

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT



OF THE FARM AND HOME

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Western Kansas Farmers in Conference

Perhaps few towns in any state can show a wider degree of contrast between past and present history than is shown by Hays, Kan. Adjacent to the town site is Boot Hill in which were buried seventy-nine men and one woman who met with violent deaths. Now the town is the seat of three large educational institutions, and is bristling with enterprise and progressiveness. In the old days it was adjacent to a military post, to the wandering Indian tribes and the great cow camps. Now it is a beautiful little city equipped with all the modern conveniences and retaining nothing of the older and more strenuous days except the energy which vitalizes its people. In the early days it was a contest between man and nature. In this contest the individual might was law and right was held by personal strength and daring. Now the contest is still between man and nature, but in the most widely different way.

Here is located the largest experiment station in the world. It includes 4,000 acres of good soil and the largest natural body of timber in western Kansas. Here are to be solved the problems which still confront the farmer by the cooperation of the individual, the state and the nation. Very much has been accomplished already by this cooperation, but the work done has developed new problems and these require new methods and force an enlargement of the scope and the usefulness of the station.

In order that the farmers who are most directly interested might be able to inspect the results of the work already accomplished at the Hays Branch Experiment Station, and to learn of the work that is planned for the future by those in charge, a general invitation was sent out by the Agricultural College for a farmers' conference to be held on its grounds. This was responded to in a remarkable degree. Farmers from at least 25 counties of Kansas were present, and they came by train and by automobiles and by buggies and wagons, though the larger number of them came in automobiles. Unfortunately the day set for the meeting was a stormy one and the inspection of the grounds as well as the giving of the lectures all took place in the rain. In spite of this, however, there were more than 1,500 farmers from different sections of the state outside of the vicinity of Hays who were present and participated in the exercises.

It was a remarkable gathering. Many of those present were pioneers in this territory, though an unusual number were young people. All were in earnest, and as they were piloted about the grounds in charge of an officer and listened to the lectures and watched the demonstrations the visitor must have been impressed with the earnestness and desire to learn on the part of all. Many of these people came from wheat growing regions of the old country and brought with them their farming methods. Many of them in the earlier days seemed to care for little in the way of farming operations that were not included in the growing of wheat. It seemed difficult to impress them with the necessity for any other type of agriculture than grain growing. A few planted trees in a half hearted sort of way and some raised garden truck, but the main thing was wheat. The main thing today is wheat but there

Good Gathering of the Men Who Have Conquered the Desert

is a wide difference. The vigor and energy which these men brought with them and put to such good use in this subduing of the desert has brought results in a desire on their own part for greater knowledge, for newer methods, and for a study of the problems with which they are confronted. It has made students of the younger generation and they have grown up with an eager desire to learn which was shown in part by their large numbers and earnest attention during this convention.

The Hays Experiment Station includes 1,800 acres in cultivation, 1,500 acres in native grasses, and 180 acres in a splendid body of native timber. On the station grounds there are 25 miles of fencing, and buildings and fixtures valued at \$42,200, with \$9,000 worth of farm machinery and \$12,500 worth of live stock. The crops for 1910 include 625 acres of winter

wheat, 310 acres of corn, 230 acres of alfalfa, 55 acres of Kafir corn, 40 acres of sorghum, 30 acres of milo maize, 20 acres of barley, 35 acres of oats, 6 acres of emmer, 25 acres of miscellaneous crops and 300 acres which have been leased. For purposes of experimentation in animal husbandry there are maintained 100 head of high grade and pure bred cows of the four beef breeds and their yearling calves and calves at foot. There are four pure bred beef bulls, each of which is at the head of his herd of 25 cows of his breed; 300 head of Duroc-Jersey hogs and 60 head of horses and mules.

The program included a division of the visitors into groups of convenient size, each group constituting a class under the guidance and tuition of an officer of the Experiment Station. These groups were conducted to the various parts of the grounds and the plantations, the orchards, the shelter

belts, the live stock, the machinery explained to them. The station now has some shelter belts and experimental forest plantations that were started in 1903, and that have made a great showing for the locality, as they are planted on high land and under dry farming methods. Except for the fact that these, together with the orchards and the growing crops suffered very seriously from a heavy hail storm one year ago, they would have been well worth a trip to see. Much can be learned from them and perhaps more from the plans of the officials.

