

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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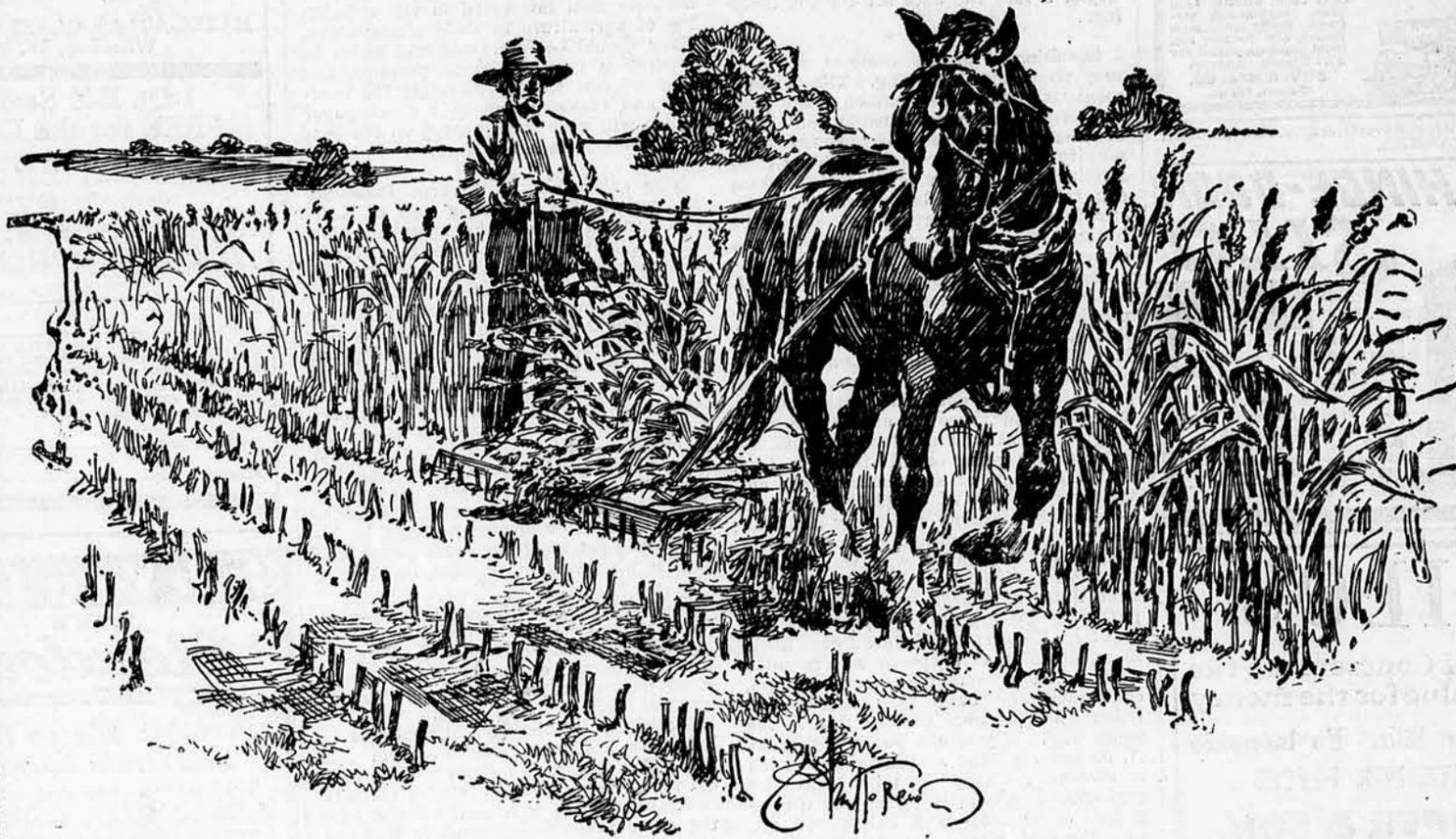


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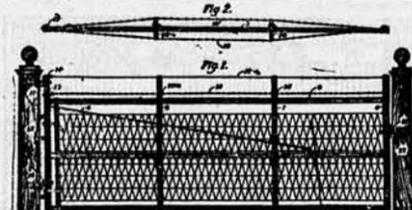
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# Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

The editor's personal talk has for the past couple of months been suppressed. I know, from my own experience, that during the summer months you are not looking for reading simply as reading matter. What reading the farmer does during the hot season is done for the express purpose of learning something about his business, and there is little time for visiting. During the busy time on the farm I have been condensing KANSAS FARMER and getting as much really live and helpful farm stuff into it as possible and in as brief form as it could be written. I am sure from the numerous letters busy farmers have taken the time to write, that the summer paper has been highly satisfactory. With the coming on of the fall and with more time to read, KANSAS FARMER will contain more good and timely farm stuff, and these personal talks will be continued.

I have been busy the past six weeks attending farmers' institute and Grange picnics at which meetings I have been scheduled to make a talk. I have received requests for addresses which I could not accept, for the reason that they gave too short notice and I could not so arrange my affairs so as to accept. I appreciate and enjoy an opportunity to be present at a meeting of farmers and discuss with you matters pertaining to your business and mine. I believe that I can help you, and I know that you can help me. I know that a farm paper worthy of the name and worthy of the patronage of farmers cannot be written unless the editor of such paper is able to get close to the man whom he seeks to advise. The contact of the two cannot help but be mutually beneficial. I am spending a great deal of time in the country among farmers. First, to get the farmer's viewpoint, and second, because I enjoy the work. If you think you want me at your Grange picnic or your farmers' institute, take the matter up with me if possible a month in advance. If you cannot so far ahead anticipate your wishes, do not delay longer than two weeks before the date set for the meeting.

Speaking of picnics, some of my ideas may prove worth reading. The farmers' picnic is much more common today than formerly. It is a good institution. More of them should be held. Every community should have one. In every community there is an organization which can take the lead, be it Grange, farmers' institute, Sunday school, church or business men of the town. Any means of getting the people of a community together will serve the purpose well. A mixing of the townspeople and country people is always good—mutually good. But, do not have too much speech-making. Keep that for indoor meetings of the fall and winter. At a picnic the speaker rarely gets the attention he deserves, and those in attendance who do give attention are interfered with by other things going on. It is our feeling that the people of a community are entitled to one day of complete relaxation—when they can do and think and talk about what they please. While I have talked in my humble way to hundreds of picnic gatherings, I have always felt that those in charge imposed upon the gathering by urging the speech-making feature. The greatest failure I ever made in an attempt at a speech was recently when I had to combat a merry-go-round, cane rack and baby rack callers, etc. Other speakers were embarrassed in the same way. If you can possibly prevent it, do not confront a speaker with such a situation. Keep in mind that the gathering is primarily for a good time—a day of visiting—and unless you are sure the gathering desires to give attention to speech-making, do not make arrangements for speakers.

I have all along contended that KANSAS FARMER is read by the best, most progressive and most successful farmers of Kansas. I know that this is so from almost daily happenings. I am sure that those who are subscribers to KANSAS FARMER read the paper because it is instructive and of value to them in their farm operations. One of the most recent indications in support of the above is that of about 200 farmers of Kansas who this year grew pure-bred wheat, 150 are and have been readers of

KANSAS FARMER for years. The farmer who has been interested in obtaining good seed wheat and thereby improving his wheat yield, cannot be classed otherwise than progressive. Letters addressed to a number of these growers of wheat reveal the fact that each has been employing the best methods of wheat culture, namely, early and deeper plowing, packing the seed bed, careful drilling and the use of the best seed. As indicated by the replies so far received, the wheat yield on each farm has been increased by the above methods. The disposition toward better wheat farming is rapidly spreading, and it is certain that a continuation of the campaign among the wheat growers of Kansas will have the effect of increasing the Kansas acre yield with increased profits. KANSAS FARMER has been in the past as now in the foreground in advocating better all around wheat growing methods. It is certain that, generally speaking, the farming of Kansas is better today than ever before. It is certain that KANSAS FARMER has played an important part in this progress. Better farming is a big subject when it is viewed from all angles. It is a question big enough to occupy all of the time and the attention of any editor, regardless of how big a man he may be. KANSAS FARMER is a technical farm paper, reducing the science of farming to primer terms so plain and so simple that no one can help but understand.

A letter from G. W. Kellstadt, Welda, Kan., who is agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at that point, says: "You may think it strange for a railroad agent to read a farm paper, but I am interested in farm work and like to keep in touch with improvements along agricultural lines." It is unusual, most people think, for people not directly interested in agriculture to read any strictly farm paper and be much interested. However, railroad agents, merchants, blacksmiths, creamerymen, doctors, lawyers, etc., should be interested in the best information obtainable along farm lines. There are hundreds of organizations of business men interested in the upbuilding of agriculture in their communities. They should be interested and active in promoting the best farm practice, and that interest should extend to the reading and the studying of a farm paper which will keep them posted on the best that there is in agriculture.

Our subscriber, E. Strong, Roseland, La., writes that he took a copy of KANSAS FARMER to one of his neighbors, that the neighbor might read a certain article. The neighbor wrote one of our advertisers and, as a result of the correspondence, has bought from this advertiser a registered Guernsey bull calf which our subscriber says is reported as being the first Guernsey in the state of Louisiana. This sale was the result of the first insertion of the advertisement of this particular breeder in KANSAS FARMER. This is evidence that "scattering" circulation of a paper written chiefly for Kansans has value to the advertiser. Not many KANSAS FARMERS are sent to Louisiana. But a farmer, wherever he may be located, can get good from this paper, and that is what this letter above illustrates.

Before the close of the school year I sent, at his request, a dozen copies of KANSAS FARMER to Thomas C. Blaisdell, who has charge of the class in agricultural journalism of the Michigan Agricultural College. The papers were for the criticism of the several members of his class. I have received from Mr. Blaisdell a letter, as follows: "The tone of the class criticisms was unusually favorable. They were enthusiastic over the cover page, feeling that it was one of the best, and perhaps the best, that they found on any of the farm papers. In this their judgment coincided entirely with mine. I do not know of anything quite so original and suggestive as the cover pages have been on KANSAS FARMER. When you were running cartoons I enjoyed them exceedingly, and the more recent pictures with the accompanying legend are exceptionally clever and suggestive. All in all, I feel that our students agreed with my own feeling that KANSAS FARMER is one of the very best agricultural papers in the country."

J.A. Roemen



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They are all glass—made with the glass cap. No tin tops to taint the fruit. The spring seal closes with a clamp—no twisting and turning. No trouble, no risk—the jars that all women like. Try preserving in E-Z Seal Jars—for the joy of it!

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DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace O. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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

**OUR GUARANTEE**

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



**COUNTY ADVISORS AGAIN.**

The county farm advisor idea seems to have fallen by the wayside in Kansas. Leavenworth is the only Kansas county, so far, to complete the arrangement, and P. H. Ross, its advisor, has been at work two weeks. It is said that those farmers who have given their support to the plan are now more enthusiastic over the results to be obtained than at any previous time.

The apparent failure of the idea to take hold generally is due to the lack of support of business men and business men's organizations. That part of the plan imposed upon the farmers themselves is not a stumbling block. The terms are so easy, so far as the farmer is concerned, that he will comply with the contract and gladly give the advisor idea a two years' trial.

But the business men of the towns sit back because Sears, Roebuck & Co. are involved to the extent of a \$1,000 contribution to the support of the advisor. They frown upon Sears, Roebuck & Co., and while we do not believe the merchant proposes to punish the farmer for trading with the mail-order firms, it is difficult to in any other way construe his action.

Were we in the county merchant's place we would feel disposed to say: "Sure, take Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s money, and get as much more as you can. We will contribute two times as much more and will have a county advisor as soon as the contract can be drawn." That would be our disposition if we were in the local business man's place.

If, on the other hand, we felt as the local merchant apparently does feel, we would say: "No, we don't want Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s money. But, we will have a county advisor and will raise all the money needed right here among ourselves." It seems to us that if the first named attitude is taken, the latter becomes the only logical alternative.

The county farm adviser plan affords an opportunity for local people to do something tangible in an effort to further develop the agricultural resources of Kansas. The work is under the supervision of the Kansas Agricultural College and carefully looked after. There can be no advertising graft worked to the detriment of local people. The experiment will be well worth the cost. If successful, the money expended will return to the town and community a hundredfold. The towns people have for years been lecturing the farmer, telling him how he ought to farm, and otherwise interesting himself in the farmer's affairs, but now that the opportunity is presented for supplying a competent man to work with and demonstrate how some of the theory will work out in practice, the funds are not forthcoming and interest is lost.

We do not contend that there is a loud, long cry from farmers for the county advisor, but he will readily become a signer to the contract when it is explained and he will enter upon the slight obligation with enthusiasm. The farmer has not cried long and loud for help from the farmers' institute lecture, but the latter is forced upon him. Why not perfect the county advisor plan, all ready for his acceptance, and not excuse our own fault by saying in advance that he will not co-operate?

**AN ACRE OF LAND.**

The value of the crop grown on an acre of land has increased 72.7 per cent in 10 years, based upon the average of the ten leading products.

During the same time the goods a farmer buys—implements, household goods, wearing apparel, groceries and hardware, have shown an average advance of 12.1 per cent.

Fifty-four per cent to the good in favor of the farmer.

"Never before," says the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, "has the farmer been in a better condition."

**RE FARMERS' CONGRESS.**

Elsewhere in KANSAS FARMER are printed the names of those Kansans, as announced by President Edwin Taylor, who make up the initial organization of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress. It becomes the work of these men to so guide the deliberations of this organization that it will be helpful and worth while. KANSAS FARMER contends that the usefulness of this organization lies along the lines of the editorial printed in its issue of August 10, and which has received some favorable comment, even though it is charged that the tendency was to shatter some of the popular idols of the day.

Of the dozen or more comments offered regarding our ideas, two came from officers of the congress. In a conversation with Scott Hopkins, treasurer of the Agricultural and Industrial Congress, and in reply to the editor's statement that we expected he "would raise some dust as a result of our expression," his remark was that "Immediately following a cyclone there was small chance to raise much dust." It is left to the reader to decide whether this remark is one of approval or opposition.

Another comment is from Edwin Taylor, president of the congress. He says: "You have taken the right position as to the character of our congress. I think we should cut out the hot air that so many Kansas men are overcharged with, and put up a program of realities."

George Plumb, first vice-president of the congress, says: "I think you have covered the ground pretty thoroughly, and see no reason why the farmer cannot be interested along your proposed lines."

Thus it would appear that we are not alone in our belief as to the necessity of the congress keeping its feet on the ground and clinging close to those whom it seeks to benefit.

The agricultural college extension work continues to expand. This work carries the best agricultural practice to the farmhouse door. It should be encouraged by such appropriations as are necessary to make it just as big and useful as possible. Two men have recently been added to the extension staff—a superintendent of farmers' institutes and a specialist in boys' clubs work. Edward C. Johnson has had much experience with the United States Department of Agriculture. His work with the bureau of plant industry has taken him into nearly every state and has given him an excellent opportunity to study the best methods of farming. C. E. Steiner, of Ohio, will have charge of the boys' clubs work. Mr. Steiner has had experience in teaching and in college extension work. It will be his business to organize all sorts of boys' clubs—corn clubs, poultry clubs, garden clubs, potato clubs, and others; to direct the out-of-school study of thousands of Kansas boys in things pertaining to agriculture. He also will have charge of corn contests all over the state.

Discontent is a law of nature. He who is true to life and to himself is discontented. He is always seeking for something better. Only a parasite can be contented. Had the human race been contented we should still be savages, America would have been undiscovered, railroads would not have been built, implements devised or animals tamed. Our clothing would have been skins, our food the fruits and nuts and our houses the caves. Discontent has given us improved breeds of live stock, developed the fruits, grains and grasses and supplied us with everything we know in civilization. Discontent not only engenders progress in every line of human activity, but it prevents deterioration. The farmer who does not select his seed or his breeding stock soon finds that he has lost his varieties or breeds. All progress depends upon discontent with what we have and a desire for something better.

**CONCRETE BRIDGES FOR KANSAS.**

That permanent bridges are to mark the beginning of road improvement in Kansas is shown by the large number of calls made upon the state highway engineer's office. Plans for 35 concrete bridges are now being drawn in that office. Twenty-four of these are to be built in Jewell County. Seven men are kept busy in the highway department now. Most of the work is with bridges. Three men are in the field all the time inspecting bridges under construction, and the other four make estimates and prepare plans. Two more inspectors are needed. All plans and estimates are prepared and sent out free.

When a call for help in bridge building is received the highway department sends an engineer to look over the site and give a rough estimate of the cost. Whenever possible concrete bridges are recommended. The engineer then prepares plans and sends them, with an inspector, to the man in charge of construction. The inspector sees that the bridge is built according to the plans and specifications. He stays on the job until it is finished.

In choosing a site for a bridge an engineer sometimes is able to correct the bad location of the old bridge and thereby make a better road and reclaim some good farming land. Such was the case when in Butler County a new location for the bridge cut out four dangerous curves in the road and gave back two or three acres of farm land for cultivation.

Two years ago a vigorous kick was made when the state engineer was established, but he will save his salary and department expense many times over in the course of a year.

Nothing is of more value to the breeder of pure-bred stock than the services of a good fieldman. These men are experts in their line, trained to observe and, with sound judgment, they are a help to the breeder in ways that are not available otherwise. Not only do they help him to sell his live stock but, as they are constantly traveling from one herd to another, they help him to a knowledge of what the other breeders are doing; whether they have developed any show animals; where to buy new herd headers; whether they are breeding the correct type, and whether their individual animals are up to the standard required by the trade. The fieldmen help along these and other lines, and the paper pays the bill. Get next to the fieldman, and keep next to him. He is worth money to you.

Kansas has a feeding stuffs law which requires a manufacturer to register his products and submit a sample to the director of the experiment station for analysis. He must label his feeds and keep his product up to the standard of the sample registered. The purchasers of feed stuffs could not have the protection they deserved without an inspection of feed stuffs as found in the various markets. Accordingly a feed inspector has been put to work. It is his duty to visit feed stores over the state and see that manufacturers of concentrated feeding stuffs, such as bran, shorts and corn chop, are following out the provisions of the law. He is under the direct supervision of L. A. Fitz, head of the department of milling of Kansas Agricultural College.

The International Dry Farming Congress has honored Kansas by the selection of Dean Webster of the Kansas State Agricultural College as chairman of the live stock and dairying section of the seventh annual session to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, October 21-25. W. M. Jardine of the big Kansas school is a member of the executive committee, and Charles A. Scott, forester of the same institution, is secretary of the forestry section of the Dry Farming Congress.

**LOOKING TO BETTER SEEDS.**

A most hopeful sign of interest to every farmer is manifest from an inspection of the catalogs of more than 50 of the principal seed dealers of the country. All of the firms referred to make definite statements that they test their seeds for germination. Nine firms advise purchasers to send samples either to the seed testing laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture or to a state experiment station to be tested. Seven firms state that they themselves follow this course in regard to the seeds they offer and that the seeds are thereby officially guaranteed to be of the high grade represented. Six firms allow a stated time for making a test, advise purchasers to make such test on receipt of seeds, and request the return of seeds which do not satisfactorily meet the test. These statements indicate that competition between seed dealers is becoming more and more a competition based on quality—a healthful tendency from the standpoint of both customers and honest dealers.

**BUSINESS AND BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Several business men's organizations have recently adopted resolutions asking that the business interests of the state be represented on the state board of health. At present the board is composed of physicians only. The board, in its original creation, had to do only with matters of health and sanitation. Later, the legislature imposed upon the board the duty of enforcing the pure food and drugs act, which takes in the scope of all dealers and servers of food and food products and bringing it in close contact with widespread business interests.

Business people are not opposed to the so-called pure food laws, but, in fact, are the most enthusiastic advocates of proper supervision. There are things, however, of a practical nature for consideration in connection with the administration of law as applying to them which makes their demand for representation reasonable and just. It will be the part of wisdom to consider these demands in making up the board's personnel.

**WHO IS FARMER?**

The real farmer is thus described by T. A. Gievens, of Nebraska: "In my estimation, the man who simply raises corn and wheat and hay to haul to market is not a farmer. But rather the man who raises a sufficient diversity of crops best suited to his locality to furnish a rotation and maintain the productivity of the soil and who does not sell these as a raw material, but feeds them on the farm to different kinds of good stock, that he has raised himself, is entitled to the honor of being called a farmer, yes, a good farmer."

**TEN EYCK GOES OUT.**

Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck has resigned as superintendent of the Ft. Hays Experiment Station and the regents of the Kansas Agricultural College have accepted his resignation. Ten Eyck came to Kansas 10 years ago as professor of agronomy and he organized the work in farm management and farm mechanics now taught in the college. About two years ago he was made superintendent of the Ft. Hays station. It is not known what are his plans for the future.

It is now proposed to create a bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of studying farm machinery. As the matter now stands, each bureau in the department studies such machinery as properly belongs to its field of investigations, but the results obtained are not correlated. The bureau of plant industry studies implements for soil culture and so does the bureau of soils, thus duplicating the work. The work of studying farm machinery is badly divided, and real economy suggests the creation of one bureau to handle it all.

# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES



FIVE HEIFERS, AT FIRST CALVING, AVERAGE 336 POUNDS OF BUTTER PER YEAR. THEIR SIRE SOLD TO THE BUTCHER BEFORE VALUE WAS KNOWN. THESE COWS OWNED BY KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our subscriber, U. C. G., Bonner Springs, Kan., asks if a mixture of cane and cowpeas would make good hay. Such combination will make hay of fine quality and of high feeding value. If this subscriber has bottom land we recommend a mixture of about 4 pecks of peas to a peck of cane, sowing preferably with a drill in rows 16 to 30 inches apart. The seed could be broadcasted, but we do not like broadcasting. It does not prove generally as satisfactory as drilling. Millet could be substituted for the cane. Use the larger and later maturing varieties of millet. In the case of cane, use some of the dwarf varieties in order that the stalk does not become too large and that the hay may not be so coarse.

#### Hens Eat One Another.

Subscriber, N. A. A., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I wish some advice by which I may prevent hens from eating one another. My hens are in the molt. The trouble starts when some of the feathers come off the back near the root of the tail. The hens will all land on one hen at a time and soon they peck through into the entrails, killing the hen attacked, in a short time. My hens are confined in two large lots, given scratch feed with an occasional meal of raw meat and whole oats. They have plenty of grit and some green feed."

We have never before heard of such disposition among hens. If the subscriber will cut the end of each hen's beak off with a sharp chisel, we are sure he will not have further trouble. The beaks will grow out again, but in all probability by the time the beaks have grown out, the conditions which are responsible for this cannibalistic habit will have passed. Cutting off the end of the beak is a sure remedy for preventing hens from eating eggs. In cutting off the end of the beak, be careful not to cut too deep, or it will be painful to the fowls and cause the beaks to bleed.

#### Tile Drainage.

Subscriber, R. W. G., Atchison, Kan., writes: "I have a piece of bottom land which is so level it does not drain. The land is gumbo and has no seeps or springs. Can you tell me if this land could be tiled successfully when the rainfall is often as much as 60 or 70 inches in a single season?"

We have reports of the successful tiling of a great many gumbo fields. It is necessary, of course, that the land have such slope as will permit the drain tile to be laid with sufficient fall to make draining effective. A large part of the success in draining depends upon the grade being right. A grade as flat as 1 inch to the hundred feet can be successfully used, but 2 to 3 inches per hundred feet is the grade to be sought. The line should be located by a surveyor or some one else competent to use the level.

L. S. Edwards, manager of the Deming Ranch, Oswego, has tiled about two thousand acres of gumbo land which, before tiling, was practically worthless. It required three years after tiling to bring this land to its full productiveness. The land is now producing good crops of both wheat and corn. Mr. Edwards says he has found that lines of 4-inch tile not over 800 feet in length and 80 feet apart and not closer than 30 inches to the surface are satisfactory for laterals, and that as much as 100 acres has been drained into one 10-inch main.

We have asked the Humboldt Brick

Manufacturing Company to send our subscriber some excellent literature which that company has on tile drain. This firm manufactures tile drain. We also recommend that the subscriber write E. B. Walker, State Engineer, Manhattan, Kan., for detailed and specific information regarding the laying of tile, cost, etc.

#### What When Silo is Not Ready?

Our subscriber, A. A. C., Udall, Kan., says he will be late in getting his silo completed and wants to know if he can shock his corn and stack his cowpeas and later place the same in the silo. He enclosed a stamp for reply by mail, and the editor wrote:

"You should, if possible, have silo ready for the corn and peas when they are ready for cutting. The feed in this condition will be worth much more. You could afford to delay the cutting a week if the weather is not too hot and dry, and wait for the silo. If this is impossible, cut the corn, put it in the shock and place it in the silo as soon as possible. After the cowpeas are cut and cured and stacked, I would not place them in the silo, but feed as hay with the silage."

"We know of several instances in which shocked corn has been put into the silo, and the feeder claimed results considerably in excess of those obtained from the feeding of shock corn in the usual manner. The corn fodder is run through the silage cutter, a stream of water is turned into the blower and as much water as is possible is elevated by the blower with the cut fodder into the silo. Mr. Benton, of Onaga, Kan., put up a thousand tons of shocked fodder this way last year. He said this nearly doubled the feeding value of his corn fodder. I find out that this is not an unusual practice in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. The men who do this, however, fill their silos with the green corn, and as soon as the silo is empty they then fill with shocked fodder. If you can do no better, it is our judgment that it will pay to handle the shocked corn in this way."

#### Kafir Hay vs. Cane Hay.

Our subscriber, D. F. F., Ellsworth, Kan., asks if Kafir hay is preferable to cane hay. The editor's preference is for Kafir hay. Kafir has better keeping qualities. It does not sour as does cane hay. Cane is fed very successfully until about Christmas. After this time the stock does not like it so well. This is because of some sort of change, and this change is usually considered as souring. The extent to which the cane will sour is dependent upon the amount of juice the can contained when cut. Kafir hay does not sour, and continues good through the entire feeding season. Kafir may be exposed to a light frost without damage. Cane when frosted sours, and its feeding value diminishes.

#### Cow Markets Forage Crop.

Dairying is urged upon the farmer as the most profitable means of marketing field crops. The dairy cow will market cane, Kafir, millet, etc., at a greater profit than can otherwise be obtained. On many farms the growth of these crops is made necessary on account of the character of the soil, climate, rainfall, etc. Unless these crops were grown other crops such as corn, wheat or oats could not be grown for market. The value of any crop

realized through the dairy cow depends upon the quality of the cow. Figures reveal the fact that a great many cows return a small amount over and above the cost of feed. Other cows return a large amount over the cost of feed and these market feed at a larger profit than do poorer cows. Consequently, whether \$2.00 per ton is realized for cane or Kafir hay, or \$5.00 to \$7.00, depends upon the cow. So far as the real value of dairying is concerned from a money income standpoint, depends entirely upon the kind of cow. Is it not worth while to investigate the ability of each cow in the herd and know whether or not she furnishes a profitable market for the feed consumed?

#### Planting Corn Crop.

Our subscriber, S. S. S., Milan, Mo., writes: "I must take exception to your advice of thin planting of corn and your rejoicing at a common half stand. My guess is this comes from the fact the weather has turned dry, and we all know under such circumstances thin planting is to be preferred. But if you would only tell us before planting whether the season is to be dry or more seasonable, we would be better prepared for advice as to thin or thick planting."

"KANSAS FARMER is not confined to the semi-arid regions of Kansas, and therefore advice should be given according to conditions that are likely to be met. Your inference of one stock to the hill would be but little encouragement for the 100 bushel yield. In my judgment, thick or thin planting all depends on average surrounding conditions, viz., the kind of soil, the probable annual rainfall, and the use to be made of the crop. A corn crop is grown to get the greatest money value in return for it. We are constantly finding conditions changing, and if the crop is raised for the grain alone then the whole aim should be centered on the grain yield."

