jowls, and pin point spots of blood in the kidneys, one may be very sure that cholera is present, though these appearances are not necessary to a determination. Treatment by vaccination with anti-hog cholera serum, followed in about two weeks by the double method, is the only sure way of saving what hogs are yet well and insuring them against future exposure. This will give lifelong immunity and should be done only by a skilled veterinarian. Your premises should then be thoroughly cleaned up and disinfected.

### Delayed Pedigrees.

Our subscriber, J. F. L., writes: "Last November I bought two Holstein cows in another state. For one of these cows I paid 300 and for the other \$225. I paid by check with the understanding that the pedigrees and certificates of transfer were to follow at once.

"On November 19 one cow freshened, and on November 20 the other one brought a bull calf. My pedigrees and transfer certificates have never been received and I cannot get them. This has caused me to lose the sale of this bull calf.

"The party of whom I bought has persistently refused to answer my letters, except that he did answer a registered letter sent him on February 23, by again promising to send the papers in a few days. I have never received the papers, nor any reply to my letters since that time. Now, I want to know how I can get those papers, and if I can register these calves without a transfer certificate by making a pedigree from the tabulated pedigree. I would also like to know if there is any age limit beyond which the calves cannot be admitted to record.

"Will the party who sold me the cattle be liable for damages caused by the loss of sale of the bull? Can you give me the name and address of the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association? This man's letterheads state that all stock is priced f. o. b. his station, registered and transferred. I cannot use this bull and I cannot sell him without the papers, and I want to know if I can get the papers from the secretary of the association?"

In commenting on this case, Secretary F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., says: "Any person purchasing registered stock of any kind should insist upon seeing the certificates of registry and examine them very carefully before accepting or paying for the stock. All of our certificates of registry bear an accurate diagram of the animal called for by the certificate, from which they can be easily identified, and particular attention should be paid to identification."

Secretary Houghton will furnish the papers upon proper identification of the animals. Information is lacking as to age limit, but we are of the opinion that after two years a higher fee is charged for registration.

Legal advice is to the effect that the selling party is liable for damage caused by loss of the sale of the bull.

### Dairy Farming in McPherson.

McPherson county will have a dairy farm which is intended to demonstrate to the farmers of that county that a farm equipped with the right kind of dairy stock, properly handled, will prove more profitable than any other kind of farming. Lindsay Brothers are the men who have undertaken this demonstration. The demonstration is not intended wholly for the benefit of the community, but that they may make more profit from their farm. One of these men said: "Realizing that the land cannot forever stand wheat, we will make a change and hope we can better the farm and increase the profit." They have started out by getting together a herd of a dozen first-class dairy cows, with the necessary sheds for proper stabling, a 125-ton silo and a gasoline engine, with which to cut the silage, operate cream separators, etc.

Costs no more than the cheap, shoddy separators; worth more than the highest-priced machine: That's the **BEATRICE**—a superior Separator fully described in booklets which we'd like to send you.

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Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.

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# DAIRY



The annual report of the Nebraska Dairymen's Association for 1911 has been received. The principal contents of this report are the papers and discussions of the last annual meeting. While this report is not for distribution in Kansas, nevertheless it is our judgment that Kansas dairymen who are interested will be able to secure a copy by writing the secretary, S. C. Bassett, Gibbon, Neb.

Much is said about the characteristics, more or less important, which distinguish a good dairy cow. There are two characteristics which are invariable accompaniments and which, so far as we have been able to observe, a superior dairy animal never lacks. One of such characteristics is a good head—a distinct dairy head—indicating strong vital and nerve force, and the other characteristic is a capacious, roomy, well formed udder. The head is never coarse and rough, but clean and effeminate—yet strong and matronly.

George S. Hine has been appointed dairy commissioner of Kansas and began his duties July 1. Hine succeeds Dairy Commissioner Burch, who was displaced. Hine is a Wisconsin Agricultural College man, but has lived and worked in Kansas for some four or five years. He has been instructor in dairying in the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College. He has therefore been in close touch with the dairy business of Kansas and assumes the duties of dairy commissioner with a good working knowledge of dairy conditions in this state.

The breeders of Guernsey cattle are certainly wide awake to the opportunities for the sale of breeding stock in Kansas. During the last year a number of pure-bred Guernsey herds have been established in Kansas, and now Secretary Cook of the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, advises that several of the foremost Guernsey breeders of the United States have made entries for the coming fair, September 9 to 13, inclusive. Several such breeders made showings at this fair last year and were highly pleased with the results obtained, both from the standpoint of treatment by the management and in the sale of breeding stock. Dairymen who are interested in Guerneys will have an excellent opportunity to learn of this breed this year at this show.

Every year at about this time we have calls for recipes for fly repellants. These calls come especially from people who have dairy herds and who notice the effect of the torment of flies on the milk flow. The use of fly repellant is worth while. The editor has used fly repellants with excellent success, viewed from the standpoint of the greatest possible comfort to the animals, and we think, aside from this, the cost and the trouble were more than paid for in the increased milk. It is necessary to apply the repellant at least every other day until the hair is well coated with it. It is also necessary to apply it following a rain. If the animals receiving the repellant are pastured with those which do not receive it, the repellant is rubbed off by the animals crowding together in their efforts to protect themselves from the flies. Following is the recipe: Pulverized resin 2 parts, soap shavings 1 part, water 3 1/2 parts, fish oil 1 part, oil tar 1 part, kerosene 1 part. Put half part water, the resin, soap and fish oil in a receptacle and boil till the resin is dissolved, then add the water, oil of tar and kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil 15 minutes. When cooled, apply it with a paint brush, every other day, or oftener if needed.