These plans include the making of a state park which shall use the magnificent growth of native timber now standing on Big Creek as a foundation upon which will be built a park that will extend the length of the stream through the property, and along which will be built an example of good roads methods which will be about fourteen miles long. Adjacent to the creek will be a forest nursery, from which it is hoped to distribute to the citizens of Kansas at least one million trees a year of those varieties which have proved themselves adaptable to western Kansas conditions. The shelter belts already existing will be enlarged with a view to testing their influence on the adjacent crops. The orchard has already been increased in size by a larger number of plantings, and it is hoped to demonstrate to the people of western Kansas that they can raise their own fruit by methods which shall be proved on these grounds.

The improved methods which have already been discovered, united with the pedigreed seed and the favorable season, have resulted in one of the finest crops of small grain of all kinds that the writer has ever seen in any country. Just at the corner of the large experimental wheat plot lies a small plot that is fenced off with special care and that always attracts attention. This plot is composed of three large wooden boxes without bottoms, set into the ground and each filled with earth from different portions of the United States. One is filled with wheat soil from Maryland, one from California and the other from Kansas, and these are planted with the same variety of wheat under identically the same conditions, with the idea of learning if there is a real difference in soils that are suitable for wheat growing.

The wheat plots involve so many different tests that one could spend a day profitably with them alone. Varieties are always under test and this year they number 34 which come from Europe, Asia, Canada and America. Many of these are new to the west. The breeding is done by the head-to-row method and the soil preparation upon which so much depends involves a comparison of deep, medium and shallow plowing; of disking and listing; of the use of the subsurface packer and harrow, and of early, medium and late plowing. For illustration, it was shown that where the land was plowed in the early part of August the yield was 15 bushels per acre, while that which was plowed later than the middle of September brought only from 2 to 6 bushels to the acre. The two varieties which stand out the most prominently in usefulness in this section are the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.)

Doubling Time in Corn Fields



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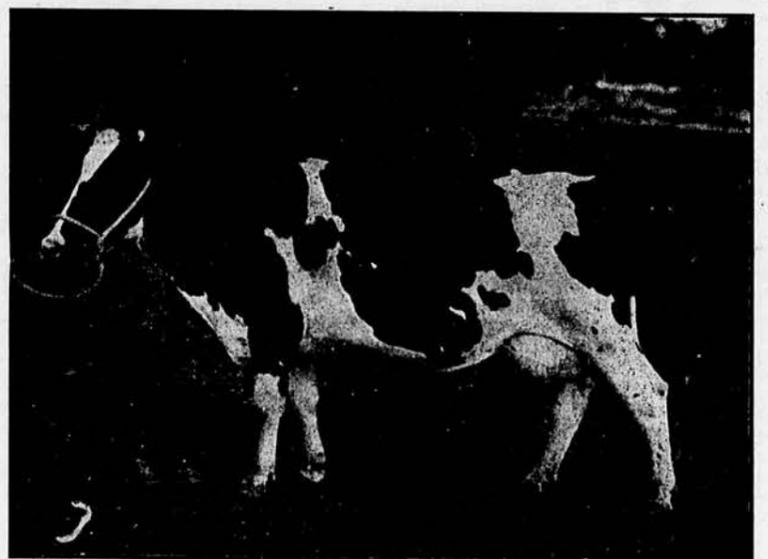
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KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



AGAIN KANSAS LEADS.

Much has been said both in the public press and on the lecture platform, about a great movement of our "people back to the farm," and each writer and speaker has done what he could to encourage such a movement, apparently with no thought as to the methods or the consequences.

It is realized that our growth in population has been largely a growth of the cities and this, with a relative decrease in the number of farmers, has brought about for the first time in history a condition in which the food supply is equalled or exceeded by the demand. To this condition is attributed the present high price of food stuffs, and as a relief from the oppression of high prices the demand is made that people move from the cities back to the farm.