"For years I have been persistent in planting my corn with check row, 3 inches by 8 inches each way and 3 grains to the hill, but with the advent of the silo I tried drilling a field in rows 3 inches apart and so thick as to consume about 1 peck of corn to the acre. This was done last year in as dry a year as usually occurs, and I was not in the least disappointed, for from a feed and money value return per acre, I had no other field to compare with it. This was not wholly used for silage purposes, but a part was used as shock corn to be fed with the corn on, and the results were so satisfactory that the present year I planted about one-half the entire crop in this manner."

"The point I am trying to bring out is this: Every farmer must be his own judge as to how he must load his ground with crop, just the same as he would load the team for a pull. He must consider the fertility of the soil, the probable average rainfall and the method of handling the soil before as well as after planting."

The subscriber is absolutely right in his contention. The editor endeavors to at all times keep in mind the specific application of his comments to the several widely differing conditions with reference to soil, climate, precipitation and the use of the crop. Our inclination is to have in mind Kansas conditions. The subscriber rightly makes the point that the farmer must be his own judge as to

the amount of any kind of seed planted, and must be governed by the character of his soil, climatic conditions, rainfall and the average season. Speaking of the promise of the thin corn, which was not more than a common half stand, it was the editor's intent to support by the incident his contention, namely, that in Kansas, generally speaking, corn is planted too thick. This was especially so this year. More seed corn was used in Kansas the spring of 1912 than has been used in many years past. We can account for it in no other way than the prevailing opinion that Kansas-grown corn last year was poor seed, and which opinion caused the use of more seed than usual, feeling that not all planted would grow. Evidently the corn grew better than was expected, resulting in thick stands and the dry season in many localities having the effect of materially cutting the corn prospect.

There are fields and conditions in Kansas in which, in our judgment, two stalks of corn to the check-rowed hill is not too thick planting. This applies to the two or three eastern tiers of counties and projecting up the river valleys west as far as one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five miles. Outside of this area one stalk to each check-rowed hill—if a good ear is produced on each stalk—will more than double the average corn yield for the state. The whole idea is to secure more uniform stands by the use of seed, every kernel of which will grow, and more uniform planting. This pertains to the use of the corn crop for corn alone and without regard to large tonnage for use as shock fodder or for silage.

Our subscriber is right in his contention that when corn is planted for the silo alone it can be planted thick with good results.

The extreme northern states, together with many eastern states, plant corn thick, both for silage and for shock fodder. The editor's personal investigation into these methods has demonstrated to him that this is good practice. In such planting, as a rule, however, smaller varieties of corn are planted. The stalk is not so large, the percentage of blades to stalks is larger and the ear smaller, but nevertheless well matured and solid. This is, in our judgment, good practice in the planting of corn for silos or for feeding from the shock.

This all points to the fact that the planting should be governed by the use to which the crop is to be put and to the conditions under which it is grown. As has been stated time and again in these columns, it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule which will work with absolute surety in different farm operations. There are, however, a few well defined principles of agriculture which can and should be followed year after year and under all conditions. These principles are few and to some extent have their limitations. Beyond any question of doubt it is essential that the farmer be able to exercise his own judgment in the application of farm methods in general. This judgment, based on his observation and his experience in dealing with the soil he is farming and the conditions under which it is farmed.

The editor invites just such letters as this one. These assist in giving a wider range of views in general and are valuable by way of suggestion to the man who is writing on farm topics.

# PERCHERON BREEDING IN U. S.

*Most Numerous of All Draft Breeds,  
Spread of Percherons Show Popularity*

By WAYNE DINSMORE

Slowly but surely the Percheron breeders in the United States are following the trail laid out by American cattle breeders. Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeders have brought their breeds to a position in numbers and excellence, unexcelled in the world. Slight progress was made in cattle breeding until the number bred in this country made selection possible; and the most rapid progress came after the breeds were well distributed and pure-bred animals had become fairly easy to locate in the chief breeding districts.

In the past, the breeding of Percherons of the best possible type has been retarded because of the limited number of breeding animals from which selection could be made. The fact that the available animals were widely scattered over a vast area of territory still further handicapped the work of constructive breeders. Selection and assembling of the best females was impossible.

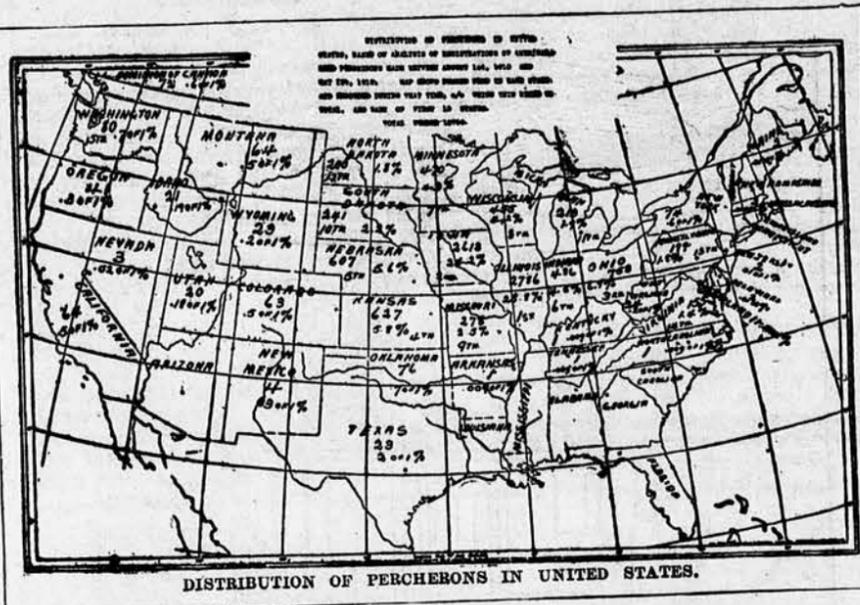
These conditions still prevail in some degree, but much less than formerly. An analysis of the registrations of American-bred animals, made between August 1, 1910, and May 1, 1912, has recently been completed by the Percheron Society of America. This covers most of the colts foaled in 1909 and 1910, some over-age animals, and a few 1911 colts.

While it does not represent two full years' registration, it does give a very definite line on the distribution of Percheron mares, and the location and relative importance of various breeding districts.

The accompanying map shows at a glance the wide distribution of the breed, and the pre-eminence of Illinois and Iowa as breeding districts. These two states contributed 50 per cent of the Percherons recorded, while Ohio stands third and Kansas fourth in number of Percherons in the United States.

Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana are the states next in line, and together bred 22.8 per cent of the animals recorded in the time mentioned. Minnesota and Wisconsin follow closely, and Missouri takes an unexpectedly high rank, standing ninth. This is due to the rapid development of draft horse breeding in the north half of the state, where conditions are very similar to those prevailing in the big six, or the corn belt states.

The judgment of the most experienced



buyers of draft horses for market purposes is to the effect that more good draft horses can be purchased in Iowa and Illinois than anywhere else in the United States. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that these states are older in draft horse breeding than any others save Ohio. All experienced horsemen concede that the distribution of a number of pure-bred mares of any draft breed in a locality results in hastening the introduction of better sires, for the owners of pure-bred mares insist upon a first-class sire of the breed they are using. In numerous instances where stallion owners have declined to purchase better horses, they have of their own accord gone out and purchased good stallions, thereby forcing the local stallioners into the purchase of better sires. The three leading states are those oldest in draft horse breeding. Ohio was

earliest with Percheron importation in 1851, but Illinois breeders purchased the greatest of the early sires—Louis Napoleon—in 1856, and between that time and 1880 imported many times more Percherons than Ohio. Iowa breeders started with the breed almost as soon as their co-laborers in Illinois and, like Illinois, established a greater number of breeding centers than Ohio, prior to 1880. From these three states, pioneers in draft horse breeding, the spread has been gradual into adjoining states. It is a matter of surprise that Indiana, lying midway between Illinois and Ohio, should have made less progress in recent years than Kansas and Nebraska.

Within the leading states, the breeding is centered chiefly in 10 or 12 counties. Illinois is breeding Percherons in 80 out of the total of 102 counties; Iowa in 96 out of 99; Ohio in 70 out of 87;

Kansas in 72 out of 105; Nebraska in 53 out of 92; Indiana in 67 out of 92.

Illinois and Iowa, the leading states, stand in marked contrast in one particular. Most of the Percherons in Illinois are bunched in relatively few counties, while in Iowa, they are distributed over practically the entire state. No county contributed over 7.2 per cent of those bred in Iowa, while in Illinois the leading county, McLean, furnished 15.8 per cent of all those bred in the state in the time considered. The first six counties in Illinois furnished 45 per cent of all bred in the state; the first six counties in Iowa but 35 per cent.

The wide distribution of Percheron mares, already shown, means a more general demand for the best Percheron sires. The number of men who own and are breeding Percherons, now in excess of 8,000 active breeders, will inevitably hasten the production of better Percherons than have heretofore been bred in America. American farmers are excelled by none in the world in intelligence and skill in their live stock breeding operations, and the work of so many keen minds cannot fail to bring a wonderful improvement in the breed within the next few years. Careful selection of the best is now possible, although difficulty will still be encountered on account of the area which must be covered in making selections.

Success in breeding live stock is hard to win. This is particularly true in horse breeding. The development of Percheron breeding in the United States has been hampered by enemies of the breed, by division in the ranks of its supporters and by much hostile criticism from would-be authorities on breeding problems. These are incidents, history teaches us, in the development of every great breed of live stock, and the steadiness and cool judgment displayed by Percheron breeders in surmounting all such difficulties have probably never been excelled under similar circumstances. Percherons are today the most popular breed of draft horses in the world, and far outnumber all the other pure-bred draft horses in the United States. There has never been a time when the industry was on a firmer foundation, nor a better time for creative breeders to devote their best efforts to the development of better Percherons than the world has yet produced.

## The Beef Situation

By E. C. COOK, Elk County, Kansas

Was very much interested in your article on "The Beef Situation," which appeared in your issue of July 27.

You certainly have the situation figured out correctly when you state that "The only way to meet the beef situation is to raise and feed the cattle on the farms." There is no other way to increase the herds, and the market conditions are such now that there is money in raising live stock on the farms, not only cattle, but hogs, more poultry and more sheep.

Let us look back over the wheat growing situation as it has existed the past 25 or 30 years, particularly in Kansas. Only once in about every five years has there been, on an average, what you would call a good general crop, particularly in the western half of the state, yet the acreage in that section has increased yearly. Having been a pioneer of that state, I have known, in western Kansas, of wheat fields in the spring to be as bare as when plowed the fall before. Of course, some will say "that was years ago." Yes, it was years ago, but we all know that the wheat yields of Kansas the past five or ten years have not been anything to enrich the state like what we could expect.

Since the virtues of Kafir have been so thoroughly demonstrated as a live stock product, does it not appeal to the average Kansas and Oklahoma farmer that there is more money to be made in raising Kafir and milo, and more live stock and less wheat? There are several hundred thousands of acres of middle-priced lands on which Kafir and milo can be raised with good crops every year, where medium to poor crops of wheat are now raised. If one-third of this vast wheat acreage were changed to live stock feed the first year and then more the following years, we would see an increase in farm earnings for the Southwest. Not only the direct earnings would increase, but the farms would

soon become richer and more productive, hence more valuable per acre.

Referring to the respective markets of grain and live stock: One month ago wheat was worth over 10 per cent more than it is now, that it has been going down ever since the Kansas farmer began to harvest, while on the other hand, in this same period live stock has been going up, notwithstanding grass-fed cattle have been going to market. On two days of this week the beef market at Chicago reached the high price of \$9.85 per hundred pounds. Suppose every farmer of western Kansas had had half of his wheat land in Kafir last year and was now feeding it to 9-cent steers, what would be the result in earnings for that section?

No one need fear that the cattle business will ever be overdone in this country again. Our cities are growing too rapidly; our consumers are increasing more rapidly than the producers are meeting the demand to supply them.

In your same issue you give some excellent statistics on "Grain vs. Live Stock." There needs no further argument for the intelligent farmer to see where he can better himself. You show that the income is almost \$4 per acre more from live stock raising than from grain growing. In some states the increase is even greater. There is no better state in the country for raising prime beef and porkers than Kansas, and with the introduction of the silo, every Kansas farmer should get progressive and turn his grain in to live stock.

It was only a few weeks ago when a herd of 120 grass-fed steers in Greenwood county sold right in the pasture, on the hoof, for \$85 per head. You relate in your article that a bunch of Dakota steers sold on the Chicago market for \$9.65 per hundred weight, bring-

ing \$154 per head. What more alluring in the way of easy riches could a Kansas farmer wish for? Let me give a comparison.

Just a few moments after reading your excellent article containing these big beef figures, I read from the Wichita Eagle of July 28, 1912, in the department of "Wichita 40 Years Ago," taken from the files of that paper of July 26, 1871, this paragraph:

"The ruling prices for Texas cattle this week are, per head: Fat cows, \$12 to \$15; beef cattle, \$18 to \$24; yearlings, \$6; 2-year-olds, \$10; stock cows, \$12."

Yes, that was forty years ago, and even 25 or 30 years ago it was not much better, but within the past ten years conditions in the live stock market have been reversed. Instead of seeking a market for our surplus meats, we are confronted with the problem of securing meats enough for our home markets, and the demands are growing more serious this way all the time. As an illustration:

The cattle receipts at the six leading live stock markets of this country for the first six months of this year were 483,912 head less than the same period in 1911. Not only were there nearly half a million less head of cattle, but the average weight of each was about 100 pounds less per head. To be exact, there were received at these six market the first six months of this year, 3,138,523 head, and with the loss of 100 pounds each means a decrease of 313,852,300 pounds of beef in the six months, as compared with the six months of 1911, which was not a banner year, either. Does not this condition portend something?

This is the age of "progressives." Can you consider a farmer progressive who will stick to his old method of growing

wheat and cotton and let the golden opportunity of growing live stock pass him by?

It is my prediction that if the Kansas wheat growers had started ten years ago in raising Kafir and cattle, their lands now would be worth from \$10 to \$25 per acre more than they are now, and the individual bank accounts would be double what they are now. It is not too late to begin now.

### Demonstration Farm Report.

The report of the North Dakota Demonstration farms for 1910 is from the press. A separate report is made of each of the 24 farms. The summer of 1910 was exceedingly dry, making it a good tester of methods. The value of corn as a preparation for the growing of wheat is most emphatically made. At Hoople the wheat after wheat went 8 bushels per acre. The field next to it that had been cropped the same except that it was in corn the year before went 19 bushels. At Rugby the wheat after corn went 10 bushels per acre, while wheat after grain went but 2 1/2.

### Wheat On Alfalfa Land.

The Idaho Experiment Station is urging farmers coming under its jurisdiction to recognize the beneficial effects from plowing under alfalfa grown in rows for seed production, claiming that the benefits are plainly noticeable on wheat crops as long as for ten successive years. This statement has to deal with alfalfa on the semi-arid and non-irrigated lands. On such lands the Idaho station considers alfalfa as the best legume. It's deep rooting disposition makes it preferable to shallow rooting legumes. This for the reason that the roots penetrate the subsoil to great depths, and consequently, increase the possibility for water storage.

# Pressure-Tank Water System

By E. S. KEENE, North Dakota, For Kansas Farmer Folks

An adequate and well arranged water-supply system contributes to the comfort and well being of the family to a greater measure than any other form of household convenience. Such a system not only lightens the burden of household drudgery, but adds immeasurably to the contentment of those who enjoy its service. When there is added to the convenience of such a plant that of a system of sewage disposal, the equipment of the suburban or country residence becomes as complete as can be obtained where city water-supply and sewer service is available. That plants of this kind are in general use is a matter of common knowledge, and that they are successful in service is attested by the number of companies engaged in their manufacture.

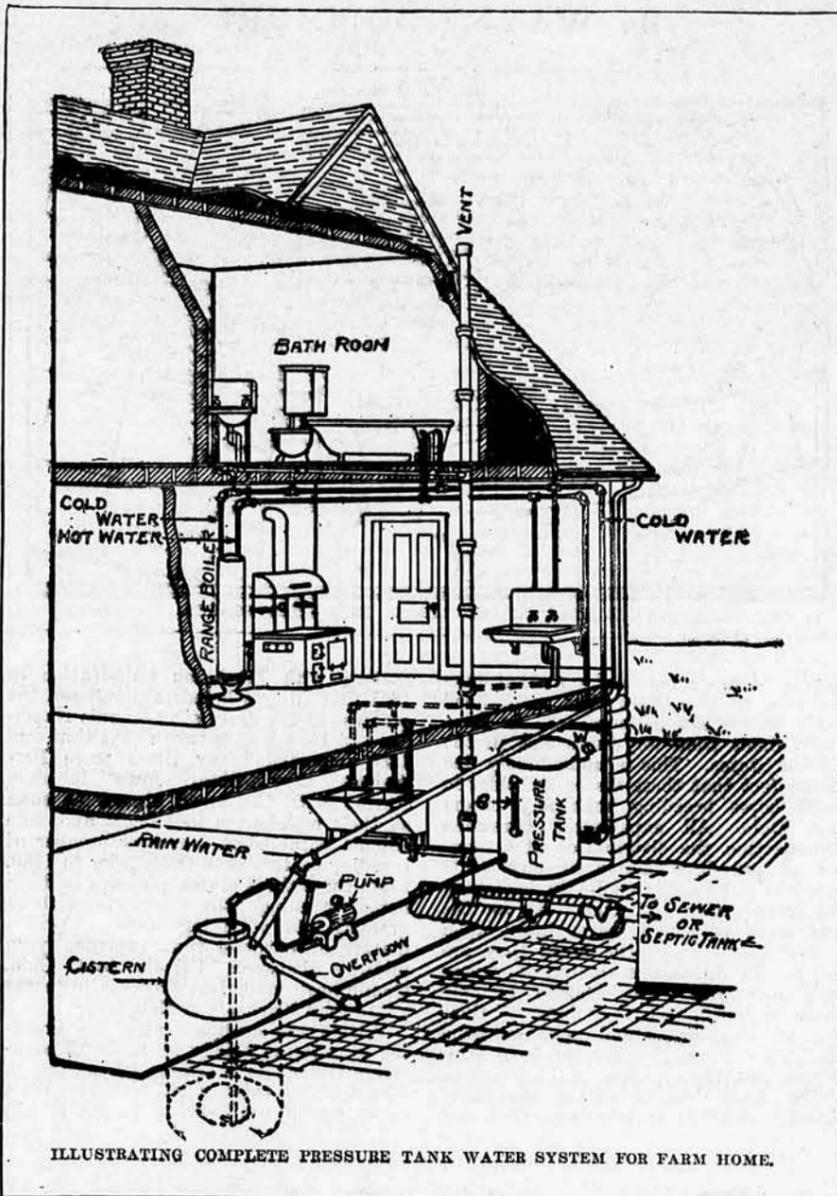
A water-supply plant for the average home need not be elaborate nor expensive in order to be convenient and efficient. The water may be taken from any suitable source of supply and the plant may be made to suit the available conditions, no matter what they may be.

The water-supply plant shown in the drawing is that known as the pressure-tank system. It is simple in construction, not at all difficult to operate, and contains all of the essentials necessary to the demands of the average home. The picture includes the pipes and fixtures for stationary wash-tubs in the basement, for bath-room and kitchen sink, and also the waste pipes connecting with the house drain. These features are included to show the possibilities of a convenient and efficient system for the average isolated home.

The source of water supply in this case is a rain-water cistern sunk below the level of the basement floor, the top of which extends above the level of the floor. The water is pumped from the cistern by a common tank-pump and forced into the pressure-tank, as is clearly shown in the drawing, where it furnishes the supply of water as desired. The tank, in this case, is an upright cylinder made perfectly tight and constructed to withstand the necessary pressure required to perform its service. It may be galvanized as a precaution against rust, but this is not absolutely necessary.

The pipe which conveys the water from the pump enters the tank near the bottom, and as the water enters the contained air is compressed into the decreasing space above its surface. The pressure developed by the compressed air furnishes the force by which the water is driven out of the tank and through the distributing pipes as the supply is demanded. This is a principle

of physics known as Boyle's law. If the air in the tank, when empty of water, is compressed until it occupies 15 pounds to the square inch. The higher the water rises in the tank, the greater will be the pressure developed. This



one-half of its original volume, then the pressure will be twice the original pressure, which in this case will be about 30 pounds to the square inch, if occasion requires, but 40 pounds pressure is generally sufficient

or all the requirements usually demanded in a house plant. These pressures are easily attained with a force-pump, such as is shown in the drawing.

A glass gauge (G) on the side of the tank is intended to show the height of the water in the tank at any time, and the pressure gauge (W) shows the pressure sustained by the water. The supply pipe rising from the bottom of the tank branches to supply each of the fixtures to which the water is conducted. In the drawing the cold-water pipes may be traced from the supply pipe, where it emerges from the tank, to the kitchen sink, to the wash-trays in the basement, to each of the fixtures in the bath-room and to the range boiler. The range boiler is connected with the heater in the kitchen range, which furnishes the supply of hot water to be stored in the range boiler. The hot-water pipes may be traced from the range boiler to each of the fixtures named above, where they terminate in each case in a hot-water tap.

The size of the pressure tank is made to suit the requirements of the house and, if so desired, may be made to furnish water for purposes outside the house. The method of pumping may be by hand, as that shown in the figure; by gasoline engine, or by any other form of power. For the average size of dwelling, however, the hand pump is well adapted to the requirements. The limit to which such a plant may be extended will be determined by the size of the tank and the means employed for pumping. It may also be made to serve the purpose of lawn sprinkling and fire protection or as a means of watering stock.

In operation, the air pressure in the tank furnishes the force which sends the water through the pipes to the various water taps. If for any reason the air is allowed to escape, the propelling force is destroyed. This may occur by reason of the absorption of the air by the water due to the pressure to which it is subjected or to small air leaks that may develop in the seams of the tank and allow the air to escape. To overcome these difficulties arrangement is made in the pump so that air or water may be forced into the tank at any time as occasion requires. In the more elaborate plants the process of pumping water and the regulation of the air pressure are made entirely automatic.

Such a plant as that shown in the drawing is relatively inexpensive, simple to operate, and gives the house a supply of water that furnishes every necessary convenience. Modification to such a plant may be made to suit any condition or size, location or source of water supply.

## Good Double Poultry House

Mr. Vanderhoff Describes, In Detail, Style of House He Considers Ideal

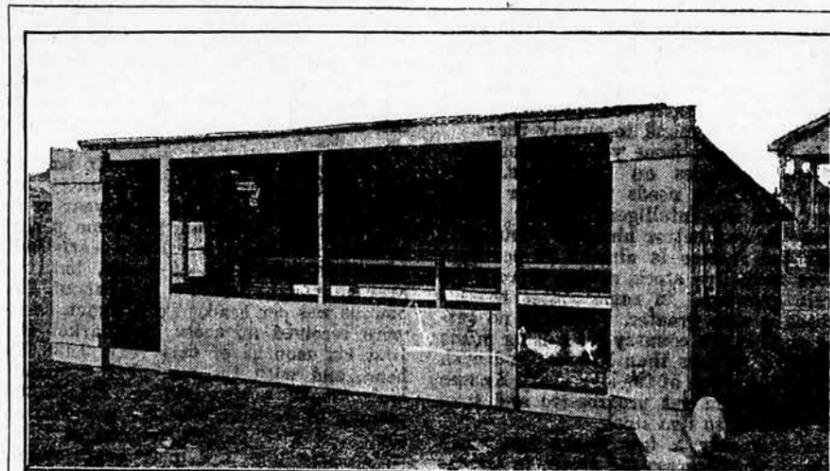
By A. H. VANDERHOFF, Neodesha, Kan.

In describing my double poultry house which, in my opinion, approaches close to the ideal, I will endeavor to make the description plain enough, so that anyone who can saw a board or drive a nail can build the house without any trouble. The size is 8 feet by 16 feet and 3 1/2 inches, 4 feet high at the back and 6 feet high in front, and should face the south. Will first give a list of the material used:

2 pieces 2x 6x16, or	32	square feet
3 pieces 2x 6x 8, or	24	square feet
1 piece 2x 4x18, or	12	square feet
11 pieces 2x 4x16, or	117 1/2	square feet
1 piece 2x 4x10, or	6 1/2	square feet
10 pieces 1x10x10, or	83 1/2	square feet
13 pieces 1x10x12, or	120	square feet
3 pieces 1x16x12, or	48	square feet
A total of 443 1/2 sq. ft. at 2 1/2 c. .... \$11.08		
16 pieces 1x4x18, or 96 sq. ft. at 2.1c. . . . 2.02		
2 windows, 8x10 glass. .... 1.35		
6 bundles shingles. .... 6.25		
19 feet of 4-foot wire netting. .... .50		
2 pairs hinges. .... .30		
8 pounds nails, boxing eights. .... .25		
Nails, 16d. .... .10		
Shingle nails. .... .15		
Small wire staples. .... .05		
1/2 gallon paint. .... 1.00		
Total cost. .... \$22.06		

The 2x6 pieces are used for the sills, the 8-foot end pieces to lap over the 16-foot lengths. The center 2x6 will be 7 feet 8 1/2 inches long. This makes the sill 8 feet by 16 feet 3 1/2 inches. The girder is made the same as sill. It is 2 feet from bottom of sill to top of girder. The end rafters, which are 8 feet 3 inches long, are nailed onto the ends of the plates. The other five rafters are 7 feet 11 1/2 inches long, as they fit between the plates. To get the right slant to

rafters, draw a straight line across the center of a 2x4, then measure back 1/4 of an inch and draw a line to bottom of straight line. To give both ends the same slant be sure the rafters are the length given above when the slant has



AN IDEAL DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE, USED ON CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON POULTRY FARM, NEODESHA, KAN., A. H. VANDERHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

been cut. The rafters should extend above the lower plate 1/4 inch, so that the sheathing will have the proper slant. The 2x4-18 is used for the two end rafters, and the 2x4-10 is used for the middle partition.

The north side is made solid. The south side is boarded up two feet to prevent draught striking the chickens. The open space above gives plenty of fresh air and sunlight, which is a very important item. The opening is closed on cold nights with a drop curtain. The ends of the house are boarded up with the 10-foot 1x10 boards, leaving out two boards in the center the height of the window. The window slides on the girder. Let the two boards extend above the girder 1/4 inch for the window to slide against. Above the window should be fixed the same way as below it. In this way you will not need any frames.

The floor for the roosts is 3 feet wide and extends the full length of the building. It is just above the girder. The floor is made of the 12-foot 1x16 boards. The two pieces you saw off of the girder, where the doors are, will do to nail on the sides for the two 16-foot 2x4 pieces to lay on for the roosts, as shown in picture. By having the floor for the roosts 2 feet above the ground floor gives all the floor space for the fowls for a scratching pen. Clean straw 4 or 5 inches deep should always be kept on the floor.

I have been very successful in using houses as described above, especially in the winter, when I never let my White Orpingtons out of these houses.

# FARM AUTO

## For the Farm Auto Owner

### Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Overloading is a common fault of motorists which has the effect of causing the automobile tire to refuse to give the service expected of it. For example, the loading of eight or nine persons into a 7-passenger car, or the loading of six or seven into a roomy 5-passenger car, is overloading. It is claimed that 5 per cent added to the weight of a car adds 15 per cent to wear and tear on tires. Overloading means frequent punctures and blow-outs and early rusting.

#### Probable Cause of Missing.

W. I. C., Lorraine, Kan., asks what is cause of auto engine missing. When the engine begins to miss it is reasonable to suspect the ignition, provided the flow of fuel is normal. Examine the condition of spark plugs and of wiring between magnets and plugs. See that all connections are tight. If such examinations do not locate the trouble, the missing may be due to points on timer being worn. Any work done on the magneto or timer should be done by an unusually careful man, and, better still, by a party familiar with magnets and timer troubles.

#### Carburetor Adjustment.

P. W. R., Axtell, Kan., asks if he can make his own carburetor adjustment. If he is careful and patient and knows what to look for as a result of adjustment he can do it by carefully studying the instruction accompanying the carburetor. We believe it wise, though, to have the adjustment made by some one thoroughly familiar with the carburetor and the motor on which it is placed, and then leave the carburetor untouched. The carburetor is one thing about an auto that should be let alone after it has once been made right.