A dairy paper comments on the fact that the creamery buttermilk of the present day has no value as a hog feed. We do not know on what facts this paper bases its statement, which statement is contrary to the facts as this editor knows them. In Kansas a great deal of creamery buttermilk is fed to swine with excellent results. The buttermilk of the present day does not contain the fat in the shape of butter that the

old time buttermilk did. The creameries these days are getting the butter out of the buttermilk. Nevertheless, each hundred pounds of buttermilk contains 6 or 7 pounds of cheese and 2 or 3 pounds of milk sugar, which has an unquestionable feeding value. The trouble with most people in feeding buttermilk to hogs is the same trouble they have in feeding skim milk to calves—they expect the hog to make his living from buttermilk, and he cannot do it. They overfeed on buttermilk with the same disastrous results as come from over-feeding the calf on skim milk.

What about the water supply? Whether your herd is maintained for dairy purposes or for beef purposes you cannot afford to be short on water. A week or 10 days ago we were on a farm where the windmill had failed to work for two days, and for at least 18 hours the stock had been out of water. Every reader will agree with us that this is a situation which cannot help losing money for the animal keeper and which will result in great discomfort—in fact, suffering—to the live stock. The windmill has for years been a faithful servant, but in these days, if a sufficient quantity of water cannot be stored for several days' supply as insurance against failure of the wind to pump, then the gasoline engine becomes a necessity. Where considerable stock is kept we cannot afford to depend on the wind. We should have a gasoline engine or some other pumping appliance ready to supply the water needed. A lack of water in the case of the dairy cow is much more disastrous than in the case of the beef animal, but it is bad enough in either case.

Just now every farmer has his hands full and is doing just all the work he can possibly accomplish. On farms, therefore, where the dairy is a side issue, the dairy cows are sure to be neglected. We know that it is advisable and, in fact, necessary that the matured crop be harvested and the grain taken care of and the growing crops cultivated so that they may be made to yield well and that on the basis on which most farms are operated these are the more important things, even though it is recognized that the dairy is important. This situation, however, emphasizes only one thing, namely, that winter dairying will pay best. If the cows were dry about the beginning of harvest or if not dry were due to freshen along about the middle of September, the loss of the milk flow now would be of small concern and therefore the worry and extra labor attendant upon maintaining the milk flow just now would be unnecessary. The fall-fresh cow will make the most money and she will milk at a time when the labor is not so badly needed in the fields and when the milker's time is the least valuable.

Last summer the Kansas State Dairy Commission made an examination of 53 samples of foamy cream. The average acidity was one-half of 1 per cent. Of all the samples of yeasty cream, almost one-half was found to be first grade cream, within the acidity limit established by the Kansas cream grading test. Of the remaining half of the samples only a few showed bitter or rancid flavors. Thus, while foamy cream judged by its appearance is apparently objectionable, its actual quality is better than second grade cream, according to the acid limit of the grading test. The losses from foaming cream are chiefly mechanical and are considerable—probably \$5,000 per month in the state of Kansas—on account of the loss resulting from its foaming and running over the cans. Investigation has shown that foaming will not occur if the temperature of the cream is kept at 70 degrees while the cream is on the farm. There is no apparent relation between the test of cream and its tendency to foam. How cream obtains its yeasty conditions is not definitely known, though it is probably propagated by unscalded tinware used in the handling of the cream, yet if the temperature is held at 70 degrees or lower the foamy condition does not prevail.

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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.

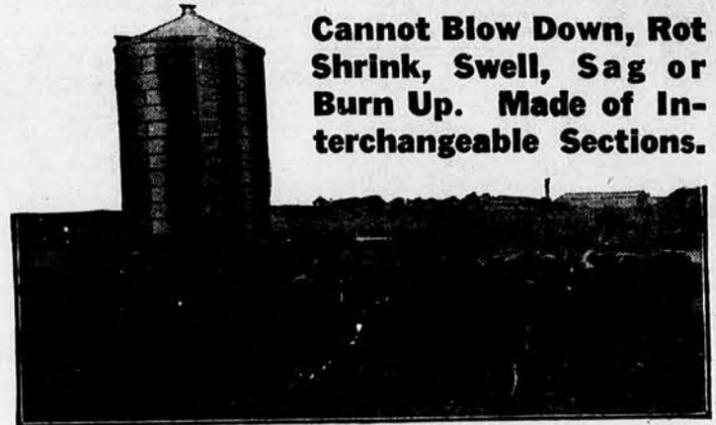
As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

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.

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

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Cannot Blow Down, Rot Shrink, Swell, Sag or Burn Up. Made of Interchangeable Sections.

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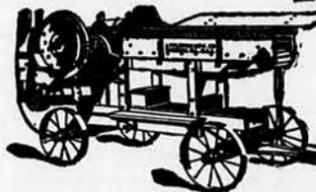
It Stands Permanently. No Risk About That. We Guarantee It.

It requires no expert help to erect. The sections are perfectly formed and interchangeable. Nothing to do but bolt them together, one piece at a time, round after round, until the required height is reached. Airtight construction. Withstands wind without guy wires or cables.