Those who urge this movement apparently do not know or do not seem to realize that if such an exodus from the cities were to take place it could only result in hardship for those who make the change, while it would bring no appreciable result in an increase in production for the reason that those who move from the cities to try farm life have no knowledge of farming as a business. Now as never before is expert knowledge needed on the farm. More and better farmers are needed, but the way to secure them does not lie in an exodus of city people toward the country.

As has been pointed out in these columns, the one solution of the problem of meeting this demand must come through the proper training of the boys and girls who will become the farmers of the future. Many have realized the truth of this assumption and have demanded that agriculture and home making be taught in the public schools, only to be confronted with the stubborn fact that this is now impracticable because there are no teachers available for such work. Right here is where Kansas steps to the front and sets an example for other states to follow.

When the western branch of the State Normal School was established at Hays, Kan., it was generally thought to be the purpose of the legislators to provide normal instruction for the teachers of that section of the state, but with no thought that this branch school would develop a field of its own which in many respects is unique. This, however, is just what has happened. The Agricultural College is engaged in its great work of training men and women to make farm homes. The State Normal School has been engaged in the important work of training the young men and young women for the great profession of teaching. With the grant of the Ft. Hays Military Reservation of more than 8,000 acres to these two schools, they are brought together in a way to make their work most significant and more vitally important than was ever thought possible.

Agriculture in the common schools is not a dream but an immediate possibility. The western branch of the State Normal School has set about to use its great equipment in the training of teachers who shall be able to give agricultural instruction in the common schools and in doing this has become a leader. It is doubtful if the people of Kansas appreciate the possibilities of the work that can be done by this school and the far reaching results which will be accomplished. This work involves not only the training of teachers, but a change in methods, a revision in the courses of study and a modification of present text books or the creation of new ones. While it may not be feasible to undertake to give agricultural instruction in the primary schools, it is practicable to pursue nature study which shall lead to it. This in turn will be developed in the county high schools and the combination schools, and rounded off by a course in the Agricultural College.

More interest should be taken by the citizens of Kansas in the new work of the new Normal School.

America produced more than one-half of the world's output of copper last year. The total for this country was 431,900 tons and for the world 739,000 tons.

MORE FORESTS FOR KANSAS.

Years ago one of the subjects of frequent conversation between individuals and of addresses before horticultural and other societies was that of timber claims, and at frequent intervals there were found plantations of forest trees which were designed to comply with the law and secure for the planter an ownership of the land and a supply of timber. The law proved to have been faulty and the lack of knowledge of Kansas conditions made it practically impossible, in the vast majority of cases, that any good should come from these abortive attempts at forest growing. Now as one travels over the state, it is unusual to find a tree claim with any considerable growth of forest trees upon it. It is much more common to find absolutely no trace of the site of such claims, and yet, trees will grow in Kansas.

As the inducements offered by the Federal Government failed to produce results in the material increase of the forest area of the state, the local authorities made an attempt under laws enacted by the Legislature with but little better success. Now, however, the state has awakened to the necessity of developing as well as conserving its resources and has appointed a State Forester who has been practically trained for his work and who does not look upon his position as a political office.

Among the plans announced by the state forester are those which include the thorough testing of all trees that will be valuable for growth in the plains region of Kansas, with the idea of making them available for the planting of shelter belts and forest areas. With such an increase of forest plantations it is hoped to not only supply a home growth of valuable timber, but to so modify local conditions that they shall result in increased yield and greater regularity in crop production. The moisture in the soil will be conserved, disastrous floods restricted or prevented and a condition developed which will amount to a change of climate to those who live where plenty of trees grow. When the writer first visited Reno County, Kansas, he found it like other sections of the "short grass country" as it was then called, with a very sparse timber growth in any part and this limited entirely to the banks of the streams. Now, this county is one of the best wooded counties in the state, and this result has been brought about entirely by artificial planting. It is not claimed that the planting of forest trees will increase rainfall, decrease the heat of the summer season or produce any other great cosmic change. It is claimed, however, that the person who lives in a house that is sheltered by a windbreak does have in the small area that he occupies what amounts to a change of climate for him.