#### Have Plenty Power.

Subscriber T. H. P., Winfield, Kan., says he has machinery which will require 10 horse-power, and wants to know if a 10 horse-power gas engine will be big enough. He should buy a 12 to 15 horse-power engine. It does not pay to load the engine to the limit of its capacity and expect it to do good work. To expect such service from an engine of any kind is parallel to expecting the draft horse to draw his maximum load continuously. Plenty of reserve power in an engine is as necessary and advantageous as in the case of the horse; the more reserve power the more easily the engine will do its work and the longer it will last.

#### Removing Sediment From Radiator.

P. F. R., Sabetha, Kan., wants to know how to remove the scale from his radiator. The radiator will scale to a more or less extent like the teakettle. Water as free from lime as possible should be used in radiators. The scaling is due to the formation of lime which is precipitated from the water when heated. If a small quantity of sal ammoniac be added to the water, the lime will be dissolved and can be drawn off with the water. If the radiator should be filled once every month or six weeks with rain water, scaling will be prevented. The continued use of rain water alone, it is claimed, is not good for the radiator.

#### Auto Tire Filler.

Our subscriber, T. A. L., Netawaka, Kan., asks what we know about tire fillers. The editor has a number of neighbors who are owners of automobiles, each of whom have tires filled with the several different fillers. In one or two instances, when the tire filler first came into use, the filler was not successful. It granulated and proved valueless. The fillers manufactured more recently seem to have proven highly satisfactory. We have one neighbor who has been running a filler of some kind or other in his casings for three years, and this neighbor is more than pleased with the results. He carries no jack, no pump, no extra tubes and no extra casings, and when he leaves home he does so feeling secure in the thought that he will have no tire trouble before his return. We do not know what kind of filler this party uses, but we do know that it has given him satisfaction in every respect, and that he is pleased with it.

#### Auto Tire Pumps.

Subscriber, T. P. L., Wilburn, Kan., asks if there are pumps which can be attached to the engine, and casings inflated by same. There are such pumps—a half dozen or more of them. So far as we know, the most practical and the least expensive is a pump placed on the cylinder. A spark plug is removed and the pump inserted. This pump takes its air used in inflating the casings from the outside and does not damage the tube and casings by using gasses from the cylinder interior. This pump is pro-

vided with strong hose sufficient to reach the farthestmost wheel. The pump has a gauge. It costs about \$12.50.

#### Tire Inflation.

Our subscriber, C. J. B., Newman, Kan., asks whether or not it is safe to run tires soft—a thing which many motorists are doing. Under-inflation means short life for the automobile tire, and is endured only to make the car ride a little easier, but the owner pays dearly for the luxury. B. J. Cox, of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, says that tires should be inflated to the prescribed pressure, namely, 20 pounds per inch of the cross section. For instance, if a tire is four inches, the air pressure should be maintained at 80 pounds. The motorist who would keep his tires properly inflated cannot well get along without a reliable air gauge, and with this the air pressure should be frequently tested. Mr. Cox says that tire manufacturers recognize that more tire trouble is caused by under-inflation than from any other single cause. The

tire manufacturers are making a desperate effort to educate their patrons to the proper use of tires, so that they may last as long as possible. In every small KANSAS FARMER receives printed matter from some source or other, urging proper inflation of the tires. This is mentioned only to show the importance which manufacturers attach to the inflation of tires as they direct.

#### Yesterday in Automobiles.

In the year 1645 the first automobile—a toy—was built by a Jesuit priest at Pekin, China. This car was propelled by steam from a small boiler, discharged toward the rear against vanes, the latter being suitably connected with the running gear to drive the car forward.

"Oructor Amphibius" was the first car built in America. It, also, was propelled by steam and was designed to run both on land and in water. In 1786 Oliver Evans, having constructed the machine under patent from the state of Delaware, ran it down Chestnut street,

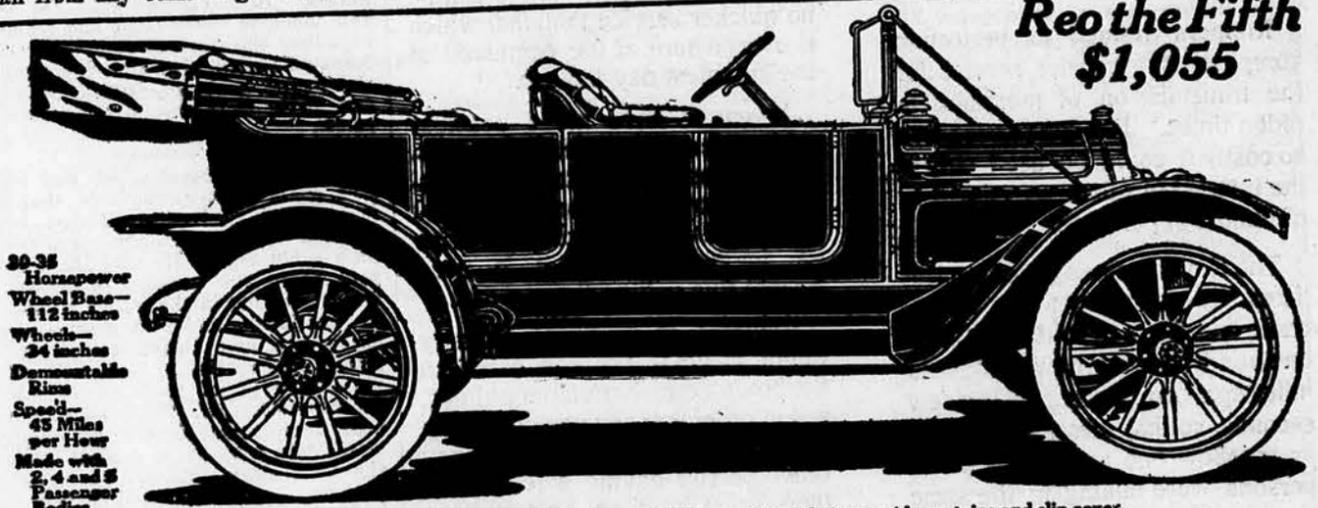
Philadelphia, and into the Delaware river, and up the Delaware to Trenton.

The first gas engine, about 1870, weighed in the neighborhood of 1,800 pounds per horse power. One very small machine built at that time—about 18 inches high—was popularly rated as one "dog" power. Even as late as 1885 the weight per horse power was as high as 200 pounds.

How different then would be the state of motor car building today if the past 12 years had not seen most marvelous developments as compared to what went before.

#### Gas Engine Batteries.

Answering subscriber, J. A. L., Alma, Kan., stationary gas engine users having battery ignition should test batteries at least once a week. See that all connections are clean and tight. If a switch is used, see that the slides are free from grease and dirt and make a good connection. A good test for the batteries is to loosen the wire from the engine igniter and tap it on the post, where the wire from the battery or coil connects the engine frame. This tapping should show a fat, bright spark. If it does not, the batteries are worn out or the insulation is off the wire, the coil is wet or there is a poor connection. It is a good plan to have an ammeter for testing batteries. Battering showing less than 6 to 8 amperes will not give good service.



**Reo the Fifth**  
**\$1,055**

30-35  
Horsepower  
Wheel Base—  
112 inches  
Wheels—  
34 inches  
Demountable  
Rims  
Speed—  
45 Miles  
per Hour  
Made with  
2, 4 and 5  
Passenger  
Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$20 extra.

## The Center Control

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Nearly every builder of high grade cars is designing a center control.

In another year, cars with side levers which block a front door will be so out-of-date as to hardly be salable.

Bear this in mind in selecting a car. The side lever car is now a back number, as every maker knows.

### Left Side Drive

In some cars the side levers are merely moved to the center. That idea won't do. Men want to get rid of the reaching. They want the front of the car to be clear.

In Reo the Fifth there is only one lever, and that is placed close to the seat. All the gear shifting is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no brake levers, for both the brakes are operated by foot pedals.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, as in electric cars. The driver sits close to the cars which he passes. He is on the up side of the road. In making any turn which crosses a road he is sitting where he can look back.

That is the greatest reason for the center control—to permit of the left side drive. Every car is coming to it as fast as models can be changed. The side levers and the right side drive are going out at once.

### This Year's Sensation

Reo the Fifth, with the center control, has been this year's sensation. Our spring output was five times oversold.

In all the 25 years I have spent in this industry, I have never seen such a popular car.

It is this amazing demand which has driven makers to the immediate adoption of center control.

### But That Isn't All

There are other reasons beside center control for this car's immense popularity.

It is the final result of my 25 years spent in car building. In every detail it marks the best I know.

The cars are built under my supervision. And I insist on absolute perfection.

The steel is twice analyzed, before and after treating. The gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. The parts in each car pass a thousand inspections.

Engines are put through five severe tests—48 hours in all.

Finished cars are tested over and over.

There are in this car 15 roller bearings. Ball bearings are nowhere used, save in the clutch and fan.

The bodies are finished in 17 coats. The seats are luxurious. The tonneau is roomy.

With a lifetime's reputation at stake on this car, men know I am mighty careful.

### Then the Price of \$1,055

And the underprice has been another sensation. We fixed the initial price at \$1,055, which is \$200 below any car in its class.

The price of this car must soon be advanced, because of advancing materials. It is much too low. But the price remains at \$1,055 while our present materials last.

Reo the Fifth is sold by dealers in a thousand towns. Write for our catalog, showing all styles of bodies, and we will tell you where to see it. Address

**R. M. OWEN & CO., General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.**  
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



### Message Bearers Ancient and Modern

Pheidippides, the most noted runner of ancient Greece, made a record and an everlasting reputation by speeding 140 miles from Athens to Sparta in less than two days.

Runners trained to perfection composed the courier service for the transmission of messages in olden times. But the service was so costly it could be used only in the interest of rulers on occasions of utmost importance.

The Royal messenger of ancient times has given way to the democratic telephone of to-day. Cities, one hundred or even two thousand miles apart, are connected in a few seconds, so that message and answer follow one another as if two persons were talking in the same room.

This instantaneous telephone service not only meets the needs of the State in great emergencies, but it meets the daily needs of millions of the plain people. There can be no quicker service than that which is everywhere at the command of the humblest day laborer.

Inventors have made possible communication by telephone service. The Bell System, by connecting seven million people together, has made telephone service so inexpensive that it is used twenty-five million times a day.

Captains of war and industry might, at great expense, establish their own exclusive telephone lines, but in order that any person having a telephone may talk with any other person having a telephone, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

*Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System*

**Be Sure to Say** When you write our Advertisers **I Saw Your Adv**  
In this paper. Our advertisers like to know from which papers their orders come.

### Wheat or Straw?

On some of the best wheat land the crop runs to straw. This is because there are not enough available mineral foods to balance the manure or clover. A field test on such land showed that Potash increased the grain from 20 bushels on unfertilized soil to 31 bushels where

## POTASH

was used, and to 37 bushels where Potash and phosphate were used. Both were profitable. Supplement the humus of such land with 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 30 lbs. Muriate of Potash or 125 lbs. Kainit per acre. **Potash Pays.**

If your dealer does not sell Potash, write us for prices stating quantities required and ask for our free book on "Fall Fertilizers." Study of the fertilizer question means saving and profit to you.

**GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.**  
NEW YORK—42 BROADWAY  
CHICAGO—Monadnock Block  
NEW ORLEANS—Whitney Bank Bldg.  
SAVANNAH—Bank & Trust Bldg.

10% POTASH

**RIGHT PROPORTION OF HEAD TO STRAW**

NO POTASH

**CROP RUNS TO STRAW**

### BETTER ENGINES-LOWER PRICES

(The days of big profits are past) Our big new modern factory is turning out the Best Engine money can buy, guaranteed 5 years, with every advantage at big reduction in prices, no risk, guarantee fulfilled or money refunded. Use distillate, gasoline and many other fuels. All sizes, 11-3 to 40 H.P., any style. Write quick for free catalog and new special prices, stating size wanted.

**WITTE IRON WORKS CO.**  
1627 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

# THE FARM



We realize that not all farmers can buy every convenient and labor saving implement. If means are limited, he should buy only those most essential. There is one implement which will save more labor and backaches than any other implement not now in general use, and that is the portable wagon dump and grain elevator. These are advertised in KANSAS FARMER from time to time, and full information can be obtained by addressing the manufacturers. This elevator helps greatly in the handling of a big wheat or corn crop.

We were recently told of a sheaf loader which is commonly used among wheat growers in Canada. The wheat is bound and shocked as in this country. The sheaf loader is a machine drawn by two or three horses following the shock row picking up the shock and elevating the bundles into header barges. It is claimed that the use of this machine saves labor and teams and expedites the work of stacking. Our informant stated, also, that practically all the bound grain of Canada is stacked and little threshing is done from the shock.

On a train, recently, we met an Illinois grain farmer who said that there is no kind of live stock that can be handled with so much advantage as sheep on a grain farm. He said there are, all told, about 300 varieties of grasses and weeds growing in the wheat stubble and in corn fields, and that of this number sheep eat and thrive on about 260. Horses and cattle, he said, will eat not more than 50 of these varieties. The sheep pasturing the fields after the crops have been removed, convert obnoxious weeds into a valuable product and keep the farm clean. It was his contention that any animal that will destroy weeds is deserving of attention, also the pasturing of the field as with sheep, adds to the fertility, each of which points must not be overlooked by the grain farmer.

Four years of practically total crop failure in wheat, corn and oats in many sections of Oklahoma, has thoroughly aroused the farmers of that state to diversified farming involving a greater dependence in Kafir, cane and milo and the growth of live stock necessary to consume this feed. A subscriber writes that last year after oats and corn had failed, he planted Kafir and cane and had an abundance of good feed. This subscriber is enthusiastic over the use of Kafir. He says he believes that it can be depended upon as producing the feed and forage needed every year. The subscriber further states that his faith in diversified farming has this year caused him to grow wheat, oats, cotton, corn, Kafir, broomcorn, cane, cowpeas, peanuts, melons, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, besides the usual common varieties of garden vegetables.

Our correspondence this fall leads us to the belief that the thorough preparation of the seed bed for wheat has taken a firm hold on many wheat growers in Kansas. This thought is traceable to the inquiries we have received regarding the use of sub-surface packers. The early dry fall and the lateness of plowing is, no doubt, largely responsible for the interest in this direction. When the plowing is done early and the fall is wet, the plowed land is packed by the rains or by the longer time in which to settle before seeding. The packer is just as necessary in the proper preparation of a field for wheat as is the plowing. If the conditions of rainfall are such as to make unnecessary the packing of the plowed ground, the same conditions would start the wheat if no plowing was done. The sub-surface packer is so constructed as to press and firm the sub-surface, leaving the surface sufficiently cloddy to prevent blowing. The packer is not alone useful in the wheat field. It works as well in the preparation of the field for other crops. A number of good packers are built.

A number of complaints have come to KANSAS FARMER during the summer regarding the poor quality of seeds planted

this year. This is particularly true regarding cowpeas. It is possible that failure in case of all seeds was due to conditions other than poor seed. This, however, brings up the matter of the planter being sure that seeds bought will grow. There is only one way to be sure of this, and that is to germinate the seed before planting. In these days many seedsmen are making germination tests on all seeds which come into their hands and are guaranteeing the seeds when sold to their customers, to have a germination test of 75 or 95 per cent, as the test may show. We recently discussed this feature with a seedsmen who is an advertiser in KANSAS FARMER. This seedsmen advised that it required the total time of one man in his employ to germinate seeds and keep a record of the same. This seedsmen gives the purchaser—when seed is shipped—the germination test on same. It appears to us that this is real business in the handling of seeds, and it is not unreasonable that the farmer should require germination information when he buys. Seedsmen germinating and guaranteeing their seeds deserve the patronage of farmers.

Much interest is manifested this fall throughout Kansas in breaking up old alfalfa fields and growing other crops on the land. This is some evidence of recognition of the advantages of alfalfa in crop rotation. Alfalfa sod should be plowed before the close of the growing season. The plants will be most effectively destroyed at this time. Rye might be sown this fall and some excellent winter pasture obtained. In the western half of Kansas the sod might be worked down and wheat sown this fall to good advantage. In the eastern half, however, many failures have been experienced by sowing wheat on alfalfa sod, through the fact that the wheat grows extremely rank, lodges, and fails to fill, and the season's use of the ground is lost. Under such conditions it is advisable to plant corn in the spring, keep the ground clean, and sow wheat in the cornstalks next fall. It is certain that the yield of wheat and corn on land which has been in alfalfa for four or five years will be surprisingly large. It is not unusual these days to find a farmer who says he cannot afford to have land in alfalfa longer than four years, because the results obtained from other farm crops following alfalfa are so satisfactory. In the potato districts in Colorado alfalfa has for a number of years been used systematically as a rotation to maintain the potato yield.

We firmly believe in the proper use of the disk drill. We would have been saved hours and hours of leg-ache if there had been such drill when the editor was farming. We recall how we used to follow, tramping out the trash as it gathered in front of the drill, and even then a good job of drilling was not done and the stand of wheat was uncertain and uneven because the wheat was not covered. If covered, it was necessary to follow the drill with a harrow and that did not cover well. The hoes placed some of the wheat three inches in the ground, some of it on top of the ground, and this was no way to sow wheat. The disk drill overcomes all these objections. The disk drill, however, has been shamefully used in some parts of Kansas, and the editor has at times entertained the idea that it should never have been invented. This because it is sometimes used in drilling wheat in land totally unfitted for wheat—land so dirty and foul that the sowing of wheat in such land could not result in other but disappointment and loss. This, however, was not the disk drill's fault. Properly used, the disk drill is a God-send to the farmer in sowing anything seeded with a drill.

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

**Breaking Alfalfa Sod.**

Answering subscriber, H. B., Liberty, Neb.: Plow the old alfalfa field before the close of the growing season. Plowing at this time will most effectively destroy the plant. Sow to rye for winter pasture and plant to corn next spring. Sowing to wheat this fall might result in the loss of the crop and the loss of a year's use of the land, because frequently wheat immediately following alfalfa grows so rank that it falls down and does not fill. If planted to corn next spring, keep the field clean and drill wheat in corn stalks next fall.

**More About Sweet Clover.**

Our subscriber, J. W. W., Concordia, Kan., writes:

"I give you my experience with the yellow sweet clover in the last three years. Seeing a piece in Bee Gleanings, about three years ago, of a man in western Iowa having shipped a lot of cattle that had been pastured on 35 acres of sweet clover, to the Chicago market and obtaining the top prices for them, I began to inquire and found one of my near neighbors had about a bushel of seed for sale. I bought it. He had threshed it with a common threshing machine. He was noted for experimenting with new plants. I had a piece of eaten-out alfalfa ground which I disked and sowed about 8 pounds per acre. The balance I sowed in my young orchard.

"The first year after sowing the sweet clover I cut five hayrack loads from it. There came a wind and rain storm and the little stack blew over, and eight inches of rain destroyed it for me. Last season it was so dry I only got two bushels of seed. This season I cut 10 rack loads from three acres. I have not threshed yet and do not know what it will yield. In handling, it shatters badly and should be cut before it gets too ripe. I thought my sweet clover hog pasture was killed out last season on account of the dry weather, but in May it came up thicker than ever, and now I have over 20 head running on one acre of it. I also cut one big rack load off the same piece. I intend to sweet cloverize another acre of alfalfa for hog pasture."

**Results Favor Kharkof.**

Our subscriber, E. L. P., Lucas, Kan., writes: "I have lived and farmed here before and since the raising of hard wheat. I am farming quite extensively and have a wide range of experience. The whole secret of success in growing wheat in all cases is early tillage. Generally speaking, it does not pay to stir ground with a plow after the first of September. Ground should be plowed in July and August and if weeds or other vegetation comes up it must be gotten rid of by disking and harrowing, and the top kept in fine tilth so the wheat will come up evenly and make a good root before winter. Sowing should be done between September 10 and October 20. I have had the best results in sowing one bushel and four quarts of good, clean, plump seed per acre. My wheat was drilled last year the last week of September and the first week of October. We had no early rains in this locality, and I sowed immediately after a rain. I have the Improved Red Turkey, also Kharkof, which latter is the third crop from imported seed. This latter has outyielded the Turkey, but will not stand when ripe as long as the Turkey, without shattering. One field of Kharkof is making from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, there being some poor land in some parts of the field. It has a little larger berry than the Turkey, threshes easier and is more easily cleaned. My turkey is making 16 to 25 bushels. It will stand 10 days dead ripe before commencing to shatter. The Kharkof will stool more than Turkey, and I consider Kharkof the most profitable to grow. As to any difference in winter-killing, there is no perceptible difference. The Improved Turkey will stand drouth the best. It does not lodge as much as Kharkof, as it does not make as much straw, Turkey having a shorter stalk and being of a fine, wiry nature. My results—having had the purest seed of both kinds obtainable—has been in favor of Kharkof."

**"Killing" the Soil.**

Our subscriber, W. L. M., Walker, Kan., who is a New York farmer, recently located in Kansas and engaged in growing wheat. He disked wheat stubble early and began plowing. The ground is dry and hard and turns up extremely cloddy. Neighbor farmers say he will "kill" the soil by this operation. The subscriber wants to know about soil "killing."

In our judgment our subscriber can dismiss from his mind all ideas with reference to the "killing" of the soil as a result of disking and plowing, even

# No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

## 100,000 New Cars This Year Go Out With Goodyear Tires

For the 1912 season, 127 motor car makers contracted for Goodyear tires.

They will equip with these tires over 100,000 of the new-model cars. In addition to that, tens of thou-

sands of motorists are putting these tires on their old cars. We shall need to make a million tires to meet this year's demands.

All because No-Rim-Cut tires have wiped out two big items of expense.

### Stopping All the Waste

Suppose that another tire, in quality, equals No-Rim-Cut tires. There is none which does. But that is a fact which time alone can prove.

Let us deal only with savings which you can see.

#### Rim-Cutting Wastes 23 Per Cent

Men waste, on the average, 23 per cent by using tires which rim-cut.

For 23 per cent of those tires become rim-cut, as shown by careful statistics.

Some are wrecked in a moment, when punctured and run flat. Some are slowly wrecked by being partly deflated. And a rim-cut tire is beyond repair.

No-Rim-Cut tires end this loss entirely. You can see this at a glance. In all the record of this patent tire there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

#### Skimpy Tires Waste 25 Per Cent

No-Rim-Cut tires, to avoid overloading,

are made 10 per cent over the rated size.

That 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

This oversize takes care of your extras. It saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

To go without it means an average addition of 25 per cent to your tire bills.

These are two features which you can see. And the two together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

#### Proved by 1,374,365 Tires

Over a million and a quarter of these premier tires have now gone

into use. They have been tested out by not less than 200,000 users.

As a result, these tires outsell every other tire in existence.

The demand has trebled in a single year. It is twelve times larger than three years ago.

That is positive proof that these patent tires have fulfilled our claims. They will do the same with you.

They will end rim-cutting forever. They will avoid overloading. In these ways alone they will nearly double the mileage obtained from old-type tires.

Remember these facts when you next buy tires.



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

Ask us to mail it to you.

### THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

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

(754)

though the ground does plow up in large chunks. We make this remark as applying to any interpretation we are able to give the word "killing" in connection with soil cultivation. The disking of the ground in advance of plowing, even though the ground is extremely dry and hard, will have a good effect in the thorough preparation of the seed bed. The object of disking, aside from stopping evaporation, is to bring the furrow slice in closer contact with the furrow bottom. Disking accomplishes this by throwing into the bottom of the furrow the pulverized surface. The clods which come out of the bottom of the furrow will for the most part be on the surface of the field and these will soften as a result of the rains and the work put on the field, making the preparation for wheat more thorough and, in fact, much easier than if no disking had been done.

The subscriber writes that it has been his practice to pack the late plowing and not pack the earlier. This practice is satisfactory, provided the rains and the work done on the earlier plowing have made a compacted seed bed. The late plowing will make a much better seed bed if it is packed.

Speaking of "killing" the soil by different methods of working, we have had no experience and have heard of no bad results from working the ground when it is dry. The soil is injured when it is worked too wet—not because the character of the soil itself is changed or be-

cause any of the plant food is taken from the soil—but because the ground bakes and disintegration is slow and the plant food is, in fact, locked up—so, because in the chunks formed as a result of baking, the roots cannot penetrate and avail themselves of the plant food existing.

**Eastern Kansas Wheat Varieties.**

"New Subscriber," Leavenworth County, Kan., states that Turkey wheat does not do well in his county, and asks what varieties are suitable for the uplands of Leavenworth County. The hard, red winter wheats—to which class belong Turkey Red and Kharkof, are not adapted to Leavenworth County conditions or to extreme eastern Kansas generally. In the remaining parts of Kansas these two varieties outyielded all others. In eastern Kansas the soft, red winter wheats, such as Zimmerman and Fultz, seem best adapted and are most generally grown. With these varieties in eastern Kansas are grown Harvest Queen, Finley and Virginia Reel.

We recommend that if possible our subscriber consult J. M. Gilman, Leavenworth, who is secretary of the Progressive Agricultural Club, and who has made an exhaustive investigation relative to the value of the different varieties of wheat for Leavenworth County. Last fall Mr. Gilman sowed a dozen or more varieties of pedigreed wheat, with a view to determining the adaptability of the

different varieties to the conditions existing in his county. Early in April Mr. Gilman made KANSAS FARMER a report on the several plats, which report showed that a number of varieties winter-killed to such an extent as unfitted them for use in Leavenworth County. Those varieties which showed the best condition among the soft, red wheat were Dakota, Thick Set, Finley, Harvest Queen, Pearl's Prolific, Red May and Zimmerman. Twenty-four varieties showed an average condition of 56 per cent. Five varieties with the best showing had an average of 88 per cent.

Of the hard red wheat, Washington Turkey, Malakoff, Ghirka, Kharkof and Turkey Red made the best showing, with an average condition of 88 per cent.

"New Subscriber" failed in making his inquiry to sign his name. It is the editor's desire to give subscribers the best service possible in answering inquiries, and had this subscriber given his name we could have sent him printed matter which would have increased the benefit received by him through this office.

**Thinks Kansas Farmer Best Paper.**

Our subscriber, T. B. Studer, Canadian, Tex., writes: "I have read KANSAS FARMER for three years. I think it a first class farm and stock paper, and think it the paper especially well adapted to this western country."

**Hot Wash Days**  
are made easier, less "wearing," if you use the pure, white soap you can make cheaply yourself with

**Lewis' Lye**  
The Standard for Half a Century

Just save up the scraps of grease from your kitchen, get a can of Lewis' Lye, and you can make without much trouble a batch of soap that will be better than the best and cheaper than the cheapest you can buy. Try it! Ask your grocer for our booklet that gives our famous recipes for making soap or write to us direct for it.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.  
Manufacturing Chemists  
PHILADELPHIA




**GRANT CHAPIN**  
GREEN, KANSAS.  
Candidate for Congress, Fifth District.

**HIS** election is urged upon the grounds of honesty and efficiency. He asks all voters to read the National Socialist platform, and promises if elected to work for the measures embodied in that platform, believing this programme is the only one that will solve the political, industrial and social evils that at this time are a menace to society in general, and the farming classes in particular.

**THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE**  
The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)  
The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical everyday use. You have paid \$1 or \$1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handles. Large blade, 2 3/4 inches long. Hammer or punch blade, 2 3/4 inches long. This blade indispensable for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.

**OUR OFFER.**  
Sent free to anyone sending us \$1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending \$1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER,  
Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

# LIVE STOCK



It is no tax on a mature sow to raise two litters a year, and this should be done if you are fixed to care for fall pigs. If you are not, then it will pay to fix for it. Breeding a sow only once a year is working a good money making machine only half time.

No horse is better than his feet. Whether buying a work animal or breeding to a public service stallion, be sure to examine the animal for soundness. If the work animal is unsound you don't want him. If the breeding stallion is unsound you don't want his colts.