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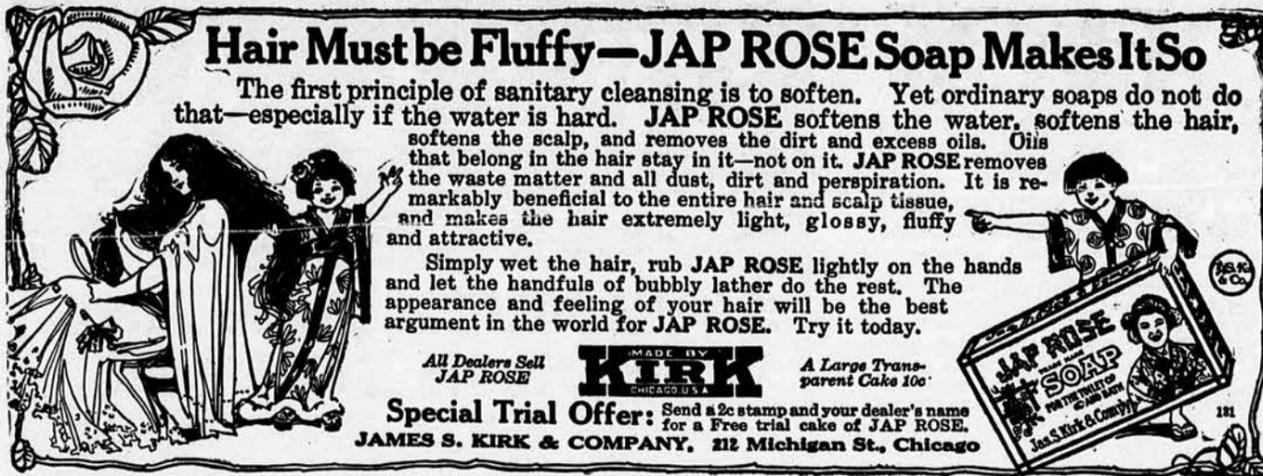
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## HOME CIRCLE

**Sonny Was Wise.**

Suspicious Neighbor—Did your mother have a rooster for dinner yesterday, sonny?

Sonny—Yes'm.

Suspicious Neighbor—A big one with black tail feathers?

Sonny—Dunno. Mother didn't cook the feathers.

Moth balls are said to be good to put in her's nests to keep mites away. Also, if put into the runs made by moles, they will leave.

It is said that if a gas mantle is soaked in vinegar and allowed to dry before using, it not only will last about twice as long as usual, but will give a more brilliant light.

One way of removing scorch stains is to wet the scorched spots with clear water and sprinkle with borax. It will remove the scorch without leaving a stain, and will not injure delicate fabrics.

Raw potatoes are said to be good to remove stains on the inside of water or milk bottles. Cut the potatoes into small pieces, place them in the bottle and shake it vigorously for a few minutes.

The bottoms of lace curtains which have been discarded may be used for dresser scarfs very nicely, having a finished edge on three sides. Slips of colored cambric or lawn to match the predominating color in the room, will add to their attractiveness.

There is always difficulty when starching black or dark colored dresses to keep the starch from showing. The following way seems an easy solution of the difficulty: Dissolve a little dye, as you would for coloring, and keep it bottled. When you make the starch make it thin, strain the dye and pour a little into the starch. The dress will look like new and the starch will not show.

**Banana Cream.**

Add a sliced banana to the white of one egg and beat until stiff. The banana will be dissolved and the result will be a delicious cream which may be used in the place of whipped cream.

Have you ever tried making lemonade in this way? For two quarts of lemonade, make a syrup of one pint of water and two cups of sugar, to which has been added the yellow rind of two lemons and one orange. Bring quickly to a boil and add the juice of four lemons and one orange, stand aside to cool, and when cool stand on ice until ready to use. Add three pints of ice water and serve. Carbonized water may be used if preferred. Bottled and put in a cool place, this base will keep for days.



5430

5430. Boy's One-Piece Blouse—The body and-sleeve in one idea is the main characteristic of this blouse. The diagram shows how very simple it is. An inexperienced sewer could make it without the least difficulty and be well satisfied with the finished garment. For making the blouse, striped madras, gingham, percale and linen are suggested. The pattern, 5430, is out in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

# 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 800,000 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.

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loife, an' now, begorry, Oi'm goin' to vote for him again!"



**2952. Child's Sacque Apron—This is an** ideal apron for the little girl who attend school. It insures the complete protection of her dress from dirt and stains. The neck of the apron is finished with a turn-over collar, and the wrist with little band cuffs. String ties hold the apron in place from the side seams to the center of the back. Gingham is the best material for aprons. The pattern, 2952, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size require 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.



**5503. Ladies' Dress—A simple design,** suitable for development in linen, gingham and other wash materials. The kimono waist has a large collar, a feature always well liked, and the six gored skirt is made with the popular panel front and back. The dress opens at the front a little to the left side. The pattern, 5503, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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No Repair Bills. No Insurance

**WRITE FOR PRICES**

**HOPPER & SON,**  
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**THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS.**

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

Only successful self-feed; two men can operate it; 20 per cent less expense to operate. Record run, 3 tons in 1 hour.

**AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,**  
1564 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

# POULTRY



Anything that tends to reduce the cost of living of chickens or men is a summation devoutly to be wished.

If fowls are confined the quantity of their grain feed can be considerably diminished by supplying them with all the green food they can eat.

The cost of the grain bill can be reduced by reducing the number of mouths to be fed. Therefore, all the drones or non-supporting class should be done away with.

First, all the male birds not needed for next season's mating should be sold at once. All hens that are not laying and that will not be needed for next season's hatching period, should be killed or sold. That disposes of the old stock.

### Cure for Scaly Legs.

Our subscriber, J. E. V., Dewar, Okla., says his fowls have scaly legs, and wants a cure therefor. Scaly legs are caused by a mite which finds its way under the scale and causes the legs to become diseased, rough and painful. These mites cannot survive grease or oil. The remedy is the application of either. Kerosene will have the effect of destroying the natural color of the legs. The use of lard, meat fryings or vaseline will do the work.

### National Poultry Headquarters for Kansas.

A move is on to locate the permanent headquarters of the American Poultry Association in Kansas. This will involve the location of a national poultry experiment station, a national poultry college or institute, and the executive offices of the association. The president of the association is a resident of Kansas and maintains his office at Topeka. If Kansas is chosen the headquarters of this association it will be the center of the poultry industry of America—an industry which last year produced more than a billion dollars of wealth. It will mean, also, the location in the state of scores of poultrymen, who will move their plants here in order that they may be near the national poultry headquarters and accessible to thousands of poultrymen and students who will, from time to time, visit the experiment station or attend the college. The location of this institution will advertise Kansas throughout the world as no other single institution has done.