Shelter belts are already under test and much valuable information has been gained as to what trees will grow in western Kansas as well as to what trees are valuable after they have grown. It takes years to accomplish large results, though much information is already available and is becoming larger each day. There are today in Kansas plantations of catalpa trees which are producing a revenue of \$25 per acre annually and this is more than can be said of much of the land in farm crops. It pays in many ways to grow timber trees, in cash returns, in local moderation of climate, in conservation of moisture, in the prevention of soil waste through floods, in restraining flood waters and in an influence for good upon crops protected by them.

By order of the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners a material reduction has been made in the rates charged by express companies in this state. The rates on agricultural implements and machines, ice cream, live stock, etc., were reduced 12 per cent.; the rates on cheese, condensed milk, stock food, etc., were reduced 15½ per cent; and a reduction of 53 per cent was ordered on shipments of parts of agricultural implements and repairs thereof.

Thirty-six thousand freight cars are necessary to carry away the manufactured products of Waterbury, Conn., but only a part of these are watches.

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

In these days of changing conditions when the pioneer farmer of Kansas has already retired or feels that he needs to do so the renter is a man to be reckoned with.

The renter varies just as other men do. There are good renters and bad, but whether good or bad he is entitled to the credit of a desire to remain on the farm and among the class of producers. This fact alone distinguishes him and makes him worthy of greater consideration than is due those who desert the safe and worthy life of the farmer for the uncertainties of the city.

If the renter is a good one he should be given every encouragement in the way of advice and assistance at the command of the owner. If he is a bad renter, who is to blame? The mere fact that he is a renter at all is in his favor, and if he prove a bad one may it not have been due in very large measure to the system of land lease under which he is obliged to work?

How often and how surely does a farm "run down" after it has been rented for a number of years and how often and how certainly is the renter blamed for this untidy and unprofitable condition of the farm. How nearly always is a run-down farm one that has been rented on an annual lease.

However capable and diligent a man may be, if he can secure only an annual lease he is compelled to work to the serious disadvantage of both the owner and himself. To the disadvantage of the owner in that he must make the most of his time and opportunity for that year. He can not afford to make repairs to fences or gates as his time is needed in making the crop. He can not afford to manure the land as he may not be in charge another year. He can not afford to plant alfalfa or other of the more permanent crops as he gets no returns. He can not afford a crop rotation for the same reason. He is without interest in the pruning and spraying of the orchard or the trimming of the hedges or the mowing of weeds. He is simply compelled to "skin" the farm, and when this fails him to seek another one.

The owner finds it much more difficult to secure another renter and nearly impossible to get a purchaser at a suitable price. The renter has suffered in both purse and reputation.

Of course, no owner wants a bad renter on his place, but is it not true that there would be much fewer bad renters if the system of land lease now so common, were changed?

Experiment stations may work, farmers' institutes may lecture, agricultural colleges may teach and farm papers may counsel, but as long as the system of making annual leases shall prevail just so long will much of their work go for nothing. The farm has made the owner financially comfortable, the annual lease destroys its fertility and value. Conservation is the watchword of the day. Let's conserve our renters.

A NEED OF THE FARM.

One of the imperative needs of farms in this country today is more and better live stock. This is admitted by all students of agricultural economics. Fertility of soil must be conserved if crop production is to be maintained at a basis that will pay dividends on the capital invested in the land. Commercial fertilizers are a drain upon the bank roll. Live stock fertilizes the soil and at the same time furnishes the best possible market for a large part of the grain and forage crops of the farm. The live stock show is an educator in the improvement of breeds and the handling of live stock on the farms of the country.

In talking with a farmer who owns several thousand acres of Kansas land and who will have about 500 breeding cows in the spring, it was agreed that the future beef supply of this country must come from one of two sources. Either it must be shipped in or it must be raised on the farm. The former is not to be considered now, while the latter will require a change of methods in many, if not most localities. If plans are laid so that each farmer can turn off a few head of butcher stock each year the question of our meat supply will have been solved, the farmer will have an exceptionally good market for his feed stuffs in his own feed lots, the soil fertility will be conserved and a better class of beef animals will be marketed because poor ones will be unprofitable.