Chester White pigs seem to have a more tender skin and are thus more susceptible to the effects of wet rape, but the older hogs of this breed do not suffer more than do those of other breeds, and the pigs will not suffer if kept out when the rape is wet.

In pasturing rape it is found that when pigs are turned into rape which has obtained considerable growth and when the dew is on, there results a scurfy condition of the skin, but this does not apply to mature hogs nor to the pigs which are not allowed in the rape when it is wet from rain or dew.

Most of the more popular breeds of pure-bred animals are prepotent. That is, they transmit their qualities to their progeny. But they will not remain prepotent very long unless they are attended by the same care in selection and feeding which established their prepotency in the first place. That which created the distinctive breeds is necessary for their maintenance.

The old question about which is the best breed of hogs keeps bobbing up from young men or new breeders who want to get into the breeding of pure-bred hogs. There is no best breed. All of the modern breeds are excellent, and you can take your choice, with the full knowledge that any one of them will make good with proper care and treatment. Type is vastly more important than breed. Select any breed you like, but get the proper type and breed what your customers want. When you do this it is not difficult to make sales.

Up in Wisconsin two tests of the value of rape for growing hogs were made, the first with Poland Chinas and the second with Chester Whites. In each case the pigs were divided into two lots, one of which received grain with rape pasture and the other grain alone. In the first trial the pigs on rape consumed 710 pounds less of corn and 352 pounds less of middlings in making 859 pounds of gain. In the second trial the rape hogs consumed 886 pounds less of corn and 444 pounds less of middlings in making 1,066 pounds of gain. Summarizing the results it was found that an acre of rape for hog pasture is equivalent to 2,600 pounds of grain for pig feeding, and the pigs do their own harvesting.

**Pig Stagers.**

"I have a pig that has been weaned for about three weeks, and has the staggers. It acts as if it were dizzy and staggers around so that it is almost unable to find the trough. I have been feeding dry alfalfa hay for roughness and a slop consisting of skim milk, shorts and tankage with a small amount of corn. I am now feeding wheat to the hogs. I have 100 head of pigs weighing from 40 to 100 pounds each, and also 20 sows, all running on alfalfa pasture. Would it be best to soak the wheat or feed it dry? Would it be best to feed oats a part of the time? Would it be best to feed two or three times a day?"  
—FRED J. WHALEY, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

From the brief description you give, you are probably over-feeding this pig. Would suggest that you separate him from the others, cut down his feed allowance and let him live largely on milk for a while. Give him plenty of charcoal mixed with his feed and give a dose of two tablespoonsful of salts in his slop until his bowels move freely. Feed

him on soaked wheat, and alternate or mix with oats, dividing his allowance into three feeds per day instead of two. Most of pig disorders come through feeding either of the dam or the pig, and many of them can be cured by a reduction of the ration or a change of feed or both.

**Southwestern Fair Association—Circuit For 1912.**

- Nebraska State Fair, September 2-6, Lincoln, Neb.—W. R. Mellow, Secretary.
  - Kansas State Fair, September 9-13, Topeka, Kan.—H. L. Cook, Secretary.
  - Kansas State Fair, September 14-20, Hutchinson, Kan.—A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.
  - Oklahoma State Fair, September 24-October 5, Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. S. Mahan, Secretary.
  - Missouri State Fair, September 28-October 4, Sedalia, Mo.—John T. Stinson, Secretary.
  - American Royal Live Stock Show, October 7-12, Kansas City, Mo.—A. M. Thompson, Secretary.
  - New State Fair, October 7-12, Muskogee, Okla.—William C. Boon, Secretary.
  - State Fair of Texas, October 12-27, Dallas, Tex.—W. H. Stratton, Secretary.
  - Louisiana State Fair, October 30-November 6, Shreveport, La.—Louis N. Bruggerhoff, Secretary.
- For premium list and entry blanks, address each secretary.

**What the Market Shows.**

The \$10 steer has arrived on the Kansas City market. In fact, he arrived several times during the past week, when as high as \$10.10 was paid for steers of the right quality. The market is peculiar in that good steers are selling higher and poor ones lower in spite of the very manifest shortage. As usual, the bulk of the cattle received comes from the big Kansas pastures, and these grass steers sold as high as \$9.15. Illinois feeders are paying as high as \$7.65 for feeding cattle and, from present indications, they will make good, though such a price would have been prohibitive a short time ago. The same facts apply to hogs. Tops sold for \$8.37 1/2, with a range of prices from \$8.15 to \$8.35 and the packers empty-handed. Just as long as the public sticks to beef and pork and neglects the cheaper mutton this relative condition will exist. Any kind of live stock will pay now and for years to come, provided it has the quality.

**Farmers' Profits.**

Here is a statement of the cost and profits resulting from some steer feeding operations obtained in another state during the winter of 1911-12. How do they compare with Kansas results?

Cost 1000-lb. feeding steer at \$5 per cwt.	\$50.00
Cost 62 bushels corn at 60 cents	37.20
Cost 250 pounds cottonseed meal at 1 1/2 cents	3.75
Cost 1,200 pounds hay at \$8 a ton	4.80
Cost labor	1.00
Cost maintenance feed yards and equipment	1.00
Selling cost, including freight and express, basis Chicago	5.00
Cost of shoit 100 pounds at \$6 per cwt.	6.00
Interest \$70 at rate of 6 per cent per annum for six months	2.10
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>\$110.85</b>
<b>Net returns—</b>	
Matured steer, 1,300 lbs. at \$7.75	\$100.75
200-lb. hog at \$7 per cwt.	14.00
<b>Total net returns</b>	<b>\$114.75</b>
<b>Net profit per head</b>	<b>3.90</b>

It is not necessary to introduce the hog, as he is an essential part of the business. Cattle fed without hogs to eliminate the waste practically never pay out.

A prisoner explained that he had reached his present place behind the bars by reason of being a victim of the unlucky number 13—12 jurors and 1 judge.

A demagogue is a man who can rock the boat and persuade the people that there is a terrible storm.

**Horse Owners! Use**  
GONBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**  
a Sore, Speedy, and Reliable Cure

The most effective, Best BLESTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPPRESSES ALL GAUTERY OR FILING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

**RAIN TILE**

There is no question as to the money saved and extra yield from land that has been tiled. Let us send you the proof by your fellow farmers who have drained their land. Booklet mailed free, "Hints on Farm Drainage," "Methods and Results of Draining Land," by

**HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO.**  
HUMBOLDT, KANS.

**GREEN CORN CUTTER**

Cuts and gathers corn, ears, heads or anything planted in rows. Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.

**J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KAN.**

**Ask for Auto-Pedan Catalogue**

**HAY PRESS**

The Auto-Pedan Self-Feed, Auto-Pedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Pedan Hay Press Co., 1544 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

**BUTLER STEEL Grain Bin**

CORRUGATED. CAN'T LEAK! Can be used for storage house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bin should be corrugated.

**BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
1209 W. Tenth St. Kansas City, Mo.

**BINDER** Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winnery with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price, \$20.00. W. H. BUKTON, of Johnson, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.**

**IMPERIAL** **CLOD CRUSHER** and **ROLLER**  
PULVERIZER Leads Them All



Send for The Peterson Mfg. Co. OHIO Circulars

**CORN HARVESTER**

All steel, will last a lifetime. Only weighs 175 lbs. Easier 1 or 2 men. One horse cuts 2 rows. Sold direct at wholesale prices. Every machine warranted. We also make the Jayhawk Stacker and Sweep Rakes. Prices very low. Write today for free circular—it will pay you.

**F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 400 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.**

**Farmers and Poultry Raisers**  
**TAKE NOTICE.**  
If you are interested in wanting to know where and how you can get more money for your poultry and eggs, write to **BARR BROS., Kansas City, Mo.**

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

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

**"The Ideal Hog House."**

Of the numerous letters commending KANSAS FARMER's feature article on "An Ideal Hog House," which appeared on page 5 of the July 20 issue, several have raised the question as to the necessary height, in feet and inches, of the windows from the ground.

As pointed out by H. A. Pennington, of Hutchinson, the height of the windows will depend upon three things: The latitude of the farm on which the building is located, the distance of the windows from the back of the house, and the date at which the sows farrow.

For the benefit of those who may wish exact figures, it is recommended that Farmers' Bulletin No. 438 of the United States Department of Agriculture be secured. This bulletin is free and may be had through your congressman or by addressing the Department direct. The bulletin gives a series of figures showing the height necessary for the windows in the hog house in different latitudes and at different seasons.

**Cleaning a Cesspool.**

"How can a cesspool be cleaned? Could it be done by putting in quicklime and using a 2-inch centrifugal pump? How much quicklime would I have to put in a pool 6 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep? How much of the solid matter will the lime destroy? What is the smallest size of pump that I could use for this purpose? Where could quicklime be obtained?"—S. J. J., Barton County, Kan.

A cesspool can be cleaned by the use of quicklime and a centrifugal pump, though a common threshing machine pump will answer every purpose. I do not think I would try to use a pump less than 2 inches in diameter, though it is not likely that there is any considerable amount of solid matter remaining in the pool if there has been plenty of water in it and the top has been closed. There is a certain bacteria which works in cesspools and which reduces the entire matter contained to a liquid form, provided the sunlight and air have been excluded. This bacterium works only in the dark. As to the amount of quicklime that will be needed it is difficult to say, but a sufficient amount should be used to destroy all offensive odors. Perhaps a barrel dumped into the pool and allowed to slake therein would be ample for the sized pool mentioned if it is full. Quicklime is the ordinary lime of commerce and may be obtained from any lumber yard or other dealer handling such supplies. It is probable that the same results could be accomplished by the use of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, which is a very powerful disinfectant and of which a very much smaller quantity would be sufficient. If the contents of the pool are to be spread on the grass, the lime would be a valuable addition, although it might disfigure the lawn for the time being.

**Hog Cholera Vaccination.**

Farm bulletin, 182, of the Kansas Experiment Station, is devoted to vaccination against cholera. Reports of results obtained from the vaccination by the station authorities of over 32,000, show a general average of 83 per cent recovered. This applies to both infected and uninfected herds and to the application of the serum alone, the simultaneous and the double methods of treatment. The percentage of recovery from those receiving the serum alone in both diseased and well herds was 80.5. From the use of the simultaneous treatment, 95.5. From the double treatment, in which the simultaneous treatment is administered 10 days after the serum alone method, the percentage of recovery was 89.

The following precautions and hints are given:

The smallest bottle used for serum contains 50 cc. The smallest for virulent blood contains 10 cc.

Orders are shipped no later than the day following their receipt.

Cost of both serum and virus, 1 1/2 cents per cubic centimeter. The check should accompany the order.

Keep the serum in a constant temperature as near to 50 degrees as possible.

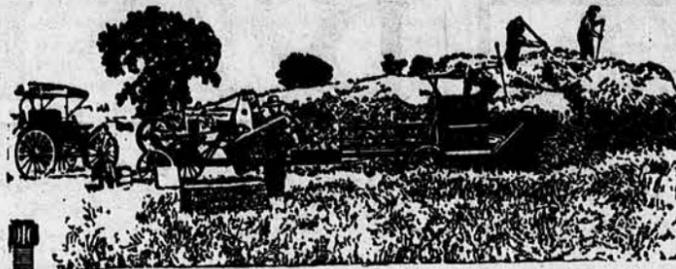
Do not remove the cork until you are ready to use the contents of bottle.

Keep the serum out of the light as much as possible, and do not expose it to the direct rays of the sun.

After the bottle is opened, use the virus within 36 hours. After the serum bottle is opened, use the serum within 10 days.

Do not let the virus or the serum freeze.

Burn all the remaining virus to prevent accidental spread.



**Bale Your Hay and Sell It**

**T**HERE is always a ready market at a good price for baled hay. It occupies only about one-fifth the space of loose hay. It can be handled easily. It prevents waste and it retains its full food value. Many farmers are making hay the big cash crop of their farms, not only because of the high profits it brings at the present market value, but because as a rotation crop it renews the richness of the soil. These farmers make all the profit themselves. They feed their own stock silage and shredded corn stover which are just as good as hay, and they sell their high-priced hay. A big majority of these farmers

**Use I H C Hay Presses**

the only presses on the market today which fill the need of the individual farmer. Like all other I H C machine lines, our hay press line is complete. You can get I H C pull power presses requiring either one or two horses; I H C motor presses using 3, 4, or 6-horse I H C engine. Both styles have three separate bale chamber sizes, 14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches, 17 x 22 inches.

The I H C pull power press has a greater capacity than any other horse press of its size. It is also easier on the horses. The stepover is the lowest and narrowest made and the horses are pulling no load when they cross it. The I H C hay press has an adjustable bale tension which insures compact bales. It is fitted with a roller tucker that turns in all straggling ends, so that the bale is neat and smooth in appearance. The bale chamber is low enough to enable the attendant to tie the bale without walking round the machine.

The I H C motor press consists of a bale chamber and an I H C engine, mounted together on substantial trucks. It is easily moved from place to place, can be backed to the stack or barn and is always ready for work. The engine does not need a man to watch it. Give it an ample supply of fuel and water, see that it has plenty of oil and it needs no other attention. There is no danger of fire because there are no flying sparks, nor is there any smoke or soot to interfere with the comfort or efficiency of the workers. The engine is detachable. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that when not baling hay you have a regular portable I H C engine, which can be used the year around to run a small thresher or shredder, saw wood, pump water, generate electric light, shell corn, grind feed, or separate cream, or to run any other farm machine for which its power makes it suitable. Two perfect machines in one. Now is the time to get ready for your haying. Make it a big money crop. Call on the I H C local dealer in your town or write for an I H C hay press catalogue.

International Harvester Company of America  
(Incorporated) U S A  
Chicago

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



All instruments should be sterilized before using.

The field of operation (place of injection) should be aseptic or thoroughly disinfected with a good antiseptic solution.

The animals should be kept in a clean, comfortable place for several days, both before and after vaccinating, and they should be fed very little corn.

There is only one way of positively diagnosing hog cholera, and that is by a post mortem examination.

There are many troubles of swine that are called hog cholera, and yet they have very little resemblance to that disease.

A cough in a hog can usually be traced to one of three things: Dust, worms, or cold; but there is no telling what it may result in.

Pneumonia kills many pigs before they get used to sleeping in damp pens, drafts or snow banks.

If the hogs are dying and the cause can not be found, have an expert hold several post mortem examinations.

Whether the herd is sick or healthy, air-slacked lime scattered in the pens will pay well for the trouble.

Thumps—A spasmodic action of the diaphragm caused from overstimulation, too much dust, too much heat, too many worms, too much anything.

Frozen alfalfa may kill a hog as quickly as it does a cow or a horse. It is usually indigestible.

A hog can not sleep comfortably in a draft or wind; he catches cold very easily.

If a hog dies and there is another in the same herd acting as though the dead one was his most intimate friend, cut the dead one open and examine thoroughly. If there are any red spots upon either the lungs, kidneys or bowels, or if the spleen is enlarged, or if there are any ulcers in the intestines, or if the skin of the abdomen is colored red or purple, the hog probably died of cholera. Cholera usually affects the younger pigs and hogs first.

There are two forms of hog cholera—the acute and the chronic. The acute form kills very rapidly; the hogs "die like flies." With the chronic form the animals linger along for several days or weeks before they either die or get well.

In the acute form, in the post mortem look for red spots on the internal organs, or for red skin. In the chronic form look for ulcers in the intestines.

In proportion to his size, a hog needs twice the air space that a horse or cow does. However, he can not stand one-half of the exposure to the wind and weather.

Every Kansas hog should have his ration of alfalfa every day of his life.

When ordering serum or virulent blood, remember that it can not be returned to the college, therefore do not order any more than you actually need.

Do not forget to send a check, draft or money order with the order, as the serum plant is supposed to be self-supporting. We do not like to send serum C. O. D.

**THE TWELFTH ANNUAL**

**State Fair of Kansas**

**Hutchinson, Sept. 14-21, '12**

**\$42,000.00 in Premiums**

**The Fair Built by the People—For the People  
In the Heart of Agricultural Kansas**

**The most complete Agricultural, Live Stock and Industrial Exposition  
in the Great Southwest**

**The Only Fair in the State Authorized by Law to Issue Premiums in the Name of Kansas**

**Competition in all Seventeen General Departments Open to the World**

**7 Great Races 7  
DAILY**  
Wortham & Allen's  
Carnival  
The best in America  
for 1912

**The Fair is Devoted to  
the Good and Growth  
of Kansas and the  
Great Southwest**  
All Railroads Operate Extra  
Equipment and Extra Trains

**Irwin Bros.  
Wild West**  
The Real Thing  
More  
Free Attractions  
Than Ever Before

**New Santa Fe Railroad Switch to Grounds  
Used by all Railroads Entering Hutchinson**

**Outdoor Space in Machinery Department Free**  
Send for Catalogue

**H. S. Thompson, Pres.**

**A. L. Sponsler, Sec.**

**My Chatham Mill**

**Grain Grader and Cleaner**

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. **FREE! LOAN!** It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price—buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 82 (38)

**THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis**

**Cash  
or On Time**





**The Most Economical Plow for you to own is**

**THE BEST EVER**



Never was a plow so well built. Never was one so well balanced. Never one so universally satisfactory. Never one that would plow so many acres per day, season after season. Never one that saved the farmer's teams and money, as does the BEST EVER.

**How?**  
 Before the time of the Best Ever 90 per cent of the plowing was done with soft shares—soft shares soon become dull—dull shares cause heavy draft—heavy draft worries the team—horses and feed cost money. The Best Ever Plow is equipped with Acme Steel Shares. Acme Steel Shares can be kept sharp as new for years.

**What is Acme Steel?**  
 It is the strongest plow steel made. It will not break. It will scour anywhere any other plow steel will. After sharpening it may be retempered any number of times, anywhere fire and water can be found. By retempering you have hard shares—just as hard as new—hard shares wear—retain a sharp cutting edge—cut down the cost per acre of plowing. Acme shares are used only on the Famous Moline Plows. We guarantee Acme Shares not to break. We guarantee they can be rehardened.

Ask the Flying Dutchman Dealer to show you.  
 Write for FREE Folder and Booklet.

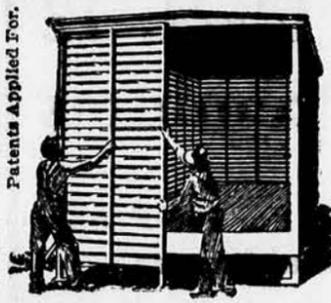


**MOLINE PLOW CO.**

MOLINE, ILL. Dept. No. 4



## Miller Sectional Corn Cribs



Made Throughout of No. 1 Yellow Pine. Not an Apology for a Corn Crib, But a Better and Stronger Crib Than a Carpenter Would Build.

**SAVE ALL THE CORN.**

The Miller Take-Down Sectional Corn Crib is perfect in design and construction. Can be made larger or smaller and moved from one location to another. Built in sections easy to handle, easily erected. Can be made as long as wanted simply by adding additional sections. It is the most practical of all corn cribs.

**LASTS A LIFETIME.** Not only is this crib built of No. 1 Yellow Pine, but it is painted inside and outside with a high-grade, weather-proof mineral paint, assuring longer life.

A Monkey Wrench is the Only Tool Needed to Put the Crib Together.

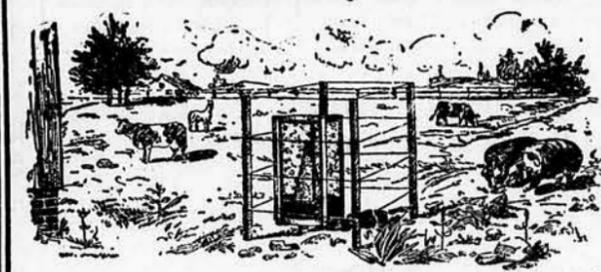
The Miller Corn Cribs can be made any length desired; 40 foot is the most used—this size containing 900 bushels of corn in the ear. The work is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it. Every stick of timber and all workmanship is absolutely guaranteed. Write us telling how many bushels of corn you wish to crib, and let us quote you exact prices on single cribs and on double cribs with 8-foot driveway, all covered by roof. **SAMPLE CRIBS**—We want a sample of our Cribs in every locality this Fall, for the good they will do us another year. The first order from any locality will receive special inducements.

**GET OUR PRINTED MATTER AND SEE WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU.**

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Sectional Corn Cribs, Sectional Ice Houses, Sectional Cold Storage Buildings and Rooms for Perishable Products. REFRIGERATORS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

**THE MILLER MANUFACTURING CO., 8004 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**  
 (Meet Me at the Kansas State Fair, at Topeka.)

**Endorsed by All Who Use Them.**



**EFNER'S SOLID STEEL FLY TRAP**

**The Greatest Foe to Flies**

The fly is the most destructive insect known today. Save your stock from the agony of fly-bites by using Efner's Fly Trap, with specially prepared bait free with each trap. Can be used anywhere for the extermination of the deadly pest. Address all inquiries to

**CHAS. CLARKE, 334 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.**

**When You Write Advertisers** Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

### LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

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

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



# DAIRY



The demand in this country for Jersey cattle has greatly encouraged and has increased the growing of cattle on the Island. The number of superior animals produced is decreasing and the number of poor animals increasing. This is the result of the ability of the Islanders to sell to American buyers stock which can be classed as "imported" without regard for quality. This prompts the American Jersey Cattle Club to consider the assessment of an import fee of \$100 on all imported Jerseys that are not classed as qualified. After all, "imported" or "pure bred" means nothing if the animal is not a superior producer.

KANSAS FARMER has stated time and again that the average Kansas milk cow is not so poor as our methods of feeding and care-taking. We still maintain that this is a correct statement. However, next to improper feeding and poor care, the scrub male is responsible for the low standard of our dairy herds. If it were possible to get farm dairymen to understand how he is standing in his own light and delaying his own progress and permanent prosperity by the use of the scrub male, the dairy business would very soon get on the up grade. The elimination of the scrub male from our milk herds is essential before we will get far as dairymen.

Inquiries for dairy stock which we have occasion to refer to breeders of dairy cattle who are advertising in KANSAS FARMER, very frequently result in the advertiser's reply, "Sold out." This is an indication of the demand there is for dairy breeding stock. We would not urge the breeding of dairy animals to the point of over supply, but when you take into consideration that less than 1 per cent of the dairy stock of Kansas is pure bred, or even high grade, you can see wherein it will be a long time before dairy stock for breeding purposes will be unsalable. The fact is, the more breeders there are in any kind of live stock, the more demand there is for that kind of stock.

We recently talked with an eastern man who is engaged in the business of rearing and developing dairy cows for sale. It is his idea that there is more money in raising cows for sale than there is in the sale of the cow's product, although he says that in his particular case he is able to make a handsome profit from the sale of the milk. The idea of growing cows for sale has been many times presented by KANSAS FARMER. There is a demand for good milk cows or heifers which, with first calf, are promising. The man who begins grading up his dairy herd and keeps at it will eventually have more good cows than he can accommodate. The surplus stock can be sold readily at good prices.

Cleanliness in the handling of milk and cream is essential to the delivery of those products in the best condition. Cleanliness in the dairy means clean milk and clean utensils in the handling and storing of milk and cream. No milk or cream vessel is clean so long as there is a trace of old milk or cream to be found in any of its crevices. Dean Webster, of Kansas Agricultural College, recently told the story of a woman who had a sick child; the physician wanted to know something of her ideas of cleanliness and asked if she had a bath tub. "Yes," she replied, "but thanked the Lord she never had any use for it." It is essential in dairying, as in other things, to have in mind the meaning of the word "cleanliness."

Of the 1,620,766,000 pounds of butter produced in the United States during the year 1909, over 996,000,000 pounds was produced on the farms and the balance in creameries. We are sure these figures will be a surprise to the average reader who is inclined to the belief that the major portion of the butter produced in the United States is made in factories. This point is mentioned in connection with the thought that if a situation is brought about whereby oleomargarine becomes a real competitor of butter as a result of its being colored in imitation

of butter, the burden will be borne by the farmer to a very much greater extent than by the creamery. The oleomargarine fight will come up anew the next session of Congress, and farmers should be ready to respond to the call of the organizations which endeavor to protect the farmers' dairy interests.

In the oleomargarine fight last winter the oleomargarine people were attempting to influence legislation with large numbers of letters received from retail grocers of Kansas which grocers asked congress to produce the ten cent tax on "colored" oleomargarine. The National Retail Grocers' Association at its recent session in Oklahoma, passed a resolution asking Congress to reduce the 10 cent tax on oleomargarine. The Oklahoma City Times puts the proposition up to the retail merchant squarely, as follows: "Is the merchant depending on the farmer and his cow for sustaining his business or is he getting his support from the meat packers of other cities?" When the local merchant becomes an advocate of oleomargarine he is striking at the farmer, his chief supporter. How does your local merchant feel on this question? It will be a good idea to find out before the next session of congress.

There are quite a number of states in this Union which lead Kansas in dairying. There is, however, a good and sufficient reason why this is so. In the first place there are a number of eastern states which no longer produce grain for market on a profitable basis. In these states dairying must and has become the mainstay of the farmer. In the northern states the growing season is so short and the winter season correspondingly long that farmers must have something to do during the winter. Naturally, these farmers take to dairying. It is these two classes of states which have exceeded Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and other central western states in dairy development. When Kansas realizes the necessity of producing more feed for the maintenance of more live stock on the farm, then she will be in position by virtue of favorable climate and adaptability of alfalfa and other milk-producing feeds to excel any other state in the Union in the production of dairy products, but that time will not come until the growing of grain for market is regarded as poor business.

It has been many years since the summer prices of butter fat have been as high as have prevailed during this spring and summer. In fact, the year 1912 so far has seen unprecedented high prices. These prices are due to a shortage in the butter supply. The short production of the latter part of last year resulted in the cleaning up of all stock in cold storage long before the winter was over. The short feed supply generally existing throughout the country during the winter caused high prices until grass. The sale of dairy cows on account of the feed scarcity and the consequent shortage of dairy stock, together with depleted supplies, are also responsible for the high prevailing prices. It is certain that butter fat prices for many years to come will be higher than have prevailed for the past quarter century. There never was a time when the farmer who would take the pains necessary to get together a herd of good producing cows, could make as much money from the sale of dairy products and from the sale of dairy cattle, as now.

**Selection of Breeding Stock.**  
 In selecting dairy cattle the real test must be the scales and the Babcock tester. The cow is a machine to convert food into milk, thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good-sized teats. Her head should be lean and angular in appearance with the eyes standing out prominently. The neck should be rather long and lean in appearance, the shoulders pointed and the backbone rather prominent. The skin should be loose and soft to the touch. In selecting herd bulls, either mature animals which have already demon-

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Has one-piece adjustable cutter and blow-head. Patent start, stop and reverse action. Independent knife adjustment. Safe and convenient to operate. The Whirlwind is the one silo filler fit to go with the famous Eastman Silo—the one silo filler for you to buy.

The sale of Eastman Silos this year has exceeded and broken all records. However, you can depend on prompt shipment, if you order a Eastman Silo at once. Write for a copy of the new book, "The Easy Way of Silo Filling," or, "The Building of a Silo." Ask for Circular A.H.

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For the next sixty days our prices will interest you. We want you to know the special features of our **PATENT HINGE DOOR** and all about the construction and material used in the Storm Lake Silo.

We want to send you a free copy of our **STORM LAKE BOOK**. Let us know the silo you want and we will name you an attractive price. Write us today. Can ship any size immediately.

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is, perhaps, the best type of the Kansas Turkey Red family—is thoroughbred, tests good weights, is hardy, will produce larger yields in the winter wheat districts than any other variety now grown, commands highest market price. Samples supplied if wanted.

Your inquiries for Alfalfa, Wheat or other seeds will receive prompt attention.

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strated their worth as sires or younger animal from high testing dams and sires, only should be used. The best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has sired heifers with good records. A good dairy bull should be kept until he is 12 or 15 years old; in fact, as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one, he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really man very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.—W. J. KENNEDY, Iowa Experiment Station.