A plan of campaign has been mapped out and a committee has been appointed to look after the interests of the city and state, and a carload of Kansas boosters will attend the annual convention of the association, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., August 9 to 15, at which time the matter of permanently locating headquarters will be fully discussed.

### Many Uses for Eggs.

The uses to which eggs may be put are many, aside from their employment in cooking.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. White of an egg eaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour.

An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic.

A raw egg with the yolk unbroken, taken in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.

It is said that a raw egg, if swallowed at once when a fish bone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the fingers, will dislodge the bone and carry it down.

The white of an egg if turned over a burn or scald is most soothing and cooling. It can be applied quickly and will prevent inflammation, besides relieving the stinging pain.

One of the best remedies in case of bowel troubles is a partly beaten raw egg taken at one swallow. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines, and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four eggs taken in this manner in 24 hours will form the best kind of nourishment as well as medicine for the patient.

A raw egg is one of the most nutritious of foods, and may be taken very

easily if the yolk is not broken. A little nutmeg grated upon the egg, a few drops of lemon juice added, some chopped parsley sprinkled over it, or some salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, vary the flavor, and tend to make it more palatable when taken as a medicine.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes, and is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Papers intended to be put over tumblers of jelly and jam will hold very securely and be air-tight if dipped in the white of an egg.

### Experiment Station Items.

The necessity for growing chicks rapidly from the outset is manifest to every poultry breeder of experience. The early maturing chick usually "takes the cake," to use a familiar phrase, and to do this, his cakes all through chickenhood should be well cooked.

It is some trouble to prepare and cook the food for a lot of chickens, but it is amply repaid by their more rapid development. The assertion that they will grow more rapidly on cooked than uncooked food has often been demonstrated as correct by actual experiment, and a proof of the fact is, that those kept principally on food that is cooked grow away from those which are cared for equally well, except that their food was given them in a raw state.

Market poultrymen, whose raise chicks for the early market, give cooked food and find it to be necessary to secure successful profits in the business; and if this is true, the thoroughbred poultry breeder will gain likewise in the greater size and rapid growth of his stock, and thus get them ready for early sales, early shows and better prepared to enter the winter months. The males can be disposed of easier, the pullets will begin laying earlier, and the business will prove more of a pleasure.

Cooked feed should not be left sloppy; it should be sufficiently dry to enable the attendant to make it up into balls which will crack open when thrown out. In fact the first two or three months it should be fed in reasonable quantities twice a day. The last feed for from one month to three or four months old may be wheat, or wheat and cracked corn, which is longer in digesting, and the crop does not remain empty so long during the night. The cooked feed is digested and is assimilated more rapidly, which makes it more desirable for the day's feeding, at any rate.

To have eggs of fine flavor the hens should be fed on clean food. Fowls fed on putrid meat, decayed or decaying animal substances, will lay eggs not fit to eat. Proof of how the food affects the egg may be had by feeding a number of hens on onions for a certain period. The eggs will become so strongly tainted with the onion flavor as to be unpalatable. Where the farmer allows his fowls unlimited range, it may be said that it is impossible to control their feed, but under no circumstances should the fowls be allowed access to filthy substances. Even the practice of allowing the hens to scratch in the dung hills, as some of the old school of farmers think is necessary for the production of eggs, is not to be recommended. Where fowls are kept for the purpose of money making, they will be found systematically arranged in certain numbers in pens and their actions under control. Good care, clean food and clean quarters will be found hand in hand. System and intelligence is as necessary in the management of poultry as in other lines of business.

Experience with twelve of the leading varieties so far has proved that the Plymouth Rock is the most rapid flesh formers, making a food market chicken between three and four months of age. All who try will find the result, provided, the young bird is properly cared for and pushed from time of hatching. The Wyandottes mature rapidly, making a round, plump market chicken at from four to five months of age. Brahmas do not take on flesh quickly while growing, but after seven or eight months make a fine, large bird. Either of the first two named will be found to make early chickens for market.—Report Canadian Experiment Farm.

**MR. FARMER!**

You need a Centrifugal Pump to wet your soil and grow your crops, don't you? You have hesitated because of the price. Listen: If you want a pump, don't let that bother you, but write us at once; (only costs a stamp), and tell us how many acres you want to irrigate, and we will arrange for you a pump. We guarantee our pumps the most durable and efficient.

**THE VALK MANUFACTURING CO.**  
912 Jefferson St., Topeka, Kan.

**BLADE HARROW**

No Teeth. No Knives.

Slips the trash; moves the entire surface one to three inches deep, killing all the weeds. A leveler and sub-surface packer. Seed-beds, listed corn and potatoes require this machine for best results. Let us explain how to save time and get better yields. Write for circular and special introductory offer.

**THE BLADE HARROW CO.,**  
Lawrence, Kan.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.**

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

**THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.**

**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.

**FREE TO BOYS**  
I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.

There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

**A. M. PIPER,**  
302 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

# The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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

"Let us close the door behind us and look forward; and with one common purpose strive for the good of all."—Oliver Wilson.

What better evidence of the grange interest in the farmers' welfare than is contained in the three big legislative projects which the organization is now vigorously engaged in promoting—postal express, good roads and adequate dairy protective laws?

### A Great Session.

Already plans are under way for the next annual session of the National Grange, which meets at Spokane, Wash., next November, and it is interesting to note how many Patrons, in all parts of the country are making their plans to participate in that gathering. This all betokens interest in the Order, a desire for closer association in its affairs and even a readiness to spend money in order to be identified more and more with its work.