As bearing upon the question of the present high prices of living it is related that in a certain western Kansas town a farmer bought a farm wagon some years ago. He paid for this wagon by giving in exchange \$75 worth of corn. It was a good wagon and lasted him many years but he found that he needed another. He called upon the same dealer and asked for the same make of wagon. He was told that the price was \$89. He protested that he had bought the same wagon a few years ago for \$75 and paid for it in corn. The dealer then told him that he was prepared to give him the wagon, a rubber tired buggy, a set of double harness, with whip, robes, etc., complete, for the same amount of corn with which he had paid for his \$75 wagon some years ago. Whether this be a fact in all its details is not the question so much as a suggestion of the changed relations which now exist between farm products and manufactured articles. A little figuring will serve to demonstrate how nearly true this story is.

A bill providing for the opening to agricultural settlement and development of the surface of lands which have been classified as coal lands, has been passed by the House. The measure would affect about seventy million acres of coal land.

Japanese Graduate K. S. A. C. at Home

Orient System of Education Compared With That of Kansas

For a number of years past there have been a number of Japanese students in attendance at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Several of these have graduated and returned to their native land imbued with western ideas and what of training and culture our institutions could give. That these Japanese have benefited by their experience here goes without saying, but of the vast influence for the betterment of their race which each will exert in his home land, who shall tell?

With the increased wisdom gained in this country and the added advantage of an acquired knowledge of the language of the world's dominant race, these men of the east are certainly better equipped to do missionary work which shall bind closer the ties of humanity as in one great family.

In speaking of his home country and her school system to his fellow alumni of K. S. A. C., Mr. A. Miyawaki says:

"There is perhaps no place better than the home. How humble and how desolated a home may be, it is the best spot in the world. It is but human nature to long for a home. So it is with a nation. The nation to which one belongs is the best nation for him. Naturally he longs for it and thinks it is the best. Germans believe Germany is the best nation in the world. So Americans think the United States of America is the best. Chinese never admit China is second to any nation. Japanese are also, like others, conceited and think Japan one of the best nations in the world. Japan may not be one of the best nations for anyone, but she is certainly a good country for Japanese to live in. There is no race hatred to contend with, like there is in some parts of America and in various other countries. To be sure, there were anti-foreign movements in Japan some half century ago, when Japan was first opened to the world. But this spirit has long ago passed away. Instead of hating the foreigners the Japanese respect them, if they are people from civilized nations, and welcome them. Some years ago they used to call European people 'hairy foreigners' or 'monkey people,' and Chinese 'pig tails.' But such ways of calling foreigners have fortunately passed away. Of course it took a special effort on the part of

the Japanese government to wipe out this anti-foreigner sentiment from the natives. The way the government accomplished this was through the agency of the public institutions. In Japan common school education is compulsory. Therefore it was comparatively an easy matter to induce younger generations to respect foreigners. In turn these younger generations influenced older generations, with reasons. It is quite a distinct characteristic of the Japanese that they respect the teachers. How poor in wealth a teacher may be, he is always respected by the people in the community in which he is teaching. Therefore if he says a certain thing, and the pupils tell their parents, the parents usually accept it, provided there are reasons for believing it.

"Educational institutions are free to all and very democratic. As has already been said, common school education in Japan is compulsory. Children of 6 to 15 years of age must attend school. There are no exceptions allowed by the national laws. The common schools are divided into primal and higher common schools of four years each. Children of very poor families may be excused from further schooling after completion of four years' work in the primal schools. Next to the common schools stand the middle schools for boys and girls. These middle schools are five years long, and pupils are admitted almost invariably by entrance examinations. High schools of three years' duration admit the graduates of the middle schools by entrance examinations. The universities are the highest educational institutions in Japan. The graduates of the high schools are admitted only by severe entrance examinations. The university courses are three years in duration. Besides these institutions, there are common normal schools of four year courses, to which graduates of common schools are admitted by severe entrance examinations. Students in common normal schools get board, rooms, clothing, text-books, other ne-

cessities, and a small amount of cash. Therefore, poor boys or girls who do not have any means to get further education than common school education, but have ambition and zeal, can enter these schools and become teachers in common schools. A limited number of bright graduates of common normal schools is admitted to high normal schools for further education. The graduates of high normal schools become teachers in middle and common normal schools. There are technical schools of various kinds just as in America.