**Co-operative Cow Testing Results.**

The Albert Lea (Minnesota) State High School has completed tests of 28 herds, composed of 450 cows. The test was for the purpose of obtaining records of butter fat produced and the cost of feeding. The cost of testing was \$1.25 per cow. The test revealed the fact that, if the 28 herds tested are representative of all the herds maintained in Minnesota for dairy purposes, the farmers of Minnesota would increase their dairy products 46 1/2 million dollars per year, provided they would replace the poorest one-fourth of their herds with cows as good as the best one-fourth. The best 28 cows, being one from each of the 28 herds tested, made a net profit over and above the cost of feed, of \$50.50 per cow. The 28 poorest cows, one from each herd, made a net profit of \$4.51 per cow. The 100 best cows produced 294 pounds of butter fat each at a profit of \$50.36 per cow, and the average cost of feed was \$36.42. The 100 poorest cows produced 100 pounds of butter fat per cow and made a net profit of \$7.80 and cost \$21.10 per cow for feed.

The cows owned by men who read dairy literature, being 14 owners who had 242 cows, realized 207 pounds of butter fat per cow at a net profit of \$33.39 per cow. The cows owned by men who did not read dairy literature, being 14 herds composed of 213 cows, averaged 168 pounds of butter fat and a net profit of \$21.46 per cow.

The records show that the men who have silos and are grading up their herds with pure-bred males and who read dairy literature, made a net profit of \$33.70 more per cow than the owner who says: "It doesn't pay to put up a silo, get a registered male or read dairy papers."

**Wants Dual Purpose Cow.**

Our subscriber, C. H. P., Goble, Kan., writes: "I think that the dual purpose cow is the best for this locality, as the west must furnish the beef, or a large part of it. A cow that is of a beef strain and also a good milk and butter cow is the most profitable for the west, as you can raise a good beef steer and also get a fair amount of butter at the same time. I consider this the best proposition, as the beef supply is short and will be for some time. The farmer can milk the cow and by feeding the calf some nutritious feed with skim milk and cheap pasture, make it profitable for the small farmer to live in the arid west. I am interested in this, as I am running a cream station in western Kansas and wish to build up the business as much as possible. Would also like to hear, through KANSAS FARMER, from other readers who are interested in the same subject."

Readers are invited to furnish, through KANSAS FARMER, information for our subscriber regarding what they consider the best general purpose cow, taking into consideration western conditions as generally understood. As a general purpose cow—that is, an animal which will produce milk in profitable quantities and at the same time a calf that looks good in the eyes of the feeder—the Shorthorn and Red Polled breeds are the best known and the generally accepted milk and beef breeds. In the infusion of blood into the dairy herd by the use of either of these breeds it will be wise to obtain a male from a cow which has proven herself a good milker and, if possible, a male from a herd which has been maintained for milk. One of the best farm dairy herds the editor has ever known was a herd of Red Polled cows. This herd, however, was far removed from the beef tendency, the herd having been used for dairy purposes for about 15 years and male calves had been obtained from cows of the same breed, but in every instance the mother of the male was a superior milker, no attention having been given in the purchase of the male to beef quality. We have known of some good Shorthorn herds graded up by the same plan. There is a vastly greater difference between individuals of the two breeds than between the breeds themselves.

We recommend to our subscriber that,



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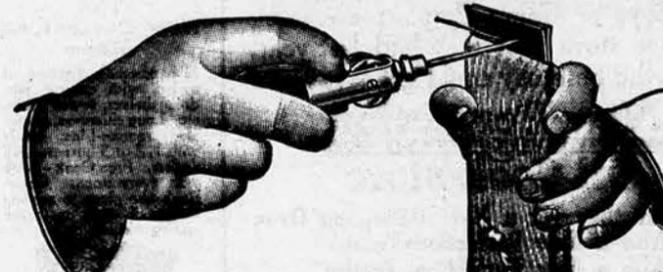
**The Queen Seed Separator**

separates 243 kinds of seeds. Cleans and Grades at the same time; is **FOUR MILLS** in one. Guaranteed to separate **BUCKEYE** and **CLOVER** to 99 percent pure or no sale; only 4 large screens, 50 bushels Wheat, Oats, etc. Will increase yield 8 to 15 bushels per acre. It is the only device ever endorsed by **PURDUE UNIVERSITY**. Prof. Wiancko, says: "It is so simple, does its work so perfectly, I believe it will pay the Farmer better than any machine on the farm." It does all the Farmer needs to do with his Grain and Seeds. It does its work right without a sheet, blanket or oil-cloth. Buy a Queen, sell **SEED WHEAT**; Grade your Grain for the Fair. Special Low Price to **ONE FARMER** in every township. Sold on Trial. **GUARANTEED** as we claim or No Sale. Order two weeks ahead. Write, right now for particulars. See how it selects your **SEED WHEAT?**—everything else also.

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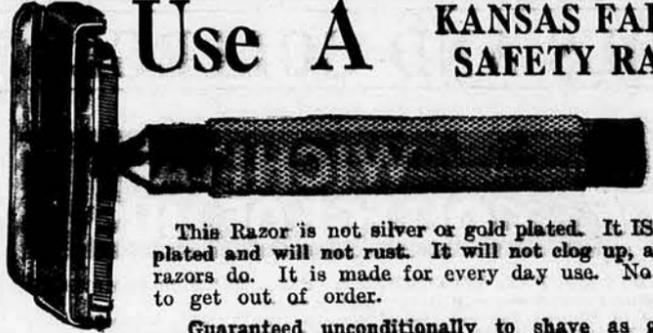
This Speedy Stitcher Awl is the latest and best hand sewing tool on the market. The regular price is \$1 everywhere. Finished in highly polished rock maple handle and nickel metal parts. Provided with a set of diamond-pointed, grooved needles, including a special needle for tapping shoes. All parts inside the handle. Convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Anyone can operate the Speedy Stitcher. Mends anything made of leather or canvas.

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In two years' time this school has become the largest music school in Kansas. That is the strongest proof that it is "making good." We have kept expenses within reach of all, and as low as is possible with highest class teachers. We offer all branches of music, and French and German. Good boarding department under a competent matron. Our deferred payment plan and partial scholarships are great helps to students in a financial way. Let us send you a catalog.

**FRANK A. POWER, Director.**

while he is endeavoring to help his patrons develop the best dual purpose cow, he expend fully as much if not more energy in showing the necessity of better feeding and how that feed may be grown. Our cows in Kansas, generally speaking, are not so poor as are our methods of feeding. Better feed, more feed and feed at all times when it is needed, is essential to more milk. On this question of feeding, we cannot give better information than we are giving from week to week through the columns of KANSAS FARMER.

**Milk vs. Beer.**

The use of beer as a food is responsible for the purchase and the sale of a considerable quantity of that beverage. The Iowa Dairy and Food Commission has compiled some figures as to the relative cost of food constituents of beer and milk, as follows: The average price of a quart of milk in bulk is 8 1/2 cents. A quart of beer in bulk, when the purchaser furnishes the pail, costs 10 cents or, if purchased by the glass, 20 cents. An equivalent amount of proteid (nitrogenous) material in the form of milk (4 ounces) costs 1 cent and in the form of meat about 1 1/2 cents, while an equivalent amount of carbohydrates (starch and

sugar) in the form of bread (4 ounces) costs about 1 1/2 cents. Assuming that the alcohol of the beer is entirely utilized, and that it does not harm any of the normal processes, we find that in calculated food value each quart of beer costing 10 cents is equivalent to 23 ounces of milk costing 6 cents. It will, therefore, be seen that beer, when purchased in bulk, costs 66 per cent more than milk or 233 per cent more when beer is purchased by the glass.

**You Can Do It Some Way.**

Here is a good recipe by the Jersey Bulletin for keeping the boys and girls on the farm. Some parents will do it one way—some another. But, if the farm is made to look good to the youngsters, they will not be anxious to get away:

"Keep the boys and girls on the farm, not against their will but by making the farm an attraction to them. Young people generally find the old farm a dull place and they early seek attractions, either in business or pleasure, elsewhere. Show them the remarkable possibilities on the farm; make those possibilities realities and they won't care to stay away from the old farm long."



### Good Meals at Camp Comfort

The boys at Camp Comfort are using the same stove that they had last year. It was the best they could get. It was a

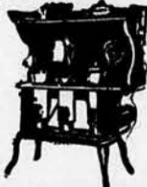
### New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

This year they got a New Perfection Oven Also a New Perfection Toaster Also a New Perfection Broiler

"Gee, what a difference in the meals a good stove makes," said one of the boys. So they called their shack "Camp Comfort." And they will tell their mothers and wives about the stove, too. For the New Perfection Oil Cook-stove is as convenient for the home as for the camp. It will bake, broil, roast and toast as well as a regular coal range.

#### The New Perfection Stove

is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Long chimneys, enameled turquoise-blue. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners. All dealers. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.



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## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



### WICHITA COLLEGE OF MUSIC

FALL SESSION OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. FALL TERM NOVEMBER 11. More than 300 music students enrolled the past season. The only college in Kansas devoted exclusively to Music and Dramatic Art owning their buildings located in the heart of the city, perfectly equipped. Our graduates earn salaries ranging from \$800 to \$2,000 per year as teachers, members of Lyceum companies, etc. Only experienced teachers and artists are employed in the various departments: Piano, voice, violin, pipe organ, band instruments, elocution, theory of music, public school music, chorus, orchestra, opera, etc. FREE training in ensemble work for all instruments, chorus, orchestra, dramatic club, etc., not to be had in other schools. Splendid students' boarding department. Moderate rates. We Help Pay Your Expenses by securing light employment for you while here. Write us at once. We have helped hundreds of students to secure a music education at very small cost. Weekly concerts and recitals FREE to students. Write today for our FREE catalog. Main building at 217-18 North Lawrence. TH. LINDBERG, Pres., Wichita, Kan.

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Students enrolled last year from eight states and thirty-eight counties of Kansas. Organized as follows:—College, Academy, Conservatory of Music, School of Commerce, School of Expression, and School of Art. We want you with us if you mean business. Plan to enter the first day, September 2.

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### A Prestige in the Business World

The leading business men of Topeka and nearby towns share in the ownership of Dougherty's Business College. Men whose names are well known in all parts of Kansas have a part in its management. This close co-operation between Dougherty's Business College and the business community is one of the factors that makes its training so practical and efficient. This prestige is an immense advantage to our students in securing positions. There are numerous other reasons why you should attend Dougherty's. Write GEO. E. DOUGHERTY, Pres., 114-118 W. Eighth Ave., Topeka, Kan., for literature about courses, positions, chances to earn expenses, etc.

# HOME CIRCLE



A simple way to remove old wallpaper, which should always be done before putting on new, has been suggested as follows: Put a boiler full of boiling water in the room, closing all the windows and doors. The steam will soften the paper so that it can be removed easily.

#### Bran Gems.

One cup bran, 1 cup whole wheat flour (graham), 1 cup "Perfection" flour, 2 tablespoonsful olive oil, 2 tablespoonsful molasses, 2 teaspoonsful baking soda, 2 cups sour milk, pinch of salt.

#### Out of the Mouth of Babes.

One day a little girl about 5 years old, heard a ranting preacher praying until the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, she whispered: "Mother, don't you think if he lived nearer to God he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"—Holland's Magazine.

#### Creamed Tomatoes.

Peel some fresh tomatoes and divide each tomatoe into thirds or quarters and fry them slowly in butter, turning them as they brown. When nearly done, sprinkle with salt and pepper and sift a little flour over them, a trifle more than a heaping tablespoonful to four tomatoes. Finally add a cupful of cream or rich milk, and simmer until the gravy thickens. Serve on slices of toasted bread.

#### Origin of the Thimble.

The modern thimble dates from 1684, when the goldsmith Nicholas Benschoten, of Amsterdam, sent one as a birthday present to a lady with the dedication: "To My frouw van Rensclear this little object which I have invented and executed as a protective covering for her industrious fingers."

The invention proved such a success that all who saw it tried to obtain similar ones, and the goldsmith had enough to do to supply them. An Englishman named John Lotting took one specimen home with him and copied it by thousands.

At first, thimbles were rather costly, and only well-to-do people could afford them, but afterward, when made of lead and other common metals by machinery they became very cheap. Their use was a great relief to all who had much sewing to do, and blessings were invoked on the inventor.

The Dutch fingerhat (finger hood) became in England the "thumb bell," from its bell-like shape. It was originally worn on the thumb, says the Ave Marie, to parry the thrust of the needle point through the stuff, and not, as at present, to impel it.

All the world over the thimble is a symbol of industry. The gift of one to

a little girl is taken as a hint that she should learn to sew, or that some article of her clothing needs mending. A paper of needles presented with the thimble, of course, makes the hint more pointed. It is lost when a pin-cushion is given.

Fashion in thimbles is very luxurious in the east. Wealthy Chinese ladies have thimbles carved out of mother of pearl, and sometimes the top is a single precious stone. Thimbles with an agate or onyx mounted in gold are often seen, as well as thimbles incrustated with rubies. The Queen of Siam is possessed of a thimble in the form of a lotus-bud, with her name exquisitely worked in tiny diamonds around the margin.—The American Woman.

#### Peach Jelly.

While peaches will not make a jelly that is firm enough to mold, they make a jelly that is delicious for a cake or sandwich filling. To make peach jelly select fruit that is not quite ripe enough to eat. Rub off the down with a coarse cloth and cut into pieces, saving the pits. Cover with water and cook slowly, closely covered, until the fruit is very soft. Turn into a jelly bag and drain. When the juice is extracted, measure and allow a pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon to each pint of juice. Heat the sugar in the oven, cook the juice, uncovered, steadily for 20 minutes, add the sugar, stir until it is dissolved, cook five minutes longer, then strain the jelly through cheese cloth into glasses.

#### Pickled Red Cabbage.

Take a firm red cabbage, remove the coarse outer leaves, and wash it thoroughly. Shred it up finely and put a layer of cabbage on a sieve or colander and sprinkle with salt; repeat this, having alternately cabbage and salt until the cabbage is used. Let this stand for a couple of days, turning it over occasionally so that it can drain, then put it into jars. Next, boil two cupsful of vinegar with one tablespoonful of whole peppers, a blade of mace and six whole cloves. Pour this, boiling, over the cabbage in the jars. Add a few slices of cooked beet to improve the color. When the jars are cold seal tightly and keep in a cool place.



No. 4619. Children's Set of Short Clothes—Putting the baby in his first short clothes is quite an event, and, of course, the prettiest designs are selected. The set we show is neat and pretty as well as practical, and consists of dress, sack, petticoat and drawers. The little sack is made of flannel and the edges are buttonholed or embroidered. It is cut with a one-piece back and the plain fronts. The dress has a little yoke which may be finished with a frill of embroidery or lace if desired; a ruffle of the same may be added to the bottom for a further trimming. The dress is gathered to the yoke and the sleeves are the bishop style. The petticoat and drawers are so simple no description is necessary. The pattern, 4619, is cut in sizes from 1 1/2 to 3 years. Size 1 1/2 requires for sack 1 1/2 yards, 27 inch or 3/4 yard of 44-inch material; the dress, 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch, with 3/4 yards edging and 3 yards insertion; for petticoat and drawers, 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



4634. Ladies' One-Piece Apron—Blue and white checked gingham was used to fashion this one-piece apron, which is a practical model that can be made with or without sleeves. It is cut in sack style, is designed for usefulness and is large enough to cover the entire dress. If gingham is not desired, chambray cotton prints or saten may be used. The pattern, 4634, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for apron with sleeve, or 4 1/2 yards of the same width for apron without the sleeves. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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

# POULTRY



The loose feathers in the poultry yards remind us that this is molting time.

During the molt the hen should have extra care for it is a very debilitating period in the hen's life.

Give her the most nourishing of food so that she may get over the molt as early as possible, and get to laying again.

When your apples begin to show signs of decay, instead of letting them go to waste, chop up a liberal quantity every day and feed to the hens, mixing them with the mash. Hens like them, and they help digestion.

Watch your fowls for the first sign of disease. As soon as you discover anything wrong with a bird, take it away from the flock till you know what the trouble is. By doing this you may save your flock from getting the disease.

To keep the mites and lice down, spray the poultry house every week with kerosene emulsion containing some carbolic acid. A spray pump will cost very little and the kerosene can be sent into the cracks and crevices of the house with good effect.

It is a hard proposition to have heavy egg-producing hens and a houseful of lice at the same time. Get rid of the lice and you will soon notice the difference in the laying of the birds. Hens will not lay well when they are troubled with vermin. Get down to business and clean house.

Keep in touch with other breeders of your variety of fowls. Now and then you will run across ways and methods of doing work that will better your own efforts. You will perhaps find a brother breeder who can help you out on a point of breeding or mating. Get in touch with the poultrymen in your section. There is a fraternal feeling between poultrymen everywhere, and it would not be considered intrusion to call at another's poultry yards.

There is no teacher like experience, and this they are finding out at some experiment stations every day. At the Missouri state egg-laying contest they have found out that several breeds of hens advertised to be non-sitters and supposed to be "everlasting layers," have gone to sitting, and have laid fewer eggs than those that are acknowledged as persistent sitters. Nothing like testing them. After this contest is over, in about four more months, we will have some solid facts about several breeds.

### Chickenpox.

I am interested in your poultry page, as I am trying to raise a few chickens, but can see nothing about a disease like has come among my chickens.

The young chickens get small, hard knots on their heads, the feathers come off, and in a short time they die. Would like very much to know of a remedy.—Mrs. AUG. LARSON, Route 6, Junction City, Kan.

Ans.—From the description you give, we assume your chickens have the chickenpox. The remedy is to anoint the sore spots with carbolic. This can be done by placing a feather in the acid and touching each wart.

### Charcoal.

Charcoal is one of the very best preventives that can be given to fowls to guard against the many diseases they are incident to, and it can be procured very cheap and on every farm. A very excellent charcoal can be made by burning corn cobs till they turn red, extinguishing the fire and when dry grinding small enough for the hens to eat.

Charcoal is not a food, though fowls gain in flesh and eggs during its use; it simply puts them in a good condition for work. It prevents disease because of its great capacity to absorb gases, acids and impurities. It is an alterative, changing diseased conditions to normal disinfecting the digestion tract and toning up the system.

In putrid diseases, like roup, in fermentation, like sour crop, in intestinal maladies, like diarrhea or cholera, it is of

great benefit. In spring and in summer, when the fowl's blood is sluggish, it is needed as a purifier to ward off diseases incidental to these seasons.

It should be kept before the fowls in size to suit their age, and where fowls refuse to eat it in the kernel form, fine ground charcoal should be mixed in the mash occasionally.

When corn cobs are not at hand, charcoal can be made by burning any wood till it gets to live coals, then extinguishing the same before the wood is burned to ashes. Where one uses wood for fuel enough charcoal will be found in the ashes to supply the average flock of fowls.

### Facts About Eggs Not Widely Known.

Broken eggs need not always be lost; in fact, they should never be left about a pen or run, and should be removed immediately from a nest, as the albumen is likely to dry up and bind the feathers of a hen that might be using the nest, into a position of very considerable discomfort to her. The good housewife knows what to do with a broken egg. On every farm much might be saved by using eggs for purposes which generally cost money.

If a small lump of freshly burnt lime is crushed to a powder and stirred into the white of an egg until it makes a soft paste, this will make the strongest of cement to hold broken crockery together. Just put some of it along one line of the fracture, bring the other piece tightly up against it, hold it in position in front of a fire to stiffen the paste, then set aside to dry. This cement will stand washing up, provided that the plates are not allowed to soak too long.

If anyone gets a burn, and carron oil is not immediately available, pour the white of an egg over the burn and allow it to remain. It will exclude the air, and prove far more soothing than dredging the burn with flour. Then, how few people know how healing is the action of the skin just inside the shell of an egg. If a thorn is buried deep in one's flesh, and will not come out on being prodded with a needle, tie a piece of the fresh skin of an egg over the spot for twelve hours, and it will have done much to extract that thorn. Every countryman knows the danger of a bad bruise or scrape on his shin bone. If he spreads the skin of an egg over it at once he will feel very little inconvenience afterwards. It is essential in all instances that quite fresh eggs are used—none of the stored-up ones. Thus it will be seen what an amount of real comfort may be obtained by properly utilizing the egg, and every egg so used is a further incentive to the egg industry.

### Too Much Trouble.

A remark made to us by an acquaintance is the reason for the above heading. He asked us the proper method of feeding oats to fowls. We answered that they ought to be boiled, or at least hot water poured over them and then allowed to soak for 12 hours. "Oh," said he, "that is too much trouble."

And so we find that a great many people find it too much trouble to do many important and necessary things around the poultry yards. Hens, as a rule, do not like dry oats and won't eat them if they can get other grain. But if oats are boiled or scalded, the hens relish them very much, especially if a little salt has been added to the water. And there is no grain that is better for egg-production than oats.

Some think it is too much trouble to clean up their poultry houses, and allow the filth to accumulate till it is a foot high. Some think it too much trouble to try and get rid of lice and mites, and allow them to suck the life-blood of their fowls till they sicken and die. Some think it is too much trouble to gather the eggs several times a day so as to be sure that they have not been set upon by setting hens. And so it goes—too much trouble to do this and too much trouble to do that—till it would seem as if it was too much trouble for them to live. They should remember that there is no compensation without trouble of some sort. The good, honest man calls it work, but the lazy man calls it "trouble."



**Less Work  
Less Fuel, Better Cooking**  
Banish kitchen drudgery. Do your work in half the time with half the effort. Give your cooking skill the best opportunity to prove itself. The

## Monarch Malleable Range

is the housewife's best helper. In construction, workmanship and design, it is years ahead of all other ranges. The Monarch is made of malleable iron and steel. It has complete triple walls— asbestos and steel. The top and oven heat quickly, saving fuel. Every seam is riveted tight—no bolts or stove putty to loosen and fall out. The Duplex Draft and Hot Blast Fire Box insure even heat and full use of all the fuel. The polished top never needs blacking.

Many more Monarch advantages are fully explained in our two free books. Mail us postal note! Address

Malleable Iron Range Co.,  
541 Lake Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

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**Only  
17¢ a  
Day**

**We give  
Long Time  
Easy Terms  
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Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you get our Jenkins Plan. It means money saving, easy payments and long time. We sell only good reliable pianos—no trash. We have also special bargains in used and sample pianos, price \$50.00 and upward.

**We will save you money** It won't cost our Jenkins Plan bargain offer. Just say on a postal or in a letter "please send prices and particulars about your piano bargain offer." Address

**J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co.**  
603 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas.  
Founded 1869. For over quarter of a century a leader. Large enrollment. Graduates sent to all parts of the U. S. Fine building and equipment; capacity 1,000 students annually. Send your name and receive college paper, "The Review," for one year free. Catalog if you wish it. Address 1440 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

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More than 10,000 young people have received their business education at our school. They are making good. We can help you. Fall term SEPT. 2. Write for catalog.

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**Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois**  
Thorough courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Actual Business Practice, Penmanship and Mathematics. 23 competent teachers—1400 students annually. Our own \$100,000 specially equipped building. Write now for beautifully illustrated catalog.  
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We are making a special summer rate of \$25.00 for our full course of instruction in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

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**High Standard Homelike**  
**accredited**  
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**100% yearly**  
**Strong Pre-**  
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**PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE**  
**for YOUNG WOMEN**

**WICHITA COLLEGE OF BUSINESS**  
**VOCATIONAL CULTURAL**  
**ARTS**  
**WICHITA, KANS.**

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### SETS THE PAGE

In the Southwest for competent instructors and efficient students. Come to the best city in Kansas and attend the best college. Make us prove it. Write for rates, terms and full information today.  
Wichita, Kan.

## CIVIL SERVICE

**GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.**  
Salary \$70.00 to \$250.00 per month. Send for free Manual. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER**.

### Sanitary Chicken Roosts.

Mites are the greatest menace to chickens. The only way to be rid of them is by using our roosts. Hundreds of them in use. Made in different sizes. Cost but little. Address **Only Sanitary Roost Co., Belleville, 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.**

## The CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plains and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

**CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.**

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**\$50,000 IN PREMIUMS**  
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FOUR GREAT BAND CONCERTS EACH DAY—  
FIFTY PEOPLE.

DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS MONDAY.

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NATIONAL REPUTATION, EACH DAY.

ACRES OF RED MACHINERY.

FULL RACE PROGRAM EACH AFTERNOON.

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A Realistic Reproduction of Wild West Life

## PAIN'S SPECTACLE PIONEER DAYS WITH WONDERFUL FIRE WORKS

For Premium List and Information, Address,

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# Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

SEPT. 24th, OCT. 5th

### FEATURES OF THE 1911 OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

Attendance for 1911.....	130,000
Total cash premiums paid.....	\$16,097.74
Total receipts of fair.....	99,615.50
Cost of amusement program.....	7,200.30
Number of exhibitors—all departments.....	1,200
Number of exhibitors—machinery department.....	100
Number exhibitors—for live stock departments.....	202
Total number entries (not including machinery).....	12,150
Number horses on exhibition.....	600
Number cattle on exhibition.....	650
Number swine on exhibition.....	750
Number sheep and goats on exhibition.....	400
Number chickens on exhibition.....	1,800
Estimated number cars required to transport exhibits.....	400
Estimated value of live stock and other exhibits.....	\$2,500,000.00
Space occupied by machinery exhibits.....	20,500 sq. ft.
Vehicle building (under roof).....	40 acres
Implement field (outside space).....	40 acres
Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Exhibits.....	28,184 sq. ft.
Pantry stores.....	5,000 sq. ft.
School exhibits.....	5,000 sq. ft.
Fine Arts.....	5,000 sq. ft.
Cement show (under roof).....	9,920 sq. ft.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' products.....	40,000 sq. ft.

\$50,758.00

IN CASH  
PREMIUMS AND  
PURSES.

Cattle .....\$6,612  
Horses ..... 5,912  
Horse Show..... 3,020  
Sheep ..... 1,261  
Swine ..... 2,440  
Poultry ..... 2,238

OVER \$21,000  
FOR LIVE  
STOCK ALONE.

## HORSE SHOW SEPTEMBER 30, OCTOBER 4

ENTRIES AND SPACE RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE EARLY. IF YOU ARE NOT AMONG THE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE ALREADY RESERVED SPACE AND MADE ENTRIES FOR THE 1912 OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO GET BUSY TO-DAY. IT'S A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO SELL YOUR LIVE STOCK TO HALF A MILLION PEOPLE.

Elegant illustrated premium list mailed to all requests. Entries close for live stock on September 23, 1912.

I. S. MAHAN,

OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA.

## The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE  
GRANGE,  
OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe  
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka  
Lecturer.....A. P. 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

What is failure? It's only a spur  
To the man who received it right;  
And it makes the spirit within him stir  
To go in once more and fight.  
If you never have failed it's an even  
guess  
You never have won a high success.

Shawnee county, Kansas, is the banner grange county of the state. It now has fourteen strong, healthy granges with an active membership of over 2,000. Of course, this is the home of State Secretary Whitney and that makes a difference, but we have only started to grow, and we challenge any other county to make as good a showing in rapidity of growth or the quality of the work being done. Our hats in the ring.

More than the usual attention is being given by the granges of other states to the standing of the Congressmen and Senators on the questions in which the grange is particularly interested, and some attention to these things might be given in Kansas. Why vote for a man simply because he wants a job, without any reference to his attitude on these important matters, or whether he will represent you in Congress or not?

Is your grange going to exhibit at the State Fair this fall? If not, why not? There are plenty of things to show and there will be plenty of people to see them. Get the name of your grange before the whole state by showing what grows on your own farms. If the grange is of real benefit to you then it will show in your work, and your work will show in your crops. If your grange has benefitted you, show it at the fair.

The mission of the grange is educational. All granges may not have developed these things, but the possibility is there, and if it has not been developed it is the fault of that individual grange and not of the organization as a whole.

The farmer lacks expression, the ability to speak in public, the power to think on his feet. "Full many a rose is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air." We want our brother farmers to bring their blushes into the public of national life and express their thoughts where they will do themselves and mankind some good. The grange hall offers the place for practice in expression; it offers confidence for diffidence, and for a lack of ability it offers results.