The Spokane gathering will be a noteworthy occasion and will go a long way towards shaping future policies and in emphasizing worth while things. Washington, as a grange state, has been rapidly forging ahead the past five years and for the first time will entertain a national grange session, extending the welcome of the great northwest to the Patrons of 30 states. The session will mark the close of a year of prosperity and success for the grange, with many forward movements well undertaken, besides the successful promotion of the numerous lines of usual endeavor. The new administration, created at Columbus, is already proving its efficiency and its faithfulness—the results of its first six months in office abundantly attest that fact. Extension into many new fields, and probably even into new states, will be a characteristic of the year and the gathered sheaves of a year's prosperity will be brought in ample store. It will be a session well worth attending and that so many Patrons are planning to go, even at large personal expense, is cause for genuine gratification.

### Emporia Grange.

Emporia Grange No. 1475 is still in existence, but under a new name, the charter name of Lakeside being supplanted by Emporia Grange. The change was not made to benefit Emporia nor to belittle Lakeside, but for the reason that Emporia is more widely known over Lyon County and Kansas than Lakeside is, since Lakeside is not fortunate enough to be on the map of Kansas, and Emporia has that advantage over Lakeside. It is gratifying to report that our Grange is gaining in membership. Almost every month we are taking in new members. Ours is a substantial gain, and of a class of people that are not afraid to put a shoulder to the wheel and help along. Our Grange has not yet been in existence three years, but we have at present 72 members in good standing. Since our organization not more than one member has been suspended, and the only members that have dropped out are those that have sold their property and moved away or gone to town to live. The first year or so after organizing looked rather gloomy for us, and we often talked of forfeiting our charter. Although we held meetings only once a month, we could not have attendance, often not enough to make a quorum. But there came a change, and the women became interested in it, and several became members, and they commenced talking banquets or dinners at the hall, and now we occasionally have a whole day devoted entirely to the cause and have a jolly time at very little expense to our treasury, for there are a good many baskets full of good eatables hauled in that day by different members of the Grange. Besides enjoying the feast in the banquet room we have a rousing good meeting in the afternoon, and I believe these few extra hours of sociability and the interest the women have taken has given our Grange a new lease on life. Fraternal yours—T. D. DAVIS, Secretary.

# BARGAINS IN LAND

## ALFALFA LANDS

320 acres, 70 acres in alfalfa, 250 acres alfalfa land, large hay shed, will hold 300 tons. Other improvements fair. Price, \$60 per acre. Very easy terms. 640 acres, well improved, 500 in cultivation, 80 acres in alfalfa, 150 in wheat, 45 in oats. Price, \$65 per acre. If interested, send for pictures of improvements. Write today to

T. J. RYAN & CO.,

ST. MARYS, KANSAS

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, 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 ml. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; \$7. to \$20 per acre. Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

### KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

Fine stock farm, worth \$10,000, for only \$7,500. Easy terms. Fine \$0, \$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.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 ml. 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 cult. 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.

BARGAINS IN HENRY CO., MO., farms—40 to 400 acres, mild, healthful climate, ample rainfall, pure water, good roads, rich soil, grows most all grains, grasses, clover, berries, fruits and truck. W. S. DUNCAN, Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two good quarters of land, 9 and 12 miles from Garden City, Kan., about 40 feet to water, 50 acres in cane. Price, \$12 and \$16 an acre. Will carry back one-third purchase price. S. W. MADGE, Atchison, Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about \$2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, \$2,000. Total stock and building, \$4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. 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, 1br. 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.

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

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., 112 East First Street 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.

### 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.

### GOVERNMENT LAND.

We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.

### HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENT

Worth \$2,000 for only \$500 cash if taken in 15 days. All fine, level farm and will produce from 15 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre every year. In fine neighborhood and only one-half mile from good school. Purest of water and finest climate in the world. For full information, address, CHARLES E. PURDY, Box 359, Akron, Col.

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

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

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.

160 ACRES ALFALFA—House, well, all smooth, \$900. 320 acres, \$5 per acre, smooth, level, fine soil. 100 other bargains. Harry Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN. 285 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.

WELL IMPROVED SECTION of land, nicely located, convenient to 3 railroad towns. For immediate sale at half price. Come at once or write for particulars. BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

A SURE SNAP—160-acre relinquishment, well located; 100 acres good fertile plow land, 50 acres the choicest alfalfa land, none better; 30 acres broke; small house, some fence. Price, \$850, cash. Have other relinquishments cheaper. Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.

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.

1,840-ACRE STOCK BANCH, 20 ml. Phillipsburg, 7 ml. railway station; 200 a. cult, half tillable, some good alfalfa land. Price, \$15 per acre, part trade, terms. Furnish plat in request. I. E. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

EXTRA GOOD STOCK FARM. Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. \$8,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it. M. P. FISHBURN, Carthage, Mo.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments. Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms. Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

325 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.

OSBORNE COUNTY—A section of blue-stem grass, fenced, living water, suitable for farming or pasture; will divide into smaller farms. Only small payment required, long time on balance. Write J. F. Baum, Owner, Natoma, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN COMANCHE CO. LANDS. 240 acres, 6 miles of good town, most all alfalfa land and all good wheat land, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivation, close to school, good neighborhood. Price, \$35 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms. TAYLOR & BRATHER, The Comanch County Land Men, Coldwater, Kansas.