The worst fault offered against a farmer candidate at a recent election was that he couldn't talk in public. This in the eyes of many disqualified him for an elective office where he would have been expected to represent his constituency. No other disqualifying fact was alleged. His honesty was above par; his ability above question, yet has was rejected in place of the other candidate, as usual a lawyer.

### What Is In the Grange?

What does the farmer get out of the grange?

What does the banker get out of his club, the merchant out of his association, the coal dealer out of his trust, the lumber man out of the Black Cats, the commission man out of the organization, the painter, the laborer, the miner out of the union? The farmer gets all the others do and in addition his wife gets association with her kind. The pleasure of talking over methods and plans with those engaged in a kindred occupation; the advantages which accrue from such discussion; more profit from the same acres; more time to enjoy; higher ideals—this makes us better men and women. The grange develops a feeling of fraternity among farmers, shows them that while they may seem to be competitors, in reality they are co-operators, with the job of feeding the rest of mankind. It teaches that on the way they conduct themselves and their farm operations depends the results to themselves and their children; that they can so run their farms that they will leave their children an impoverished and barren inheritance, instead of one more highly developed and profitable than they received.

## Splendid Prospects of Bumper Grain Crops IN Western Canada



### Western Canada

Latest reports from the fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are to the effect that Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax give promise on an abundant yield. Rains have been sufficient and all grains have advanced rapidly. There are now

**16 Million Acres  
Under Crop**

Railroads are built and building in all settled portions. The opportune time for getting some of this generous producing land is now. Excursions on all lines of Canadian Railways to inspect the lands. Apply for Settler's Certificate to the undersigned Canadian Government Agent: **CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT** 125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

## SNODDY Remedy (For Hogs)

HAS STOOD THE TEST.

Raise strong, healthy pigs. Protect your hogs from cholera and swine plague with the Snoddy Remedy. Fifteen years of satisfactory test in every state, and many imitations, indicate its value. Send your name and address for the seventh revised edition of "Snoddy's Treatise" on the care and treatment of diseased hogs, by Dr. J. H. Snoddy, the original discoverer of the "Snoddy Remedy." A hog saved is many dollars saved. Names of prominent hog men and farmers in Kansas who have used the remedy also sent on request.

**J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.**

501 Schwetter Building, Wichita, Kan.

### PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—State inspected, graded \$1.25 per bushel. J. M. Fengel, Abilene, Kan.

PURE KHARKOF, FROM IMPORTED seed and imported Turkey, 90c; \$1.00 if recleaned, f. o. b. E. L. Parker, Lucas, Kan.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for prices. E. B. Crawford, Hesston, Kan.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

WE HAVE 3,000 BUSHELS OF KHARKOF seed wheat for sale. Good quality. Binned in good shape. Geo. B. Park, Rt. 2, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN KHARKOF seed wheat. Sacked, f. o. b., 10 bushels or less, \$1.60; over 10 bushels, \$1.50. Samuel Croyle, New Cambria, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, \$40 an acre. Eight year payments, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, cleaned and graded, clear of rye. Fields inspected by college expert of Manhattan. For prices address R. H. Partridge, Route 1, Macksville, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL sacked, f. o. b. Windom, Kan. Original seed from Kansas Experiment Station. Absolutely unmixd. James Reilly, Inman, Kan., Route 2.

PURE-BRED KHARKOF WHEAT—INSPECTED and recommended for seed by the Agricultural College. Fine quality. Price, \$1.45 bu. f. o. b. cars at Munden. F. J. Nesetrl, Munden, Kan., Republic County.

KHARKOF WHEAT—COLLEGE BRED and inspected, recleaned, free from weed seed, delivered f. o. b. Morrowville, Kan., in new sacks, \$1.50. Samples and prices on car lots furnished on application. Henderson Long, Haddam, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT—\$1.10 PER BUSHEL, f. o. b. Lucas, Kan. Field inspected by Prof. Cunningham of Manhattan. Send money to Farmers' State Bank. Order same paid when bill laden is furnished cashier. J. C. Skiles, Lucas, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPLAND. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. \$1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at \$1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

5,000 BUSHELS PURE KHARKOF SEED wheat, second year from St. Ex. Station. Also, 500 bushels Ghirka, slightly mixed, clear of rye, \$1.25 per bushel, f. o. b. Brownsbur. Write for prices larger orders. W. E. Long, Hutchinson, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT—1,200 BUSHELS. Fanned, sacked and delivered on board cars, \$1.25 per bushel. Tested 60 pounds from thresher. Absolutely unmixd. Original seed from Kansas Experiment Station. Reference, People's State Bank, Latham, Wm. Mortl, Latham Kan.

FOR SALE—41 HEAD COMING 3-YEAR-old mules. Large bone. Are extra good bunch. Wm. Mortl, Latham, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF age, will sell mine and retire. Deal with owner and save commissions. 350 a. in one farm. About 200 a. in first and second bottom. 130 a. in cultivation. Two streams join on land. Some timber. 150 fenced pasture, living water. Finest well water. 5-room house; barn for 12 horses. New hog houses and fences. A fine combination grain and stock farm. Also, 520 a. joining, making 870 acres in one body. 2 sets improvements, 130 a. in cultivation. Balance grass with living streams. Both farms fenced and cross-fenced. School adjoining. Church, 1/2 mile. 4 miles from Keighley, on Frisco R. R. Rural mail. Telephone in each house. Will sell one or both farms on liberal terms. Wm. Mortl, Latham, Kan.



# G. E. NORMAN'S ANNUAL SALE

## JERSEY CATTLE AND O. I. C. HOGS

AT NEWTOWN, MO., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1912

Fifteen head of high class, pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, three high class Jersey bulls, two of serviceable age. Cows and heifers all bred to the great young herd bull, Tormentor's Monte Cristo 84560, one of the good young Jersey bulls now in service. Our O. I. C. offering will consist of 19 head of spring gilts, 19 head of spring boars, 3 fall boars and a number of bred sows. The spring pigs were sired by our splendid herd boar, O. K. Tom, by Cole John, dam Cole Becca, by Cole Dick. The pigs are out of sows by Frost's Buster, White Oak, Crouch Kerr, Crouch Kerr Lad and Crouch Kerr Dick. The sows in the offering are all bred to our fine young herd boar, King Dan 36007, by Frost's Buster, by Thea. The offering of both cattle and hogs will interest breeders and farmers wanting good, high class breeding stock. The offering has not been over-fed. It is just in good, growthy, breeding condition, the kind that never fails to make good. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated. For catalogs, address,

**GEO. E. NORMAN,** Newtown, Mo.  
AUCTIONEER—COL. THOMAS E. DEEM. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

# SHOW POLAND CHINAS

—SELL AT BUYERS' PRICES—

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1912, AT JEFFERSON, KANSAS

Fifty head of the greatest Poland Chinas ever raised or offered by us. I furnished champions for the best shows, and am ready to show you. Come to sale and be the judge.

**Attractions:** Casino, the best Fall boar I ever raised. ¶ Brilliant, others claim him the best. ¶ Big Sentinel is big and smooth. ¶ Shinolo, one of the best Fall gilts I ever raised. ¶ Medora is a sure queen of breed. ¶ Zemo is one of the big, smooth ones; you select her sale day.

I will sell my herd boar Sentinel, the sire of this show stuff, and best breeder I ever owned. He shows you what he can do. Am selling him for no fault, and guarantee him in every way. He sired the winners at State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas, last year. You can make your own price on him. Comstock, a yearling boar by Impudence I Know, every inch a show hog, goes on the block. Here are sows with made reputations: Louise S P, dam of Sangamo Special, the junior champion at Iowa 1911; Perfect Louise, dam of champion boar B L Perfection; Louise Junction 2d, dam of Louise Harvester, the best aged sow in the Meharry string. The above sows all have offspring in this sale that are prospects for the best ribbons of the state fairs. Pigs of Louise Junction 2d and Perfect Louise are entered for the Futurity prizes. You will enjoy the opportunity of looking over one of the greatest offerings of the breed. Write for the catalog. It gives the detailed description of each animal and how to reach my place. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Take Interurban car at Cherryvale, Independence or Coffeyville. Car stops at farm.  
**COLS. LAFE BURGER AND H. O. CORRELL, Auctioneers. S. P. CHILES, Jefferson, Kansas**

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

#### WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.  
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

**FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD**  
Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know 35621, S. H. 27622. He is a great breeder and a sure doer. O. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

**HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.**  
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

#### JERSEY CATTLE SALE

—OF—  
**40 Head of Registered Jerseys**  
BOSWORTH, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

This is a choice lot of dairy cattle—bred for milk and butter production. Two good young herd bulls. A son of Eminent's Silver Boy, his dam the best daughter of Carnation's Fern Lad. Also, a grandson of Noble of Oaklands. Sale also includes a handsome young daughter of Viola's Golden Jolly, out of a daughter of Beauvoir King. Cows, heifers and "baby" calves by Mona's Glory, Beechfield, Viola's Golden Jolly, Noble Reminder, Eminent Fern and others. Get a catalog—it's "brimful" of good things. Write today to  
B. C. SETTLES,  
Sales Manager, Palyms, Mo.

P. S.—Also 35 Head Registered Poland China Hogs. None Better.

#### FIELD NOTES.

**Mellenbruch Visited.**  
A recent visit to the farm and Duroc Jersey herd belonging to Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, of Morrill, Kan., reveals the fact that here is one of the good Kansas herds, and that Mr. Mellenbruch understands quite well the science of breeding and growing out Durocs. The herd is not the largest, but the quality is good, and size has had special attention when the selection of breeding stock was being considered. The herd has been established about six years and, by good judgment in selecting breeding stock, the quality of the herd has been improved from year to year. Mr. Mellenbruch is located about 4 miles north of Fairview and 5 miles southeast of Morrill. There is on hand at this writing, a very choice lot of spring pigs sired by several different boars, but mostly by Red Raven, a grandson of Tip Ton Notcher. Sows in the herd are of Col. and other strains. Mr. Mellenbruch's announcement will appear in Kansas Farmer a little later.

**Red Polls and Durocs.**  
The writer recently visited Mr. J. E. Davis, the old reliable breeder of Duroc Jersey swine and Red Poll cattle. Mr. Davis lives at Fairview, Kan., Brown county, and is one of the oldest breeders in the state, having established the Duroc herd something like 20 years ago, and bought his

first Red Polls about 15 years ago. His present herd bull, Monarch, weighs 2,100 pounds, and is a wonderful individual. The cow herd comes from the very best milking strains and are extra large. The Duroc herd contains a number of the largest and best sows ever seen in any herd, either east or west. They are of Col. and Ohio Chief breeding. The spring crop of pigs are mostly sired by the herd boar, Kansas Champion, by "Sen of Champion." Mr. Davis will hold his annual fall sale of both hogs and cattle on the farm, October 11. Mention this paper should you file application for catalog now.

**Black and Spotted Poland.**  
With this issue we start advertisement for J. A. Winebrenner, of Tipton, Mo. This herd is headed by Budweiser Boy, he by the original Budweiser, at the head of H. L. Falkner's herd, at Jamesport, Mo. Budweiser Boy has weighed 750 pounds and has sired some extra good pigs. While he is not a show hog, he is a great success as a breeder. There is also used in this herd Bachelor Boy, by King America; also, Tipton Chief. Mr. Winebrenner now has over 100 spring pigs and has 22 sows to farrow fall litters. On November 7, he will hold his annual fall sale, and sell a useful lot of breeding Poland Chinas. Please read advertisement and get your name on the list for a catalogue. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Monasmith Shows Good Judgment.**  
W. E. Monasmith, Duroc Jersey breeder of Formosa, Kan., has long been recognized as one of the hard-headed business men of the state, and his judgment has always been regarded as first class on all matters pertaining to the red hog business. But it was generally thought by his friends that he would continue to manage his own affairs just as he has done in the past, but the unexpected has happened and a life partnership has been formed with Miss Isa Robbins, the daughter of a prosperous Jewell County farmer. The writer visited the Monasmith home recently and found the conditions as above stated, and in his judgment the arrangement is a mighty good one. Billy claims January 29 as the date for his winter sale. The spring crop of pigs, although light, is good, and things in general about the place have an air of prosperity.

**Civil Service.**  
How would you like to work for Uncle Sam? Henry Coon, founder of the National Civil Service Association, says in his book of civil service information that last year 115,644 took the examination for government positions and that 87,769 passed. Of those who passed, 43,588 received appointments into the service. The kinds of positions covered by the civil service are so extensive and varied that persons of almost any inclination or taste, as well as those qualified in any trade or profession, may find congenial employment. Mr. Coon has published a book giving exhaustive information about the many branches of the government service. This book will be sent free to those who write and mention this notice.

**Moore & Co.'s Holstein-Friesians.**  
Attention is called to the card of M. E. Moore & Co., of Cameron, Mo., owners of one of the finest herds of Holstein cattle in the west. This famous herd was established by Mr. M. E. Moore, the senior member of this firm, 32 years ago, and it has been noted for years for its great producers, including Shadybrook Gerben 43753, with the World's Fair butter record of 24.11 pounds in seven days. The present head of the herd, Sir Korndyke Imperial 53682, by Pontiac Korndyke 25952, is one of the great bulls of the breed, and one with a record behind him. Pontiac Korndyke, with four daughters with seven-day records of over 30 pounds of butter, and with more daughters with records of over 29 pounds than any bull of the breed. The sire of Pontiac Cloth DeKol 2nd, with the world's record of 37.21 pounds in seven days, is a producing record that counts. Their famous bull, Sir Johanna Colantha Fama 4214, is still in use in this herd. His dam, Johanna Colantha, had a seven-day butter record of 24.5 pounds, one-year record of 789.5 pounds and a year record for milk of 16,571.9 pounds. The cows of the herd are a choice lot of

the population is but 60,000. One of the reasons for this condition lies in the fact that the management has been constant in advancing the educational features of the fair, the value of the finished animal, the typical agricultural products, and everything for the betterment of farm life. This policy has resulted in this particular fair annually showing the best agricultural, horticultural and educational exhibits to be found at any fair in the United States. This condition will apply to this year's showing.

#### Trap-Shooting at Olympic Games.

Already rivaling baseball in popular favor, trap-shooting is looming larger and larger on the horizon of American sports. The late successes of the American marksman at the Olympic games—where the team and individual trap-shooting championships of the world were won by Yankees using Remington-UMC American-made arms and ammunition—have served to push the pursuit of the "clay pigeon" even more prominently to the front during the past few weeks. The year-round popularity of this branch of shooting is interestingly indicated



The cut shown herewith is from a photo taken on the farm of Mr. L. C. Cory, breeder of registered Holstein cattle. Mr. Cory is located at Belleville, Kan., and owns one of the best herds in the state. The herd at this time numbers about 50, headed by the great bull, "Aggie Corpuconia Johanna Lad 6th." His sire has 71 A. R. O. daughters and his dam is a granddaughter of "Paul Beets Dekol," with 99 A. R. O. daughters and a large number of proven sons. The cows in herd are excellent producers and are near descendants of the most noted sires, many of them closely related to the noted Dekol. Fourteen head of cows, nine of which are heifers, have in the past 10 months, beginning September 1, milked 102,760 pounds of milk, from which the butter fat sold has netted \$1,120. Mr. Cory has stock for sale at all times.

Individuals of the best blood lines of the Holstein-Friesian breed. At present they are offering nine head of registered cows, all are tuberculin tested and are producers. To reduce the herd they will be priced right for quick sale. Holsteins from this herd always make good. Moore & Co. are breeders, not speculators. They are reliable and send out only high class stock. Write them at Cameron, Mo. They will interest you in Holsteins. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Nebraska State Fair.**  
The Nebraska State Fair, to be held at Lincoln, September 2 to 6, is fast becoming one of the recognized great fairs in the United States. In 1911 this fair was seventh in amount of ticket receipts in a state which is twenty-eighth in population. The total attendance for 1911 was 162,789. This is a wonderful showing when we consider that within a radius of 10 miles of the grounds

by a list, appearing in one of the several sporting publications devoted largely to shooting, in which are scheduled no less than one hundred and fifteen registered "shoots" to take place within the next three months—and the list continues far into 1913. The territory covered by the events listed includes the entire United States, from ocean to ocean, and parts of Canada. Of course many shooting clubs conduct "shoots" which are not regularly registered or reported.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

A. Latimer Wilson, of Creston, Ia., writes that his importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions will land at his barns September 3. Mr. Wilson selected these horses personally, and says he has five show horses in the load. Write Mr. Wilson, at Creston, Ia.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**

**MAPLE LEAF O. I. C's.**  
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.  
E. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.  
O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. \$10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**



**BUY THE BEST IT PAYS**

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

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**



**HAMPSHIRE SWINE.**

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

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**



Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Fat Malony, General Alien blood lines. Prices reasonable.  
**F. C. WITTOFF,** Medina, Kan.



**ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.**

A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.  
**A. M. BEAR,** Medina, Kansas.

**DUROC JERSEYS**

**DUROC HERD FOR SALE**

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:  
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, \$35 to \$50 each.  
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, \$25 each.  
30 spring pigs, \$15 for one, two for \$25, five or more \$10 each.  
3 fall boars, \$25 each.  
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, \$50.  
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, \$50.  
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.  
**GRANT CHAPIN GREEN, KAN.**

**40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS**

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarax, Orion and Crimsen Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.  
**W. W. BALES,** Manhattan, Kan.

**GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS**

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.  
**LEON CARTER,** Asherville, Kansas.

**VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS**

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now.  
**ALVIN VILANDER,** Manhattan, Kan.

**GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS**

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.  
**GEORGE KERR,** Sabetha, Kan.

**CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS**

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

**FALL DUROC BOARS.**

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

**FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.**

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

**QUIVERA PLACE.**

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.  
**Munsell & Isenberg,** Herington, Kan.

**POLAND CHINAS**

**Poland Chinas** 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.  
**E. J. MANDERSCHIED,** St. John, Kan.

**EUREKA HERDS**

of pure-bred Poland 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.

**FALL BOARS.**

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

**Bargains in Real Estate.**  
In this issue P. D. Stoughton, of Madison, Kan., is offering you some real bargains in real estate—please look up ad and write for prices on improved farms.

On September 5 George E. Norman of Newtown, Mo., will sell 15 head of choice pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, three choice young bulls, and also a fine lot of O. I. C. spring boars and gilts, some fall boars and a number of bred sows. Watch for his announcement later in Kansas Farmer.

**A Few Choice Boars.**

W. A. Baker, of Butler, Mo., is offering for sale a few choice Poland China boars. They are fall yearlings and large, growthy fellows of the large western type of Poland. They are just right for service and will suit any one wanting a herd header, and are priced very reasonably. Please read advertisement in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**Wells Visited.**

The writer recently visited Mr. R. P. Wells, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Formosa, Kansas. Mr. Wells is making substantial progress as a breeder of his favorite breed. He has a genius for mating and feeding, and is a fine fellow to deal with. The spring crop of pigs, sired by four different boars, is the best lot of pigs Mr. Wells has thus far had on hand at this season of the year. The herd boar, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tatarax Chief, has made a good growth and his pigs show up well. Other pigs are by Prince Wonder, Bell's Prince Wonder and by Wald's Vindicator. Mr. Wells has a good sow herd that he has selected from many of the best herds in Kansas. They represent the best blood lines and have a broody appearance. Mr. Wells has decided not to hold a public sale, and will sell everything privately. His announcement will appear in these columns a little later. In the meantime if you should write him, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**The Caldwell Angus Herd.**

Attention is called to the change in the card of C. D. and E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This is one of the great Aberdeen Angus herds now in existence and at the present time numbers 130 head of Angus cattle of the most fashionable breeding. They have three of the greatest Aberdeen Angus bulls in service at the present time, Undulata Black Cap Ito II, Black Lad 2d, and Woodlawn Prince—a trio of such bulls are rarely if ever found in one herd. At this time they are offering six very high-class bulls and a number of females. Angus breeders in need of herd headers will find what they want in this offering. If in need of Angus cows, breeders should remember that the Caldwell herd of cows has few equals in this country. Write them at Burlington Junction, Mo., for description of stock and prices. Description of stock guaranteed and purchasers are always sure of fair treatment when dealing with C. D. and E. F. Caldwell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Jensen's Mogul Poland.**

Carl Jensen & Sons, the best known Poland China breeders of their locality, were visited by Mr. Johnson one day last week. Mr. Johnson has known this firm and been in close touch with this great herd since it was established something like ten years ago. In the days of "Babe Adams," when the value of hogs was determined by the amount of perfection blood he carried and the tip of the ear meant more than size of bone or spring of rib, the Jensens were alone in their advocacy of the big type Poland. Few breeders and but few auctioneers dared to take a stand with them, because the roly-poly was then in the ascendancy. But that day has passed, we hope forever, and the grand old sire, "Mogul," although not fully appreciated in his day, fixed a new type for Republic and adjoining counties. In the Jensen herd are still many daughters of this great sire, and one of his best sons, Mogul again, stands at the head of the herd. There are a fine lot of spring pigs on hand, and they are now for sale. February 13 has been claimed for winter sale. Watch these columns for further announcements.

**Fred Lahr's Herds.**

Fred Lahr, of Brooks, Ia., one of the progressive breeders of Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, claims October 3 as the date of his annual fall sale of Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Lahr owns one of Iowa's high class Duroc herds. The head of his herd, Lord's Col. 102887, by King The Col. 6823, by King of Cols. and out of Lad Queen, by Orion's Success, is one of the strictly good individuals and one of the best sires of the breed. An outstanding good lot of Savannah Belle's Chief, H. A. Choice Goods, C. H.'s Special, H. R.'s Col. sows and daughters of other noted Duroc sires, make a sow herd that is second to none. He has a very fine lot of spring pigs, and his October 2 offering will be one that will interest Duroc breeders. His Red Polled herd is headed by a son of Teddy's Best 17608. He is a show bull in every respect, and as a calf, won first at Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. A second herd bull, Leon 20121, by Leon, is a bull of rare merit and is one of the good breeders. The cows of this herd are a remarkably good lot, among them being a number of show cows. Mr. Lahr's show herds, both of cattle and hogs, will be at Iowa's State Fair this year, and they will be hard to best.

**J. S. Kennedy's Chester Whites.**

J. S. Kennedy, of Blockton, Ia., the pioneer breeder of Chester White and O. I. C. hogs, claims October 10 as the date of his annual fall sale. As a herd of big boned, high quality Chester White and O. I. C. hogs, Mr. Kennedy's herd is in a class all most by itself. Few herds of any breed has ever equaled the record of this herd for prolific qualities. One sow of the herd, Lady Belle 29830, has a record of 160 pigs in 14 litters, and 123 of that number raised. Mr. Kennedy has sold over \$1,800 worth of breeding stock from this sow alone, and he has a number of others with remarkable records. The present head of his herd is Duke 30378, sired by Jak 19835, and out of Iowa Girl. Duke is one of the high class boars of the breed in service at this time, and as a breeder he is showing with the noted sires of the breed. Mr. Kennedy notes one of the very high class sow herds owned by such boars as Bell's Chief, Taylor Boy, Burr Oak, Chip's Model, Jumbo 23, Perfection and other noted sires. The spring pigs of this herd is one of the best lots of any breed that the writer has inspected this year and a litter of six—three gilts and three boars out of the famous old sow, Lady Belle, is an outstanding good litter. An outstanding good yearling boar of this herd is for sale. The fall offering will be one of the best of the season.

**POLAND CHINAS**

**POLAND CHINAS**

**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 Poland.** 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.**

**PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM**  
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 30 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.  
**DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS,** Jamesport, Missouri.

**FULKERSON STOCK FARM POLANDS.**  
An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.  
**F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.**

**BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.**  
I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at \$30 to \$40. Boars at \$15 to \$25.  
**ROBERT W. BASKETT,** Route 4, Fayette, 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.

**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.

—See—  
**Faulkner's Spotted Poland.**  
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind, —at—  
**Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City**  
State Fairs.  
For the kind of our forefathers, write  
**H. L. FAULKNER,**  
Box 8, Jamesport, 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.

**VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS**  
Bred for quality and size. Address,  
**ALVIN LONG,** Lyons, Kan.

**Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale**  
30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.  
**P. L. WARE & SON,** Paola, 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,** Ethingam, 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.  
**G. 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.

**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.

**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.  
**B. J. PECKHAM,** Pawnee City, Neb.

**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.

**HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.**  
200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Poland; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.  
**C. W. JONES,** Solomon, Kan.

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

**POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.**  
Wachter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Joshua Lambert,** Smith Center, Kan.

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

**BIG POLAND CHINAS**  
—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.  
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.  
**J. A. WINEBRENNER,** Tipton, Mo.

**RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.**  
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. **SPRING PIGS** for sale.  
**E. S. FARLEE,** Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

**Langford's Big Type Poland**  
Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.  
**T. T. LANGFORD,** Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

**NOLL'S 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 Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar I fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.  
**D. M. GREGG,** Harrisonville, Mo.

**GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.**  
100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. 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. EHRHART & SONS,** Adrian, Mo.

**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.

**VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.**  
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.  
**J. W. LEEPER,** Norton, Kansas.

**KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS**  
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.  
**CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN,** Onaga, Kansas.

**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.

**JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS**  
Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.  
**CARL JENSEN & SON,** Belleville, Kan.

**HORSES AND MULES**

**For Sale or Trade**

Three-year-old standard bred stallion, 5-year-old Percheron stallion, 5-year-old black jack and some young standard bred mares. Will trade for anything worth the money.  
C. E. BEAN,  
Garnett, Kansas.



**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**

**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, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**M. E. MOORE & CO.**

Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd; 15 producing cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

**YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS**

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

W. C. JONES & SONS,  
Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

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

**DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS.**

Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. **SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.**

**CORYDALE FARM HERD.**

**HOLSTEINS:** 50 head in herd. One choice bull for sale, old enough for service. Also, 15 bred heifers.  
L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
The Greatest Dairy Breed.  
Send for **FREE** Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Association,  
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

**FOR SALE**—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.  
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

**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.  
R. J. LINSKOTT, 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.

**Golden Rule Jersey Herd.**

**FOR SALE**—Registered bred heifers. Choice blood lines and good individuals.  
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

**BANKS' FARM JERSEYS**

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

**JERSEY BULLS.**

For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

**JERSEY PEDIGREES TABULATED.**  
With a lifetime study of the Jersey business, I am in a position to render valuable service to those wanting up-to-date pedigrees. My work is neat and attractive as taken from the herd books of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and, where required, from the Island of Jersey herd books. Type written in black and red on special pedigree blanks.  
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A specialty of catalog and pedigree work. Jersey sales managed in western territory on a system that makes money for the seller. If in the market for choice high-class Jerseys, I can supply them at reasonable prices, quality considered.  
Write me for particulars. I am at your service.  
B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

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**HEREFORDS FOR SALE**

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

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE**

**ROAN HERO, THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159**

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.  
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**



**C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS**

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.  
C. S. NEVIUS,  
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**TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS**—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service. Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

**Polands and Shorthorns**

Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.  
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**CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS**  
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address  
**CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.**

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Registered Galloway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.  
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

**PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.**  
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Creomo 21st. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 18 months, some of 60-pound, 15 per cent cows. Also, 50 big type Poland pigs.  
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

**RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.**

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

**ANGUS CATTLE**

**High Class Angus Bulls**

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 280 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.  
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,  
Burlington Junction, Mo.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.**

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

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Our unequalled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at \$25, imported yearlings at \$35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

**HENLEY RANCH, 8,000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.**



**HORSES AND HOGS FOR SALE**

Have sold my farm at Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling, Kan. Must sell my herd of Poland Chinas, consisting of 10 extra good tried sows, 10 fall gilts and 50 spring pigs, all eligible to register. They are from the best herds of big type Polands. Also, will sell 10 head of imported Percheron stallions and 10 head of Tennessee and Missouri jacks. They are extra good, and from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me. I mean business.  
GEO. B. ROSS, ALDEN, KAN.

**800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS**

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. **AIKINS' RANCH.** F. T. GRIMES, Manager. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

**DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE**

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

**Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine**

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

**AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO SHEEP**

We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.  
E. B. WILSON, Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

**Shropshire** Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.  
**SUTTON FARM**  
Lawrence - - - Kansas

**ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE**—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.  
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

**Shropshire Rams Cheap**

Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.  
E. E. LAUGHLIN,  
Rich Hill, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.  
**JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.**

**IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**  
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.  
**DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.**

**Field Notes.**

W. R. Houston, Duroc Jersey breeder, Americus, Kan., reports that his pigs are doing splendidly and that he expects to have an offering for his September 4th sale that will satisfy the most particular buyer. Send in your name to be sure and receive the catalog which will be ready soon. Please look for sale ad next week and arrange to attend this sale.

Interest in Guernseys in the west is growing. Mr. Huston Wyeth, St. Joseph, Mo., has recently added to his Guernsey herd of pure-bred cattle, Daisy 2d, of the Quivette, 22548. This cow captured the fourth prize at the Illinois State Fair last year and is an excellent individual in every respect. Christene 2d of Arcady, dropped, June 9, 1911, a beautiful Guernsey heifer, and has also been added. Mr. Wyeth purchased these fine animals at the Arcady farm sale at Lake Forest, Ill. Mr. Wyeth proposes to eventually have one of the finest Guernsey herds in the country.

Col. John D. Snyder Booking Fall Sales. Col. John D. Snyder, formerly of Winfield, Kan., and one of the Snyder Brothers, who bred Poland China hogs, Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle for a number of years, is now located at Hutchinson, Kan. Col. Snyder is now devoting all his time to the auction business. He has a number of the large horse sales that will be held this fall and winter booked. Col. Snyder is a successful auctioneer and is fast gaining the confidence of the breeders throughout the corn belt. Look up his card and write for date.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey cattle breeders of Clay Center, Kansas, report the sale of a five-weeks-old bull calf to Mr. E. G. Munsell of Herington, Kan. This calf was sired by Oomer's Eminent and his dam was of Brown Bessie breeding. This firm offers some bargains in bred heifers.

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

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The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address  
W. B. CARPENTER,  
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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.  
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**KANSAS.**

Rules and Regulations Governing the Inspection and Weighing of Grain—Adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department—In Force and Effect After August 1, 1912.

**OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.**

Under provisions of Chapter No. 222, Laws of 1907, the Grain Grading Commission appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call at the Governor's office in Topeka, Kan., on the 30th day of July, 1912, and established the following grades of grain, to be known as Kansas Grades, to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1912:

J. G. MAXWELL, McPherson,  
THOMAS PAGE, Topeka,  
A. T. ROGERS, Beloit,  
Grain Grading Commission.

**Rule 1.**  
Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

**Rule 2.—General.**  
All wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and Kafir corn that is in a heated condition, souring, or too damp to be safe for warehousing, or that is badly bin-burnt, fire-burnt, house, or that is badly damaged, dirty, or fire-smoked, or kinds of grain are badly mixed with one another, shall be classed "Sample Grade," and the inspector shall make notation as to quality and condition, and whenever it is evident that wheat and screenings or other dirt has been mixed into wheat, the same shall not be graded better than Sample Grade.

**Rule 3.—Live Weevil.**  
Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "Live Weevil."

**Rule 4.—Plugged Cars.**  
Inspectors shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

**Rule 5.—Reasons for Grading.**  
All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their reports. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

**Rule 6.—The Word "New."**  
The word "New" shall be inserted in each certification of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 of each year.

**Rule 7.—Reinspections.**  
All orders for reinspection must be in the office within the first forty-eight hours following the original inspection, and in no case will grain be reinspected after a lapse of three days from the date of the original inspection.

**Rule 8.—Claim.**  
All claims for damage against the inspectors or weighmasters must be filed in the office before the grain has left jurisdiction of this department.

**Rule 9.—Mixed Wheat.**  
In case of an appreciable mixture of hard and soft wheat, red and white wheat, durum and spring wheat, with each other, it shall be graded according to quality thereof and the kind of wheat predominating, shall be classed No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 Mixed Wheat, and the inspector shall make notation describing its character.

**Rule 10.—Sulphured Grain.**  
All oats or barley that has been chemically treated with sulphur shall be classed as "Sulphured Grain," and inspectors shall note same on certificates of inspection.

**Notice.**  
These official Kansas Grades are given us by the Grain Grading Commission, and will be the basis of all inspections made. Misunderstandings can be avoided by interested parties making themselves familiar with these rules.  
D. R. GORDON,  
Chief Inspector.

**Hard Winter Wheat.**  
No. 1 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, tough, sprouted, or from other causes so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry.

**Hard Summer Wheat.**  
No. 1 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, tough, sprouted, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.

**Kansas Turkey Wheat.**  
Hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber-colored type of the Turkey varieties shall be classed as No. 1 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 2 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 3 Turkey Hard Wheat, and inspection certificates issued accordingly; and the other specifications for each of these grades shall be the same as for Kansas Hard Winter Wheat of the same grade.

**Red Winter Wheat.**  
No. 1 Red Winter.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red Winter.—Shall be tough, skin-burned or dirty, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both; must be cool, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

**White Winter Wheat.**  
No. 1 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be

sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sweet, sound, dry and clean, and not contain more than eight per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 53 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White Winter Wheat.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty white winter wheat, not to contain more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

**Northern Hard Spring Wheat.**  
No. 1 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, sound, sweet, dry and clean, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, not clean, sweet or sound enough for No. 1, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat of inferior quality, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Northern Hard Spring.—Shall include all inferior, shrunken, northern-grown spring wheat that is badly damaged, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 49 pounds to the bushel.

**Spring Wheat.**  
No. 1 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, clean and of good milling quality, and shall weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sweet, but may be some bleached and shrunken, and shall not weigh less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Spring.—Shall include spring wheat of the dark variety, tough, musty, sprouted, or that which from any cause is rendered unfit for No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

**White Spring Wheat.**  
The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Spring Wheat shall correspond with the grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 dark spring wheat, except they shall be of the white variety.

**Durum (Macaroni) Wheat.**  
No. 1 Durum.—Shall be bright, sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Durum.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Durum.—Shall be dry, sweet, may be some bleached, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Durum.—Shall include durum wheat that is tough, bleached, or shrunken, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

**Pacific Coast Red and White Wheat.**  
No. 2 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall be dry, sound, clean, may be tainted with smut and alkali, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall include all other Pacific coast wheat, may be smutty or musty or for any reason unfit for flouring purposes, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

(Note.—In case of a mixture of red or white Pacific coast wheat with our home-grown wheat, such mixture shall be graded Pacific Coast Wheat.)

**Rye.**  
No. 1 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound, dry and free from other grain, and well cleaned.  
No. 2 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound and clean.

No. 3 Rye.—May be shrunken, bleached, and not clean enough for No. 2.  
No. 4 Rye.—To include all tough, musty or dirty rye unfit for No. 3.

**Oats.**  
No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white oats, dry, sweet, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and contain not more than 1 per cent each of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and not more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter nor 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, musty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

**Red Oats.**  
The grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Oats shall correspond with the grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Oats, except that they shall be of the red variety.

**Mixed Oats.**  
No. 1 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, and not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, tough, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

**Standard White Oats.**  
Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

**Barley.**  
No. 1 Barley.—Shall be sound, bright, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.  
No. 2 Barley.—Shall be sound, dry, and of good color.  
No. 3 Barley.—Shall include shrunken, stained, dry barley, unfit to grade No. 2.  
No. 4 Barley.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty barley.

**Speltz.**  
No. 1 Speltz.—Shall be bright, sound, dry, and free from other grain.  
No. 2 Speltz.—Shall be sound and dry, and not contain more than 10 per cent of other grain.  
No. 3 Speltz.—Shall be dry, not sound enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of other grain.  
No. 4 Speltz.—To include all speltz that is dirty, musty or tough.

**Corn.**  
The following maximum limits shall govern all inspection and grading of corn:

Grade	Percentage of moisture	Percentage of rotten, exclusive of bin-burned	Percentage of dirt and broken grains
No. 1	15	1	1
No. 2	16	5	2
No. 3	19	10	4
No. 4	23		

# SECOND ANNUAL Duroc Jersey Brood Sow Sale EXTRAORDINARY

UNDER COVER AT

ELMDALE, KANSAS

## SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1912

Fifty Head.—Ten tried sows, twenty spring yearling gilts, ten fall gilts, ten spring boars.—Fifty Head. Practically every animal in this offering is itself a winner of a State Fair prize winner, and these forty sows and gilts are safe in pig to State Fair prize winners or sons of winners, and

THEY ARE BRED SO AS TO GO ON AND PRODUCE WINNERS.

A goodly number of this offering is by J. R.'s Chief, who headed the sensational young herd of 1910 and was first in senior yearling class at Hutchinson, 1911. Others are by such sires as High Chief, winner of first as get or son, Hutchinson 1911, and Danay Lad, fall brother to the grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair the same year. Included will be also daughters and granddaughter of the grand champion sow, Top Notcher Rose. Miss Top, by dam of J. R. Chief, will have several fancy granddaughters in the offering. These sows and gilts are showing safe in pig to such sires as J. R.'s Colonel and Model Colonel, both sired by Graduate Colonel. J. R.'s Colonel is a full brother to Grand Master Colonel, and he is sure making good. I have also bred a few of these gilts to a young boar I call Dandy Model, in that he is some boar himself, and he will go in sale. This excellent cross of Colonel blood on Ohio Chief blood cannot help but continue to produce prize winners. Write today for catalog. Address

### J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers Lafe Burger, Crouch & Woods. Fieldman, O. W. Devine.

**White Corn.**  
No. 1 White Corn.—Shall be pure white corn, and sweet.

No. 2 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.  
No. 3 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 4 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but shall include tough, musty, and damaged corn.

**Yellow Corn.**  
No. 1 Yellow Corn.—Shall be pure yellow corn, and sweet.

No. 2 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.  
No. 3 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 4 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

**Mixed Corn.**  
No. 1 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 2 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.  
No. 3 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 4 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

**Kafir Corn.**  
No. 1 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be pure white, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and clean.

No. 3 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry or clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, damaged, musty or dirty.

**Red Kafir Corn.**  
The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Kafir Corn shall correspond with grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Kafir Corn, except that they shall be of the red variety.

**Mixed Kafir Corn.**  
No. 1 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, sound, dry and clean.  
No. 3 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, not clean, dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, tough, musty or dirty.

**Milo Maize.**  
No. 1 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.  
No. 2 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is sound, dry and clean.  
No. 3 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is not dry or sound enough for No. 2.  
No. 4 Milo Maize.—Shall include all milo maize that is tough, musty or dirty.

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain. The same to take effect on and after August 1, 1912, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.  
D. R. GORDON, Chief Inspector,  
306 Husted Building, Kansas City, Kan.

type Poland China boars that he has ever raised. The demand appears good and they will not last long at the prices which he is making. Mention this notice when writing.

**Madison Creek Polands.**  
J. L. Griffiths, proprietor of the Madison Creek Poland China herd, writes very interestingly about conditions at home. He says a good share of the spring pigs are crackerjacks, weighing at this time about 125 pounds each. He speaks of a litter farrowed July 4 that is extraordinary. This litter contains one boar of immense size and as black as a crow. This young fellow has been christened Jack Johnson. Mr. Griffiths wants to sell privately his crop of spring boars, but is reserving all the gilts for his February 5 sale, at which time he promises to have an even better offering than last winter.

**Patrick's Big-Type Polands.**  
Thomas Patrick of Herman, Neb., claims October 1 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Patrick owns one of Nebraska's good big-type herds, and his offering at his October 1 sale will be one of the good ones of the season. The present head of Mr. Patrick's herd is White Sox, sired by Ellersbrook's A Wonder, dam Maid 2d. White Sox is one of the big, high-class boars now in service, and one of the excellent breeders. A second herd boar, Sir Tecumseh, by Big Hadley's Model, by Big Hadley, dam Lady Tecumseh, is another good big-type boar that is making good as a breeder. The sow herd is made up of a fine lot of A Wonder, Giantess Tecumseh and Big Hadley sows. This year Mr. Patrick has 69 head of outstanding good early spring pigs and a lot of extra good yearling boars. The fall offering will consist of the tops of the sixty spring pigs, the fall boars and a number of good sows with litters. Watch for his announcement later.

**Plainview Farm Polands.**  
The card of Dr. John Gildow & Sons of Plainview Stock Farm, Jamesport, Mo., starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Plainview Farm is the home of the 1,000-pound grand champion boar, Pawnee Chief Hadley, and Big Bill Taft, two of the noted big-type Poland China boars in service at the present time. Both are great sires, and their sons and daughters are making good in many of the best big-type herds in the country. Gildow & Sons breed for size and quality combined and at the present time there are only a few herds in which the great size and high quality of Plainview herd will be found. The 80 head of big-type spring boars and gilts were sired by their great herd boars Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. They are a fine lot of big, growthy pigs with everything in the way of quality that could be desired. They also offer two fine herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. Look up their cards. They are strictly reliable and regard a satisfied customer as more important than large profits. Write them for description of stock and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Lambert's Polands.**  
Josias Lambert, one of the successful Poland China breeders and show men, of Smith Center, Kan., carries a card regularly in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Lambert always has stock for sale, and prices it within the reach of all. His hogs are raised under natural conditions and always make good in new hands. Write him early, and mention this paper.

**FIELD NOTES.**  
Continued from page seventeen)

**Amcoats Making Good Sales.**  
S. B. Amcoats reports the sale of a choice bull calf just weaned to Mr. George Coltharp of Leonardville, Kansas. Mr. Amcoats says he has about 50 of the best big-

Organization Completed.

Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan., president of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, has announced the vice-presidents and committees of his organization. The program committee will meet this week and take the preliminary steps in preparing the program. The vice-presidents are:

- First Vice-President—George Plumb, Emporia.
First District—W. J. Bailey, Atchison.
Second District—C. F. Scott, Iola.
Third District—C. S. Huffman, Columbus.
Fourth District—Thomas M. Potter, Peabody.
Fifth District—Maurice McAuliffe, Salina.
Sixth District—J. C. Ruppenthal, Russell.
Seventh District—I. L. Diesem, Garden City.
Eighth District—J. T. Axtell, Newton.
The finance committee is:
First District—J. R. Koontz, Topeka.
Second District—J. D. Bowersock, Linn.
Third District—S. C. Hanna, Howard.
Fourth District—John Todd, Maple Hill.
Fifth District—F. H. Quincy, Salina.
Sixth District—E. E. Mullaney, Hill City.
Seventh District—George N. Moses, Great Bend.
Eighth District—J. E. McNair, Halstead.

The program committee is:

- First District—Albert F. Wulfekuhler, Leaworth.
Second District—George Black, Ottawa.
Third District—Prof. George E. Myers, Pittsburg.
Fourth District—George P. Tucker, Eureka.
Fifth District—J. H. Miller, Chairman, Manhattan.
Sixth District—F. A. Dawley, Waldo.
Seventh District—A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson.
Eighth District—Thomas A. Hubbard, Wellington.
The advertising committee is:
First District—T. A. Borman, of KANSAS FARMER, Chairman.
Second District—Willard Merriam, Kansas City.
Third District—H. G. James, Independence.
Fourth District—Henderson Martin, Marion.
Fifth District—Andrew Shearer, Frankfort.
Sixth District—J. W. Morphy, Russell.
Seventh District—E. E. Frizell, Larned.
Eighth District—Ralph H. Faxon, Wichita.

The executive committee is: Edwin Taylor, George B. Plumb, W. Y. Morgan, Scott Hopkins, J. R. Koontz, Albert F. Wulfekuhler and T. A. Borman.

FIELD NOTES

On Wednesday, September 11, 40 head of registered Jerseys will be sold at Bosworth, Mo. This offering is made up of a choice lot of dairy cattle, bred for milk and butter production. Two young herd bulls will also be sold, a son of Eminent's Silver Boy, out of the best daughter of Carnation's Fern Lad. Also, a grandson of Noble of Oaklands. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Catalogues now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing. Address, B. C. Settles, Paimyra, Mo.

Huston's Duroc Sale.

In the sale of bred Duroc Jersey sows to be held at Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan., on Wednesday, September 4, will give the last chance to buy sows bred to Golden Model 3d 117887, as this sow was killed this summer. Mr. W. R. Huston, the owner has an exceptionally well bred offering rich in the blood that has carried off the championships in both the Interstate Fair at St. Louis City and the Nebraska State Fair for several years past. There were few such sows as Golden Model with his long line of prize winning ancestry and his splendid individuality. With the quality of the sows in this herd there is every reason to expect litters of show yard quality of his get. The catalog is full of splendid pedigrees and makes mighty interesting reading. Send for it at once and if you cannot attend the sale send bids to O. W. Devine, care W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. It will pay.

Wray & Sons' Big Type Polands.

Attention is called to the card of B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo. Mr. B. T. Wray, the senior member of this firm, is a veteran breeder of big type Poland Chinas, and this herd of Wray & Sons is famous throughout the corn belt for their size and high quality. This herd is headed by Sterling Prince, one of the best individuals and largest 2-year-old big type boars in the corn belt. He is a great breeder and his get are uniformly big, high quality pigs. This boar is assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, considered by many competent judges the best sow of the great boar, Chief Price Again. A great feature of this herd is the extra good lot of high class, strictly big type sows, representatives of the best big type blood lines in existence. Their crop of spring pigs this year is an extra good one, and they are ready for the fall trade with a splendid lot of spring boars and gilts sired by their two great herd boars and out of the best sows in the herd. Breeders in need of big type breeding stock will find good ones in this herd. Write them at Hopkins, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Fix It In Your Mind to See the Malleable Iron Range Company's Exhibit at the State Fair.

There is an exhibit at the forthcoming State Fair that every housewife, and every house owner, for that matter, should surely make it a point to see. It is the display of the Malleable Iron Range Company, of Beaver, Wis., and their interesting exposition of the Monarch malleable range. This is a range that is unique in many ways, the malleable construction being practically unbreakable, and a range made out of this material it is claimed will last for years and years. The Malleable Iron Range Company have developed in their 15 years of successful manufacturing an unusually high grade of iron. And a most important point is that their whole product is made of the same top quality grade. In the interesting demonstration to be given at the State Fair the facts are proven that the Monarch is a range of unusual economy, not only in fuel but in the housewife's time; that it is unnecessary to go to the bother and hand-solling work of blacking the top and body of the Monarch. It has several special features, notably the duplex draft and hot blast fire box. The time has come when it is not longer necessary for the housewife to tie herself to the kitchen all day in order to prepare three daily meals. She can if she will, change kitchen drudgery into light, pleasant work.

Mr. Miller Says:

"If you want to attend a cheap school, where they promise everything to induce you to enroll, do not come to the Miller Business College, as we can not do business that way. On the other hand, if you want a thorough course, right treatment, modern facilities and thorough instruction that will bring success, we want you to enroll with us." Pretty straight talk, isn't it? We understand that any student who enrolls at this college can withdraw from the school at the end of one month and tuition will be refunded. That certainly is fair, and it can't be done by any but a first class school. The inefficient schools would not dare to make so liberal an offer. Before deciding on any college, write Mr. E. S. Miller, President, Wichita, Kan., for full information.

If the Stitches Rip.

Fitz says: "If the stitches rip your money back." That is only one of the guarantees which back up Fitz Overalls made by the well known Kansas City firm of Burnham, Munger, Root Dry Goods Company. Fitz overalls are on sale at stores large and small, all over Kansas and the southwest. This big factory stands back of these overalls and will back up the workmanship and the goods that go in them. It ought to be worth something to know that if there is a flaw in the overalls you buy that you can depend on it that the factory is not only ready but anxious to make them right and give you full and satisfactory value. Have you been reading Fitz advertisements in this paper?

A Great Duroc Dispersion Sale

Attention is called to the dispersion sale of the great show herd of Duroc Jerseys owned by G. V. Bush of Marshall, Mo. The sale will be held at the farm, six miles north of Marshall, Monday, August 26. The entire show herd will be sold, including the three great herd boars, Mission Model by Iowa Model, Col. I Am by Pal's Model, dam Ohio Chief's G. D. by King of Cols., and Sir Matthew by Western Wonder. These three are among the greatest boars of the breed now in service. All of them are high-class individuals and have few equals as breeders. Ten tried and yearling sows will also be offered in this sale, among them Model Queen, first prize, champion and grand champion junior yearling sow at the Interstate Fair at St. Joseph, 1911; Zaru Model, first prize senior yearling at Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, 1911, also winner at American Royal Live Stock Show; four choice sows sired by Duke of Fairview and bred for September farrow to Mission Model and Col. I Am; a few choice coming senior yearling gilts, open. They are the show kind in every respect. Twenty-five extra good fall gilts, bred for September and October farrow. These are sired by Col. I Am and Western Prince. Several show prospects, among them a fine lot of spring gilts included show prospects. A lot of very high class spring boars will also be offered. They include show and herd boar prospects. This will, without doubt, be the greatest Duroc offering of the season. Duroc breeders wanting show stuff will find it in this herd. Mr. Bush will not show this fall and the entire show herd will go. Send for catalog at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Albright's Polled Durhams.

For a great many years C. M. Albright, of Overbrook, Kan., has been breeding the highest type of Double Standard Polled Durhams. During this time he has owned some of the best animals of the breed and has brought his herd to a very high standard of excellence. These "hornless Standard Durhams" have been bred especially for milk production, without losing any of their beef quality. The herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023, which he now offers for sale, is a splendid animal, which ought to be at the head of some good herd as a sure de-horner and a producer of real dual purpose calves. This bull is a pure Shorthorn, registered in the Shorthorn herd book, and is the cheapest means for de-horning. Write Mr. Albright at once, as a bull of this quality and breeding is not likely to beg for buyers very long.

Morrison's Red Polls.

Chas. Morrison, owner of the Phillips County herds of Red Polled cattle and Poland China swine, Phillipsburg, Kan., writes that the stock is doing fine and that they are having plenty of rain and there will be a heavy one and the old cribs filled. Stock of all kinds is scarce in Phillips County. The Morrison's have 68 Red Polls that are in fine condition. Some fine heifers and young cows bred to the great herd bull Crema 22d. Also a choice lot of young bulls for sale. Can please almost any customer as to size and age and every customer as to quality. Now is the time, when cattle everywhere are scarce, to start a herd and it will pay anyone who wants the real dual purpose cattle to visit the Phillips county herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Clarence Dean, of Weston, Mo., owner of one of the greatest herds of Mastodon Polands in the corn belt, has a fine lot of spring pigs this year, and they are the kind that will suit breeders wanting the real Mastodon bred Polands. This herd, headed by the great boar, Mastodon Price 144281, is one of the few herds of distinctly big type breeding and probably can boast of more Mastodon blood than any other herd in the country. Mastodon Price is by a Wonder, dam Long Price 2nd. He is one of the great breeders now in service. A second herd boar, Columbia Wonder 178863, was sired by Columbia Chief 2nd, dam Miss Wonder 3rd. He is also making good as a breeder and is an outstanding good individual. Gritter's Longfellow 3rd by Gritter's Longfellow 2nd, by Long Price, dam Fair 61861. Peter Mow's great show boar and World's Fair winner is now in use in this herd. This young boar is one of the great yearling prospects. He is a fine individual

from start to finish and is pronounced by many competent critics the best yearling boar in the country. In big type sows, Mr. Dean has the best, including Lady Mastodon 6th, by Mastodon and Out of Lady Wonder 5th, by Surprise Wonder 4th. Sows by Columbia Wonder, Chief Leader and other great, big type sires. If you want the real big type breeding, Mr. Dean has them, and he prices them worth the money. He guarantees all stock sold, and his guarantee is one with each behind it. Write him at Weston, Mo. He has breeding stock for sale at all times. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

John T. Higgins, out at Abilene, is about as well fixed to handle his Duroc customers as any man we know of. He has over 100 spring pigs. They are sired by such boars as the old Hero C. W. Again, King the Col. and B. C.'s Col. He has several sensational litters, one being out of C. W. A. and a Valley King dam, and another by Golden Model 11th and a Crimson Wonder dam. He has over 60 head of the toppest gilts we know of—the kind that "just can't be beat." Mr. Higgins is pricing his boars right, as he will hold no fall sale, but will hold a great bred sow sale in February. We saw his new boar that came from the Charles F. Sprague herd, at Lima, O. He is sired by Tippy Col. and out of a Cherry King dam. We have nothing to say of him just now, further than we consider him the smoothest big type under-year Col. boar in the west. Write Mr. Higgins; he will use you right.

Information for Readers.

The Missouri Water & Steam Supply Company, located at St. Joseph, Mo., is manufacturing a complete line of plumbing goods, water systems, windmills, etc. Being located in a comparatively small city, this company operates under the most favorable and economical conditions. Their rents, taxes and other expenses are considerably lower than those in larger cities, consequently they are enabled to sell their products at exceptionally low prices. Their dealings are direct from factory to user, and they have a high reputation for being a strictly reliable and up-to-date firm. If you are in need of plumbing material of any nature, it will be worth your while to send for their catalogs. They make, at their own factory, complete air pressure water systems, acetylene lighting plants, windmills, and a complete line of bathroom fittings and engineers' supplies.

Grant Chapin, Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Kansas, writes as follows: "I have just sold to Moser & Fitzwater of Goff, Kansas, the 30 spring pigs advertised in Kansas Farmer. These pigs are as fine as I ever raised and are out of the best Duroc sows ever on the farm. They were sired by boars of known excellence and combine the breeding of the noted Col. and Crimson Wonder families. I have sold this firm herd boars in the past, and am informed

has made the present big business a reality. Witte engines are in use all over the United States. They are found in every industry where power is necessary. Perhaps the strongest recommendation for them is found in the fact that a Witte engine is hardly ever quoted for sale in a second-hand machinery list. Durability, with easy management, and steady running quality with small fuel consumption, are the well-known characteristics of these engines. Repair bills are practically an unknown quantity with them. They are sold by dealers or direct to the user where there are no dealers. Prices and full information will be cheerfully sent by the Witte Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., to everyone writing for them.

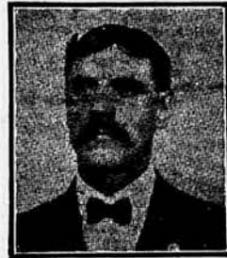
Good Prices for Big Orange Offering.