150 A., 4 MI. OTTAWA; nearly all tillable; 5 r. house; windmill; well; barn 30x20; good fruit; other outbuildings. Price, \$65 per acre. 80 a., 5 ml. of town, all tillable; 5 r. house; barn; other outbuildings; 8 a. alfalfa. Price, \$4,200. Do not wait to write, but come at once. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

A GOOD HOME. 75 acres, all in cultivation, 9 acres alfalfa, 6 acres timothy and clover, balance in corn and other crops, small orchard, lays smooth, 1/2 mile to R. R. station, good house and barn and other outbuildings, good water, 5 miles to Madison. Price, \$60 per acre. Incumbrance, \$1,600 at 6 per cent. P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

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, \$800. Write for list of bargains. Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

## 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.

FARM BARGAINS. 240 acres, 4 miles from town; 62 miles from K. C. A snap at \$35. Good improvements; to be sold soon. If you investigate this, you'll buy it. J. D. RENEAU, LaCygne, Kan.

FOR SALE—240 ac., eastern Kansas, 20 miles Kansas City; fine blue grass, running water, 8-room house, large stock barn, ample outbuildings, fine shade trees, good roads. JNO. T. CHANEY & CO., Topeka, Kan.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH. 29 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying \$400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy of 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Modern house, 7 rooms, steam heat, water system, one-fourth block ground, now renting for \$20 per month. Two business lots. 160-a. farm, 4-room house, 70 a. crop. 17 head registered Hereford cattle, 6 males, 11 female, to trade for clear farm. Would consider merchandise stock or western Kansas land. Price, \$6,500; encumbrance, \$1,800, at 7 per cent. Also, 100 other bargains in farm lands. THOMAS DARCEY, Offerle, Kan.

## FOR EXCHANGE

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

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of wheat, in Fortwatomie 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.

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.

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Several stocks of merchandise on hardware of various sizes. Write what you have. N. F. Horn, Morrowville, 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.

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

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, \$2,000. Address owner, D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE.

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

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.

## 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.

### 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. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

## FARM LOANS

I MAKE LOANS on good productive farms in Kansas and Oklahoma. If you are interested in securing a farm loan now or in the future, write me. Address all letters to Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

# A BIG ORANGE OFFERING

## J. O. JAMES & L. R. McCLARNON'S

### GREAT COMBINATION SALE

## AT BRADYVILLE, IOWA THURS, AUG. 8, 1912

## One Hundred Head Big Type High Quality Poland Chinas

Seventy head of high class, big type sows, a large per cent of them bred to the great boar, Big Orange, others to such boars as Colossal, Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant and Ott's Big Orange. Daughters of the following noted big type sires will be in this sale: Old Pawnee Lad, Big Sensational, Big Mogul, A Wonder, Ellerbrook's A Wonder and a number of gilts sired by Big Orange. The offering will include 30 head of spring and fall boars, a large per cent of them sired by Big Orange and out of the best sows in these two great herds. Others sired by Colossal, A Wonder and Long's King Equal, making the greatest combination of high class big type Polands that breeders will have a chance to buy this season. Catalogs now. For catalogs, write,

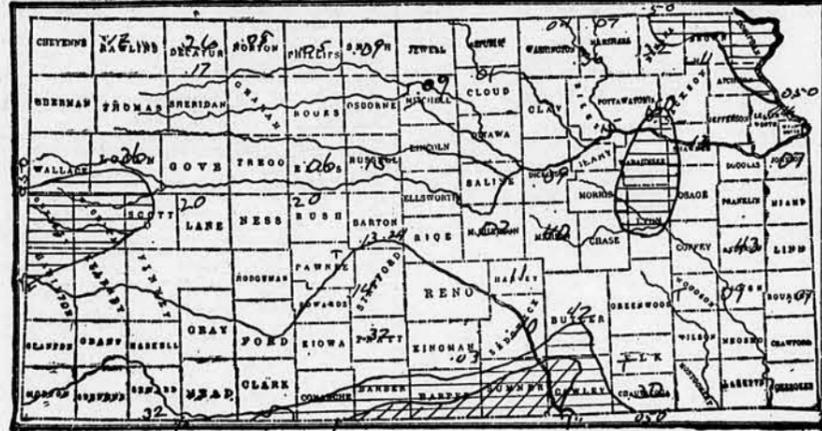
**J. O. JAMES or L. R. McCLARNON**  
**BRADYVILLE - - - IOWA.**

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

## KANSAS CROP REPORT

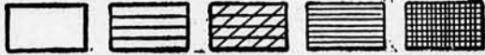
### FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11

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—Good growing weather. Needing rain. Chinch bugs damaging.

Anderson—Corn growing nicely. Oats good, but badly down.

Barton—Wheat about half harvested. Corn growing rapidly.

Brown—All vegetation needing rain. Harvesting about finished.

Butler—Needing rain. Corn tassling out, but is short. Alfalfa good.

Chautauqua—Corn growing fine. Needing rain.

Clark—All crops in good condition. Wheat being rapidly harvested.

Decatur—Harvesting begun. Corn growing rapidly.

Doniphan—Conditions favorable, but needing rain.

Elk—Early corn beginning to tassel. Crops needing rain.

Ellis—Good harvest weather. Corn and forage crops needing rain.

Harvey—Threshing begun. Wheat going 20 to 25 bushels. Oats light. Corn fine, but needs rain.

Jefferson—Wheat good. Oats good. All crops good, but needing rain.

Jewell—Corn doing well. Oats and millet looking fine. See alfalfa extra good. Needing rain.

Johnson—Wheat all cut, fine yield. All crops in good shape. Green corn on market.

Kingman—Wheat harvest finished. Oats late. Wheat making good test.

Lane—Warmest week of season. Crops in fine condition.

Leavenworth—All crops doing nicely.

Linn—Are needing rain, but nothing is suffering.

Lyon—All crops doing well.

Marion—Getting dry for corn. Oats ripe and well filled.

Marshall—Wheat harvesting, ood heads, but poor stand. Uneven stand of corn. All crops needing rain.