The combination Poland China sale of J. O. James and L. R. McClarnon at Braddyville, Iowa, was one of the sale events of the season. The Big Orange offering was the attraction that caused Poland China breeders from many states to attend this sale. Sows bred to Big Orange and spring and fall boars sired by this great big-type sire sold at prices that show the popularity of Big Orange as a sire of good ones. A spring boar sired by Big Orange topped the sale at \$225. The top sow of the sale brought \$145. The average for 68 head, including spring pigs, was \$60 per head. Missouri and Kansas buyers were well represented in the list of purchasers of good ones. The following is a list of buyers and prices:

- Elijah Story, Kewanee, Ill. \$225.00
J. L. Cutchell, Shenandoah, Ill. 137.50
E. R. Ricketts, Percyville, Iowa 30.00
Nelse Jensen, Audubon, Iowa 27.50
Gilbert Johnson, Osceola, Neb. 52.50
Boyd Morgan, Allerton, Iowa 70.00
W. E. Long and L. L. Clark, Meriden, Kan. 105.00
C. L. Jordan, Central City, Iowa 75.00
Frank Belzer, Marne, Iowa 70.00
A. D. Cornish, Osborne, Mo. 112.50
O. C. Nicholas, Oreville, Iowa 42.50
G. D. Edmunds, Little Sioux, Iowa 35.00
T. A. Smiley, Braddyville, Iowa 25.00
C. P. Miller, Atchison, Kan. 45.00
Boyd Morgan, Allerton, Iowa 70.00
S. P. Pickette, Percyville, Iowa 45.00
J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa 107.00
Rubie Bros., Iowa 42.50
Elijah Miller, Millersburg, Mo. 75.00
O. C. Nicholas, Oreville, Iowa 75.00
Bert Tolson, Dalton City, Ill. 55.00
T. W. Strickler, Craig, Mo. 57.50
Stephen Brown, Shambaugh, Iowa 97.50
Wm. Watts & Sons, Green City, Mo. 65.00
Stephen Brown 145.00
Louis Andrews, Clarinda, Iowa 42.50
J. W. Pfander & Sons 72.50
S. C. Wycoff, Allerton, Iowa 72.50
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo. 45.00
Stockman, Clarinda, Iowa 125.00
Wm. Watt & Son, Green City, Mo. 70.00
A. M. Wechter, Riverton, Neb. 85.00
Jacob J. James, Braddyville, Iowa 37.50
A. M. Ramsley & Son, Mt. Carmel, Ill. 62.50
A. C. Thurman, Blanchard, Iowa 50.00
Mr. Jordan, Central City, Iowa 45.00
Ross Hill, Jefferson, Iowa 35.00
C. W. Phillips, New Sharon, Iowa 50.00
Ernest Miller, Blanchard, Iowa 42.50
A. D. Cornish, Osborne, Mo. 92.50
W. C. McClain, Braddyville, Iowa 45.00
H. D. Cornish 95.00
J. F. McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa 42.50
Moss Parsons, Lawson, Mo. 50.00
A. R. Duncan, Shannon City, Iowa 32.50
William Golding, Maryville, Mo. 42.50
J. E. McCullough 50.00
W. H. Sykes, Starkville, Iowa 45.00
Harry Wolf, Braddyville, Iowa 37.50
R. J. Morrow, Lawson, Mo. 47.50
J. F. McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa 40.00
C. R. Jones, Henry, Ill. 72.50
Lee Brown, Elston, Iowa 37.50
Lee Brown 37.50
Joe McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa 37.50
Joe McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa 37.00
E. D. Stitts, Clarinda, Iowa 37.00
J. A. James, Braddyville, Iowa 32.50
Lee Brown 32.00
H. C. Cornish 125.00
N. I. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo. 67.50
Jess Dougherty, Bedford, Iowa 36.00
J. J. James, Braddyville, Iowa 32.50
Ernest Miller, Braddyville, Iowa 40.00
John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan. 40.00

Ziegler's Corn Harvester.

Some years ago, when the man whose likeness is here printed, W. F. Ziegler of Salina, Kansas, was farming out in central western Kansas,



where the grass grew short and the winds blew high, he found cutting corn fodder with a hand knife to be hard work. Also very slow work. This discovery was not original with him. Neither was a new thing. Most farmers, wherever they may have lived, know that there are times when green corn has to be cut for winter feeding. Indeed, there are few farms where fodder cutting is not a very necessary labor. Especially in the west, it has been demonstrated that the farmer who has kept enough live stock to make corn fodder necessary during the winter, is the one who has more to show for his time and work than the one who hasn't. But, getting back to Mr. Ziegler, in the long, hot days' work with the corn knife, his surplus energy, unconsumed in the steady whack of the knife, kept his brain busy figuring out how to do the work faster and easier. Horses were used to plant and plow corn—why not for its cutting as well? True, makeshift cutters had been used, and had cut about as many legs as cornstalks. Yet in the end Ziegler made a successful cutter. It was safe for the horse and for the man. Also it increased the day's work for the man by five times. Where on cornstalk had been cut before, five were now more easily cut. The cutting was done at the most seasonable time, and more time was left for other work. The machine so fully fulfilled its need that Ziegler's neighbors had to have them. Then others were shipped out to other counties and to other states. The result today is quite an extensive manufacturing plant in Salina, from whence Ziegler corn harvesters go to all the states every year by the thousands, especially since silos are being built in such large numbers. These simple and efficient cutters cost only \$15 to \$20, and last practically a lifetime. Their practicability has been proven over and over again, and the proof has made some money for Mr. Ziegler. The development of his business proves again that opportunity lurks often in unseemly places, waiting only for the mind to see and the hand to raise. The New Process Manufacturing Company of Salina, of which Ziegler is president, will cheerfully send their new book on corn cutters to every farmer who writes for it.

by your Mr. Jesse Johnson that they have one of the good herds of the state. I am quitting the business, and it gives me great pleasure to see the stock go into good hands. I am selling out at 50 cents on the dollar, and still have 23 head of tried sows and fall gilts bred for August and September farrow. Buyers can have them now at just a trifle above market price, as they must go. I still have both herd boars."

Oklahoma State Fair.

If you are in the pure-bred stock business for profit, you cannot afford to overlook the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, September 24 to October 5, 1912. It is no reflection on the farmers of Oklahoma to say their live stock supply is badly depleted, owing to the fact that the state has suffered with a short feed supply for the last two years. But it is a different story this year. Oklahoma has "come back" with a bumper crop, and thousands of breeders and farmers are now ready to replenish their depleted herds. Good times are ahead and they are going to the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition to get the best. Don't overlook this opportunity to sell your live stock, but get in touch with the Oklahoma stockman and breeder today by writing for stalls and pens. In addition to the wonderful opportunities offered for the sale of cattle, horses, swine and sheep, the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition is giving this year cash prizes amounting to \$50,750, of which \$21,483.50 will be distributed in the live stock department. More than 20 counties of Oklahoma have already engaged space for county collective exhibits, and it is said that no less than 50 county displays will be seen in the big agricultural building this fall. All persons who wish to arrange for exhibits in any one of the 22 distinct departments of the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition should not delay but write today for premium list, entry blanks, stall reservations and any information concerning all privileges and space. Address, I. S. Mahan, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Witte Engines.

A representative of this paper recently called at the big Witte factories in Kansas City, Mo. Everything was humming with life from the front door clear through to the back door. There are, literally, acres of machinery in this plant. Every up-to-date labor-saving device is here installed, to make engines of the finest precision at the lowest cost. In the material yards and buildings only the finest raw materials are found. In the office, the price lists going out show that Witte engines are sold on a very small margin of profit. Mr. Witte's neighbors all remember the days when he started this factory in a very small way. They are convinced that his business policy of making only high-grade and reliable engines, such as he could always warrant, and selling them for the lowest possible prices,

**Kansas Percheron Importation.**  
J. C. Robison, the big Percheron breeder at Towanda, Kan., has an importation of 60 head of Percherons on the way from France. Some of these will be included in his next annual sale, which will be held at the home sale pavilion on November 14. This is the largest importation ever made into Kansas, and will help to make this sale another record breaker.

**Peckham's Good, Big Polands.**  
R. J. Peckham, one of the most successful big type Poland China breeders of Nebraska, has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Peckham has about 90 of as fine spring pigs as was ever seen in one bunch. They are out of extra large sows and sired by "Blue Valley Goldust," the best boar Mr. Peckham ever owned. Don't fail to communicate with this breeder at Pawnee City, Neb.

**Shropshires.**  
E. E. Laughlin, one of the best known breeders of Shropshire sheep at Rich Hill, Mo., is advertising a fine bunch of young rams for sale. Here is a chance to get into the sheep business and do it right. The Shropshire has made good on Kansas farms, and their popularity is constantly on the increase. No animal is more profitable if handled in proper numbers, and there is room for a small bunch of sheep on almost every Kansas farm. Shropshires have proved their worth. Write Mr. Laughlin at Route 1, Rich Hill, Mo., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Mr. F. O. Black of Hopkins, Mo., writes that the spring pigs in the Black & Thompson herds are doing fine. These herds are among the best big-type herds in the country. They have not only great size, but have the quality that insures the easy breeding kind. The spring pigs in both herds are outstanding lots and the offering at their combination sale to be held November 1 will be the tops of the two herds. Poland China breeders wanting the big kind with quality should not overlook this offering. Watch for their sale announcement in Kansas Farmer.



Niosje, of Valley Farm, has a record of 1,858 1/2 pounds of milk in one month; test, 5.7, or 130 pounds of butter. In eight months she gave 10,107 1/2 pounds of milk. Owned by Springdale Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

**Lee Bros.' Percheron Sale.**  
Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., claim December 17 for their public sale date, at which time they will sell a large draft of Percherons, including their entire show stud, at the Agricultural College sale pavilion at Manhattan, Kan. The new herd stallion, Scipion 27123 (43867) will be at the State Fair at Topeka with his 80 first prizes and champion ribbons and medals which he won in France and the big fairs of the United States.

Col. Moss Parsons of Lawson, Mo., a leading Poland China breeder and pure-bred stock auctioneer, reports spring litters doing fine. Mr. Parsons has several litters of outstanding good summer pigs. Mr. Parsons is one of Missouri's experienced breeders and his herd is one of the good big-type herds in the state. His fall offering will be a good one. Col. Parsons has booked a large number of sales for the fall and winter season. He still has some open dates.

**B. C. Settles, Sales Manager.**  
Attention is called to the card of B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Settles has made a lifetime study of the Jersey business. He makes a specialty of catalog and pedigree work and is one of the most successful sales managers in the west. To breeders contemplating sales, Mr. Settles is in a position to render valuable service either in preparing pedigrees and catalogs or as sales manager. Mr. Settles has managed many western sales, and his years of experience in the business enable him to make good in every instance. He is in every way reliable and business placed in his hands will be handled right. Write him at Palmyra, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Sheriff's Land Sale.**  
This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of a sheriff's land sale to be held at Clay Center, Kan., at 10 o'clock Monday, August 26. The tract to be sold by order of the court to close an estate comprises 140 acres, which is the south half of the George Kennedy farm, about three miles south of Clay Center. This is one of the best farms in the county and is in a high state of cultivation, having always been well farmed by its owner. Eighty acres are under plow, the rest good pasture, and all could be turned into farm land if desired. This will absolutely go to the highest bidder. Free transportation from town for parties desiring to see the land. Address Mrs. Cora B. Hill, Clay Center, Kansas.

**Nevius' Show Herd Shorthorns.**  
C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., who has made such a conspicuous success as a breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, is now preparing the strongest show herd of Shorthorns he has ever had and one of the strongest ever seen in Kansas. With these animals he will exhibit at a number of the big western state fairs and at the American Royal. His young herd will be made up of animals sired by his two famous herd bulls, Prince Pavonia and Searchlight, while his aged herd will be all Scotch. With these animals he is sure to "make a killing" in the show ring, and his efforts in behalf of pure bred stock in Kansas ranks among the best. Mr. Nevius is one of the very active directors of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and one of Kansas

best breeders of pure bred stock. Please see his advertisement in this issue, and write him about his herd.

**Poland China Herd for Sale.**  
In this issue we start card for George B. Ross, of Alden, Kan., offering for sale his herd of large type Poland China hogs. Mr. Ross has sold his farm near Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling Kan., and must dispose of his stock by September 15. Mr. Ross has a valuable herd of large, smooth Poland China, the foundation stock coming from the best herds in the corn belt. There are 10 tried brood sows in this herd that would be valuable to any farmer or breeder, 10 fall gilts that are extra good, also 50 spring pigs that would prove a good investment for anyone. Mr. Ross is also offering 10 imported Percheron stallions and 10 big, black sows that are as good as can be found in any state. Please look up the advertisement in this issue and go see this stock. They must be sold. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Faulkner's Old Original Polands.**  
Attention is called to the change in the card of H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., breeder of the old, original, big boned spotted Poland Chinas. Mr. Faulkner owns the biggest herd of the old, original, big boned spotted Polands in the United States, and ships breeding stock to almost every state in the Union. The demand for the old, original kind is steadily increasing, and just now Mr. Faulkner is kept busy shipping pigs. The show herd of big, spotted Poland is doing fine and western breeders will have a chance this year to see the old, original, big boned, spotted show herd. They will be at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs, and breeders interested in big, easy feeding, prolific hogs—the kind of our forefathers—should not miss this opportunity to see this great show herd. Hunt them up at either of the fairs named. They will interest you.

Our old advertiser, E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan., is now offering some of his splendid young Shropshire breeding sheep for sale in the Readers' Market Place.

**Col. Lafe Burger Starts Card.**  
Col. Lafe Burger ("the only Lafe") starts a card in Kansas Farmer. Col. Burger has had 16 years' experience on the auction block. He is a breeder of both Poland Chinas and Durocs, also has a small herd of Shorthorn cattle. He has been employed on some of the best stock sales in the corn belt, and can render an auctioneer for your next sale, it might pay you to write or wire Col. Burger, at Wellington, Kan., for date. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Quivera Durocs.**  
This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Munsell & Isenberg, Duroc Jersey breeders of Herington, Kansas. These gentlemen have one of the good herds of the state. The herd is located just a half mile north of town and the farm is known as "Quivera Place" and is rapidly being transformed into a model place for the breeding of pure-bred Durocs. The alfalfa fields and spring water, with lots of natural shade, are splendid assurances of the success of these two enthusiastic young men are going to make. The herd is at present headed by "Quivera," a son of the noted Tattarrax and out of a sow sired by G. M.'s Carl Col. Quivera is assisted by M. & M.'s Col., a son of G. M.'s Col. His dam was Carl's Wonder, also sired by G. M.'s Col., making him a line-bred Col. The sows in the herd are by many different boars, several being by College Lad, a son of Tattarrax and four or five by the quite noted big boar, King of Kantbebeat. Several of these have dams tracing to Golden Rule. A few are by Carl's Critic, and others by G. M.'s Col. and G. M.'s Carl Col., and one by Golden Ruler, he by Pearl's Golden Rule. The spring crop of boars is for sale privately, but the gilts are being reserved for their January 8 sale.

**Watt & Son's Big-Type Polands.**  
William Watt & Son, of Green City, Mo., the leading breeders of big-type high-quality Poland Chinas, claim November 15 as the date of their annual fall sale. William Watt, the senior member of this firm, has been breeding Poland Chinas for 15 years. His herd of big-type Polands was established with breeding stock purchased from the best herds in Iowa, regardless of price. The head of the herd is Long Surprise, sired by Wintermute's Surprise Tecumseh, bought at the Iowa State Fair at a long price. Long Surprise is one of the big, high quality hogs that is making history as a big-type sire, and his get are making good wherever found. Big Bone, sired by Prince Ito, is another big-type boar that is making good as a breeder in this herd. A third boar in this herd is Watt's King, by Long King and out of a Giantess dam. He is a great yearling boar; a great big high class fellow, good back, good feet, fine head and ear, and all round big mellow boar that is one of the coming sires. The sows of the herd are the big, high-class, prolific kind. Among them are sows sired by Jumbo, Big Pete, King Dodo, Surprise Tecumseh and other noted big-type sires. Seven of the sows of this herd farrowed 76 pigs this spring, and they are one of the finest lots of early pigs in the corn belt. The offering of this firm November 15 will be one of the best big-type offerings of the season, and breeders wanting the big, high-class kind should watch for their announcement later. They have the best big-type blood lines.

# GREENWOOD COUNTY FAIR

4—BIG DAYS—4

August 27, 28, 29, 30

1912

## EUREKA, KANSAS

### PROGRAM

Races Will Start at 1:30 P. M.

AIR SHIP THREE DAYS

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

MUSIC BY THE EUREKA CONCERT BAND

Everybody Come and make the 1912 Fair the Banner One of them all

C. H. Welser, Sec'y. W. M. Henderson, Pres., Eureka, Kan.

## DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOW AND BOAR SALE

44 HEAD

Grandview Stock Farm

44 HEAD

AMERICUS, KANSAS

Wed., Sept. 4th, 1912

33 Sows and Gilts

THE KIND THAT WIN THE BLUE

11 Fall and Spring Boars

Ten choice tried sows, 23 fall gilts, 6 good fall boars and 5 fancy spring boar pigs.

Sows and gilts are bred to Superba 2d 126117 and Golden Model 3d 117887. Last chance to buy sons bred to Golden Model 3d.

They carry the blood of Improver II, Hogate's Model, Belle's Chief, Frankfort K, Nebraska Belle, Superba 3143A, Golden Model 53675 and other strains of like note.

Frankfort K. Jr. 73109, by Frankfort K., one of the best sons of Improver II, headed this herd for three years, and several of his get are included in the sale. He himself was a first prize winner at Nebraska State Fair and Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Iowa, and his sire, Frankfort K., won the same honors the year before, 1906. He was one of the first prize herd and second in class of 118 at the Nebraska State Fair, 1907.

Tried sows are by Frankfort K. Jr., Belle's Chief 2d 71777, Golden Goods 70513, Hunt's Special and Billy H. They are extra good.

The fall gilts and boars are by Golden Goods and Belle's Chief 2d. Spring boars by Golden Model 3d, Valley Chief's Special 116755, and Belle's Chief 2d.

These hogs will sell at reasonable prices, so farmer and breeder alike can afford to buy. Both are cordially invited to attend this sale.

Come either to Bushong on Missouri Pacific, or to Americus on the M., K. & T. Railroad. If you can't come, send bids in our care to either O. W. Devine of Kansas Farmer, or John D. Snyder, Auctioneer. Send for catalog—they are ready. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

### GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM

W. R. HUSTON,

:: ::

Americus, Kansas

Preserve this ad. It will not appear again.

# BARGAINS IN LAND

## SHERIFF'S LAND SALE

At West Door Court House, Clay Center, Kansas, Monday, August 26, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The south half of the George Kennedy farm, three and one-half miles south of Clay Center. 140 acres—80 acres under cultivation, rest good pasture, all good farm land. This land is being sold by order of the court to settle an estate, and will absolutely go to the highest bidder. Free conveyance for parties desiring to see the land before sale day. For further information address

MRS. CORA B. HILL, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

**12,000 ACRES** Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 180 to 2,000-acre tracts; \$7 to \$20 per acre. Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

**160 ACRES**, 10 miles from town, on main line of Santa Fe; Finney County; sandy soil. \$5.00 per acre. A. C. WHEELER, Garden City, Kan.

**WRITE ME** about my improved farms at \$15 to \$35 per acre. Good land, near Russellville, one of the best towns in the state. W. M. HENSON, Russellville, Ark.

**KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.** Fine stock farm, worth \$10,000, for only \$7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, \$5,000. List free. E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

**240 ACRES OF LAND**, good improvements, 2 1/2 miles of Buffalo, Kan., and \$3,500 livery stock in town of 10,000 people. Want more land farther west. BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

**COME QUICK** and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only \$14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request. MARRS & DAY, Mead, Kan.

**240 ACRES WHEAT LAND**—\$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, \$22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.

**WRITE** for free booklet, describing over 100 farm and ranch bargains in Greenwood County, Kan. A. E. SHAW, Eureka Kan.

**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 & WESHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—80 a., 2 miles of Salina, 60 a. bottom, fair improvements, 10 a. alfalfa. Worth \$8,000, for \$6,500. Will carry \$3,500. Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

**FARM BARGAINS.** 80 acres.....\$50 per acre  
40 acres.....50 per acre  
200 acres.....35 per acre  
Write for descriptions. J. D. Beneau, LaCygne, Kan.

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

**ONEIDA COUNTY WISCONSIN. LAND OF LOVELY LAKES.** 4,600 acres farm lands, 960 acres on eight lakes, tract well bunched, between two railroads, eight miles apart. Buy 40 acres, easy terms. W. W. Thayer, McNaughton, Wis.

**Mr. Renter**, here is your chance to own a farm: 480 acres, Ness Co., improved, \$750 down, balance crop payments; \$25 per acre. 320 acres, Ness Co., improved, \$32.50 an acre; \$500 down, balance half crops until paid for. 160 or more acres. For details address Buxton Land Co., Utica, Kan.

**LANDS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE** In the famous corn, wheat, alfalfa, timothy, clover and bluegrass country in Northeastern Kansas. We make a specialty of exchanges. Send for list. COMPTON & ROYER Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas.

**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.

**FAMOUS GRAND VALLEY** of Colorado, only 40 miles long, and shipping 10,000 cars of fruit this year. We offer 40 acres, irrigated with adjudicated water right, close to good town, schools, etc.; grow any kind fruit, cantaloupes, 300 bu. potatoes to acre, four crops of alfalfa. For quick sale, price, \$150 per acre; worth \$200. Any terms you wish. Stop praying for rain. J. C. VINING, 533 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

**160 Acres** well improved, all the best of soil, 90 acres in cultivation, and level, 2 miles from the county seat of Trego county. Want \$500 cash; balance easy terms. 160 acres, 6 miles from town, all the best of soil, half good alfalfa land, 55 acres in cultivation. Will take \$500, balance terms. Write R. BURNS, 111 East Fourth Street, Topeka, Kan.

**NOTICE.** If you wish to buy land in the Rocky Ford district, or trade lands or merchandise, just drop W. R. Cline, of the City Realty Co., a card. He has the goods. W. R. CLINE, of The City Realty Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

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

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

**STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU.**—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, \$10 to \$20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Nlagara, Kan.

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

**BANK IN LIQUIDATION** owns fourteen different dairy farms. I am authorized to sell for cash or good paper. Prices right. Write for lists. F. A. PARTLOW, Clear Lake, Wis.

**FOR SALE.** A good 160-acre, well improved, creek bottom farm, running water, 10 acres timber, good stock and grain farm, 1 mile from Coffeyville. Price, \$75 per acre. Write for list. J. K. BEATTY, Coffeyville, Kan.

**SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS** is the place to go for good homes, low prices, and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, The Allen Co. Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.

**BARGAIN COUNTER.** Improved Osage County, Kan., farm, \$28 per acre, net cash; no trades. J. W. WATKINS, Quenemo, Kan.

**SUBURBAN HOMES** of 2 1/2 acres, 18 acres alfalfa, 13 acres cultivated, good house, new barn, fruit, etc. Price, \$6,000. COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.

**40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, \$50.** 80 a. near town, \$30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, \$65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. McCARTY, LaCygne, Kan.

**FOR TRADE.** 160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1 1/2 miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, \$12,000; mtg., \$5,000, runs 5 years. W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

**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.

**160 ACRES**, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, \$12,000; mortgage, \$3,000. Wants merchandise. 80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, \$6,000. Wants hardware. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

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

**FOR SALE** 8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, \$20 per month. 1/2 section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., \$2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains. THOMAS DABNEY, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ARMSTRONG COUNTY, TEXAS, BARGAINS.** Four quarter sections, joining, 7 miles of Washburn and 17 of Amarillo, 60 acres broke, near church and school house. Sell one or all. Easy terms. P. A. BLACKFORD, Hillsboro, Iowa.

**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.

**800 Acres Wheat, 26 Bushels.** Three crops pays for land. 760 in cultivation. Deep soil, level, black Reno Co. land. Price, \$55. Improvements good. John P. Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.

**DIRTY BARGAINS.** We have several small Missouri farms, Arkansas land, merchandise, all for trade. List your property with us. We make an offer by return mail. Owner's Sale & Exchange, Independence, Kan.

**HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT** stock for exchange—Stock consists of sheet goods, harness and implements. Invoice about \$2,000. Lot and a half with 32x80 building. Price, \$2,000. Total stock and building, \$4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. R. KNIGHT, Tracer, Kan.

**A GOOD FARM FOR A HOME.** 120 acres, all tillable, and three-fourths of it good bottom alfalfa land, 20 acres now in alfalfa, house of 7 rooms, horse barn 36x44x16, hay barn 40x60x20. This farm is about 7 miles from Madison on the Verdigris river, and 2 miles from a railroad station and good trading point. Price, \$85 per acre. F. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kan.

**160 ACRES**, 2 miles Princeton, Kan., 9 miles of Ottawa, 135 a. nice smooth land, 25 a. pasture, 85 a. corn, 190 a. mow land. Price, \$40 per acre. No improvements, but a good investment. 200 acres, 3 1/2 miles Richmond, Kan., one of the best improved farms in the country. All nice and smooth. Price, \$62.50 per acre. Loan half the money. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

**READ THIS.** I have the exclusive agency of good farms in both Protestant and Catholic neighborhood for sale at the owners' prices. Free lists. Cash prices a specialty. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

**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.

**200 Acres** 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, \$50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, \$30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. I. E. ELDEED, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**READ THIS.** 240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2 1/2 miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. Money talks. Everything clear—no trade. Price, \$35 per a. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

**American Farmer:** We are constructing a three million dollar ditch, which with its laterals, is opening up for cultivation five hundred thousand acres wonderful corn, wheat, alfalfa and truck land. Southeast Missouri is the Nile of America, and we want 5,000 settlers. These lands will increase in value millions of dollars each year. Write for literature and buy now. EDWARDS BROS. REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo.

**RANCHES and FARMS** 1,000-acre ranch, near St. Marys, Kan.; 160 acres broken out, balance in native grass, all fenced, fair improvements. This ranch belongs to a non-resident and must sell soon. Price, \$35 per acre. Want offer. Terms. Don't fail to see this ranch. 160 acres Kaw bottom, above flood, good house, small barn, all first class land, no waste, 110 acres in wheat, balance in alfalfa and corn. This land is only one-half mile to station on main line of Union Pacific R. R. and 17 miles from Topeka. This also belongs to a non-resident. Want offer. Price, \$19,000. L. E. ANDERSON, 800 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Phone 1847.

**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.

**FOR SALE.** A Splendid Topeka Home Mr. Farmer: Are you thinking of locating in Topeka, the Capital City? It may be I have just the kind of home you want. It is located in the best residence section of the city. The house has 9 rooms, not counting 3 plastered and 1 store room in attic, pantry, numerous closets, 2 porches, 2 halls, 2 stairways, bath, cellar gas heat and light. Whole house in good shape; well painted on outside and papered within. Good barn for 4 horses, mow for hay, room for carriage, wood shed, hen house, etc. Has well, large cistern and city water. Splendid shade trees. Abundance of fruit. Fine, large blue grass lawn. Large lot, 205x60 ft. On top of ridge—well drained. Bare lot worth \$2,000.00. One block to school. One block to car line. Two blocks to park. Two blocks to church. West part of city. All the neighbors own their property; twenty minutes' walk from business center; paved streets and sidewalks all the way. Come and see this splendid property or have a friend of yours in Topeka come and look it over. Price, \$5,000.00. Address, OWNEB, 306 Woodlawn Ave., Potwin Place, Topeka, Kan.

## 10 Weeks 10 Cts.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

**WRITE** for our fall book about lands and crops in the Ozark. SHORT & SHANNON, Mountain Grove, Mo.

**HOMESEEKERS and INVESTORS.** No better location than Southeast Kansas, near Chanute. Splendid farms at \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write today for new list. HOME INVESTMENT CO., Chanute, Kan.

**ATTENTION.** N. 1/2 Sec. 11-12-13, Ellis Co., Kan. All blue stem, \$30 per acre, or trade for auto, city property or live stock, and carry balance on land at 7 per cent. Will sell 80, 160 or all. OWNER, 1140 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 1606-W.

**IDEAL MARSHALL CO. STOCK FARM.** 700 acres, 525 pasture, spring water, plenty timber, well fenced, fair improvements, 125 acres cultivated, part creek bottom. Price and terms right. F. NEWSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

**AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN**—Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for \$1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, \$4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

**LISTEN—ONE OF THE BEST UPLAND** farms in eastern Kansas, 2 1/2 mi. from city limits of Topeka; good imp.; worth \$150 per a.; owner non-resident and says sell at \$100 per a.; 1/2 cash, 7 years' time on bal. Big list of all size eastern Kansas farms. Also, 20,000 a. of choice irrigable alfalfa land, only \$15 per a.; 1/4 cash. Greatest bargain on the map. Address, J. E. THOMPSON (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kan.

**A SPECIAL BARGAIN.** In a very fine farm of 160 acres, 5 miles from Parsons, Kan., new 10-room house, 2 barns, good soil, land level, fine shade at house. Write ANDERSON & COBATT, Parsons, Kan.

**FOR GOVERNMENT LAND** and cheap relinquishments with abundance of irrigation water. Write DEMING LAND & ENGINEERING CO., Deming, New Mexico.

**FOR EXCHANGE** with us—Exchange book free. Best Agency, El Dorado, 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.

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

**When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.**

**WE CAN GET YOU CASH** or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land. Terminal Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

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

**A creamery**, located in a large town; also, a good threshing outfit, and a hotel, located at Pierceville, Kan., and some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms. W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

**ARKANSAS FARMS** I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars. J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.** Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to Did you ever notice that every one who buy just what you have to sell, wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is low and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.