Mitchell—Harvesting not all finished. Corn looking fine.

Nemaha—Harvesting finished. Corn growing slowly. Needing rain.

Norton—Wheat harvest is on. Early oats being cut. Corn needing rain.

Pawnee—Harvest in full blast. Weather dry and hot.

Phillips—Cutting second alfalfa crop. Corn looking good.

Pottawatomie—Crops looking fine. Needing rain.

Pratt—Farmers are threshing. Corn in good condition.

Rawlins—All crops doing well, but small. Cutting second crop of alfalfa.

Rush—Corn and forage crops doing well.

Russell—Wheat better than expected. Corn doing well.

Scott—All farm work well in hand. Second cutting of alfalfa, well advanced.

Sedgwick—Wheat yield good. Harvesting second crop alfalfa.

Seward—Wheat about half harvested. Best crop this country has ever had. All other crops below par.

Smith—Wheat harvest well along. Alfalfa making good yield.

Sumner—Corn tassling. Needing rain. Oats not all ripe yet.

Wichita—All crops in fair shape.

Woodson—Everything doing well. Needing rain.

## 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 BROS., 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.

### 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.

## VINCROFT 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.

F. 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. WALTER, 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.

### 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. E. 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.

### PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS

Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related.

R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

## 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, Chillicothe, Kan.

**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. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

## HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. 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.

## FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60286 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, Elmo, Kan.

## LANGFORD'S

## Big Type Polands

Have 80 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 MASTADON POLANDS.

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

JOHN W. NOLL,

Winchester, Kansas.

## LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topoka, 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.

## GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major E. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

A. J. EKHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

## BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.

FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

## The Home of Gold Metal.

H. B. Walter, the present owner of the great boar, Gold Metal, and the former owner of the noted Expansive, offers for sale a few outstanding good sons of Expansive. These boars have been fed and handled just right, and in good hands will prove valuable herd headers. They have the wide, short heads, the size and other excellent qualities that made their sire famous. They promise to have more quality than their sire, and just as much of more scale. They are out of very large, big type sows and inherit their greatness from both sides of the house. Write Walter for complete description and price. Mention Kansas Farmer.

# SPURLING'S POLAND CHINA SALE

## 50 HEAD OF PURE-BRED POLAND CHINA HOGS - 50

SALE AT

### PLEASANT PLAIN, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG., 1, 1912

Whirlwind sired Pocket Piece, grand champion at Chicago, 1910. Also, Lucy Locket, grand champion sow at Kentucky State Fair, 1910. Ten Sentinel gilts, bred to Whirlwind.

Sentinel sired The Guard, grand champion boar at Columbus, Ohio, 1911. Also, sired Progressive, Giant Sentinel, Star Sentinel, three as fine prospects as we ever sold.



WHIRLWIND AND SENTINEL

Ten sows bred to Bank Robber, a fine young Banker-bred boar of great size; Ornament, the best Orient boar that ever sold, and a show boar, too.

We want to see you at this sale. We never sold a better bunch. Be sure to send for our catalog. Write Harry Spurling, at Taylorville, Ill. Send bids care of O. W. Devine, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. O. CORRELL, COL. D. P. MCCrackEN, COL. JOHN D. SNYDER, COL. H. E. SHEPARD. **HARRY SPURLING, Taylorville, Ill.**

## FIELD NOTES

### FIELD MEN.

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

### PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

### Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

### Poland Chinas.

Aug. 1—Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill. Sale at Pleasant Plains, Ohio.

Aug. 8—L. R. McClarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.

Aug. 28—J. H. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.

Sept. 3—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.

Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.

Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.

Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.

Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.

Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.

Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.

Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Oct. 8—J. 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. Granger, 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 Stewartsville, Mo.

Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.

Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Poland, Lawson, Mo.

Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

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. Kleinf, Zeandale, Kan.

Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, 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.

Nov. 1—J. H. 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. Long, Harlan, Iowa.

Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.

Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.  
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.  
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

### Duroc Jerseys.

Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.

Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.

Oct. 2—Fred W. Lahr, Corning, Iowa.

Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.

Oct. 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.

Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.

Feb. 4—Alvin Villander, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

### O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Oct. 10—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

### Berkshires.

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

### Field Notes.

#### The Great Big Orange Offering.

On Thursday, August 8, J. O. James and L. B. McClarnon, of Braddyville, Ia., will hold a great combination sale of big, high quality Poland Chinas. The offering will consist of 100 head of the tops of two of the biggest and best herds of big type Poland Chinas in Iowa, and this combination sale has been arranged instead of two separate sales for the convenience of breeders who could not spare the time to attend two sales on separate dates. Seventy head of bred sows will be in this offering, and in size and quality they are absolutely all that could be desired. The sows were sired by such boars as Big Orange, Old Pawnee Lad, Big Sensation, Colossal, Big Mogul, Ellersbrook's A Wonder. A large per cent of them are bred to Big Orange, conceded by competent critics to be one of the greatest big Poland sires living. Others to such great sires as Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant, Colossal and a few to Mr. James' great young boar, Otto's Big Orange. These sows are out of the best sows in J. O. James' and L. R. McClarnon's great sow herds, conceded to be among the best herds of big type Poland Chinas sows in existence. They will also offer 30 head of spring and fall boars that will be one of the best boar offerings for the season of 1912. These boars, like the sows, are the few choice tops of the two big herds. A large per cent of them were sired by Big Orange, some were sired by A Wonder, others by Mr. McClarnon's great herd boar, Colossal, and a few by Long King's Equal. They are out of the good sows of the two herds, and are a lot of big, high class fellows that will probably not be equalled for size and quality this season. The combination of the tops of the two great herds will make an offering that should attract breeders wanting the best of the breed. Write for catalog at once. See their ad in this issue. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

#### Spurling's Sale Offering.

From the Spurling herd of Poland Chinas at Taylorville, Ill., has come some of the greatest breeding and show hogs of the breed. On and On, grand champion at Illinois in 1903, and the head of the Banker family; Regulator, grand champion in Illi-

## Missouri Auction School

(LARGEST IN THE WORLD.)

Monday, August 5, 1912, Trenton, Mo., we open our 20th special four-weeks actual practice term. Better, Bigger Than Ever. The only school where students sell all kinds of property, thus giving actual practice in real sales. We also own the largest mule in the world (weight over 2,000 lbs.), and it is used in judging class.

Auctioneers Make From \$10 to \$50 Per Day.

No other profession can be learned with so little outlay of time and money. None pay better. Our 96-page 1911-12 catalog is yours for the asking.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, Pres.,**

Trenton, Mo., or 1404 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Remember our October term opens at Kansas City, Mo., October 7th.

nois in 1903, and his litter brother, Spell-binder, one of the greatest breeding boars this herd ever had; Imp's Likeness, the Strehn boar; Banker's Model was out of a Next in Line dam. Next in Line was bred to the Spurling farm and is one of the best producing boars east. Pocket Piece, champion at Chicago in 1910, was sired by Whirl 3d, and out of a litter mate to Sentinel. The Girard grand champion at Ohio State Fair, 1911, was sired by Sentinel. Lucky Locket, grand champion at Kentucky State Fair in 1910, was sired by Whirlwind. A Whirlwind pig, out of a Sentinel sow, won first and sweepstakes at a leading Texas fair last fall and was pronounced a phenomenon. They have 10 Sentinel gilts bred to Whirlwind, and this offers an opportunity to raise a litter and develop a herd boar. Ten Sentinel sows, bred to Bank Robber, an extra large Banker bred boar, and 10 sows bred to Sentinel, sire of the Ohio champion of 1911. Spurling will sell four of the best herd and show boars he ever sold. Progression is out of the same dam as the grand champion boar of Tennessee in 1911, and he was bred on the Spurling farm. Star Sentinel is the nearest duplicate of Spell-binder of any pig that ever lived, and should make a phenomenal breeder. Giant Sentinel is out of one of the finest big type sows that sold in 1911, and was sired by Sentinel. Here is a boar bred in such a way as to improve the finish of a big herd or increase the size of a medium herd. He is strictly a show hog. Ornament is an Orient boar, out of a Blood Royal sow. Orient never sired a better boar, and he ought to have been fitted and shown. Be sure to send for the Spurling catalog, as the hogs will sell cheap at this time of year, and the purchaser is sure to make money. Crops are great in Kansas, but hogs are scarce and the man who wants to make money will buy a few of the right kind of hogs. The next few years are bound to be profitable hog years. The sale will be held at Pleasant Plains, Ohio, on August 1, and bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, of Kansas Farmer, Address, Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill., for catalog, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

#### August 5, 1912.

On the fifth day of August the Missouri Auction School will open for a great term. August, 1912, will mark the turning point from failure to success in the lives of many men. They are the men who will be on hand at Trenton, Mo., Monday, August 5—men who will not allow some trivial thing to cheat them out of becoming auctioneers, and making a grand success of the business; men, who really wish to accomplish something better, and will be at Trenton for

that purpose. Col. W. B. Carpenter, president of the school, is composed of that fiber that does things. He belongs to the "I Will" class, and it's worth your tuition just to know and associate for a month with such a high class business man as Col. Carpenter. He takes an interest in you, and will make you feel at home from the first minute. Enroll now, and be present at roll call, Trenton, Mo., Monday, August 5, 9 a. m., 1912. Address, Missouri Auction School, Trenton, Mo., and kindly mention this paper.

#### A Holstein Snap.

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. M. E. Moore, of Comeron, Mo., it becomes necessary to reduce his famous herd of Holsteins. To this end, Manager Zimmerman will make attractive prices on 15 head for quick sale. As showing the quality and condition of this herd it may be stated that the Missouri State Sanitarium for Incipient Tuberculosis recently bought four head of the M. E. Moore cattle at a long price, after having searched everywhere for suitable cattle at a lower price. They are absolutely free from tuberculosis or the taint of it. Note the change in their advertising card.

#### Andrews' Stock Farm Spotted Poland.

James M. Andrews, of the Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., the well-known breeder of the famous Andrews' old, original, big spotted Poland, claims October 19 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Andrews will have a great offering of big spotted Poland at this sale. All of them were farrowed early and they are a lot of big ones, with plenty of quality. Mr. Andrews' fall sale in 1911 was the record sale of the season, and was held under adverse circumstances, and he will have a better lot this year.

Brown Hedge, of Whiting, Kan., breeder of quality Poland Chinas, has a card in this issue in which he offers 30 choice spring pigs sired by Model Look by Grand Look and Young Billy. The pigs are well grown out and are from very large mature sows. Write early for good selections.

J. L. Griffiths, proprietor of the Madison Creek Poland China herd, reports things coming along in good shape. The pigs are the best ever for this season of the year, and the corn is so rank that the owls hoot in it in the day time. Mr. Griffiths offers 25 outstanding good spring boars, and is ready to ship any time now. They are of the very biggest strains and are well developed.

**HORSES AND MULES**



**JACKS AND JENNETS**

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

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

**M. E. Moore & Co.** Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd; 15 productive cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

**SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

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

**YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Sired by Peterje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion. **W. C. JONES & SONS**, Topeka, Kan. Route 2.



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

**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.

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**WESTERN JERSEY FARM**—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for \$2,500 when only 3 months old and for \$5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed. **J. E. JONES**, Nowata, Oklahoma.

**REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.**

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. **E. J. LINSBOTT**, Holton, Kansas.

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

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