"Agricultural education in Japan is unique. Elementary agriculture is taught and practical work is given to the boys in the common schools; girls receive instruction in sewing and manners instead. There are various common agricultural schools of one to two years' duration and agricultural institutes of three to twelve weeks' duration. Secondary agricultural schools are divided into two classes, A and B. A class agricultural schools offer a three-year course, while B class agricultural schools offer a two-year course. To these secondary agricultural schools graduates of common schools are admitted. There are higher agricultural schools than those given. They are called high agricultural schools and offer three-year courses to the graduates of the middle schools, who are admitted by entrance examinations. The universities offer the highest agricultural education, the graduates of which receive a degree of 'Nogakushi,' meaning scholar in agricultural sciences.

"Co-education is not dreamed of in Japan. Boys have their own schools, so the girls have their own. The only schools where boys and girls go together are the common schools. Even these schools sometimes are divided, especially in the larger towns or cities where they can afford to build separate buildings, buy separate equipment, and hire separate teachers.

"The student life in the Japanese schools and universities is very dem-

ocratic, simple and joyful. There is no barbarous custom as student dueling like in German universities, nor is there a single fraternity. In most of the universities and schools, except the common schools, the students and pupils room in dormitories with very little expense, rich and poor alike. They enjoy the same meals, the same social life, and the same studies. These dormitories are supervised by faculties under strict rules, so to promote the moral character of the student and to discipline order, regularity and promptness. All the student meetings are held in the dormitories, subject to inspection by the faculty members at any time. The students are allowed to do anything they want on such occasions, provided they do not break the moral code. Drinking is strictly prohibited, even on such occasions. Japan cannot, like Kansas, be regarded as a strictly prohibition state, but she is a semi-prohibition country. The national laws prohibit a person under 21 years of age from drinking liquors and from smoking any kind of tobacco. Fortunately, there is no chewing tobacco in demand in Japan, hence it is not manufactured or sold in Japan. The most striking differences in the educational systems in Japan and in the United States are, that in Japan ethical instruction and military drill play the most prominent part in Japanese education of young people. As has already been referred to before, ethical instruction is given to all children one hour every day in the common schools by the principals. Likewise in the middle schools, high schools and all other schools, especially in normal schools, ethical instruction is given, based upon the moral codes. Department of the pupils is also graded, just as well as any other subjects. In the higher colleges and universities this is not taught as a regular subject for a credit, except in certain courses. But students are summoned from time to time in assembly halls and the presidents of the colleges and universities give lectures upon the moral conduct of good citizenship. If any student shows moral misconduct he will be dismissed and there will invariably be a grand summons of student bodies by the president. Earnest appeal, advice and warning will be given by the president."

THE STORY OF ONE COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD

By Mary Barcus Taylor

It is not an unusual thing to hear people who live in towns and cities talk about the people from the country as "hayseeds" and the "country guys." There are very few country folks who do not resent such talk and yet a good many bring it upon themselves.

In some localities there are people who go along in the same old rut year in and year out, never trying to do anything for their own advancement or to make friends.

There are other country people who like to go and do a great deal who may be very good farmers, but who make themselves perfectly ridiculous by the clothes they wear. The brightest colors are what please them most. And the way they wear their clothes! One could write volumes but what is the use? Some people never look at themselves but just find fault with others.

In this day and age when one scarcely ever hears of a poor farmer, it seems strange that with all of their accumulating they do not try to accumulate some knowledge along other lines. There are also some farmers who are just as grasping for everything good which they can get out of life as they are for the almighty dollar. This class of farmers is scattered all over the country, but it is not often seen in a whole community.

A short distance south of Abilene, Kan., is one such neighborhood. The residents have become like one big family but instead of discord and unpleasantness as there is in some large families, this family lives together in peace and harmony.

There had been parties and other affairs in a desultory way for years, but only in the last three years have things changed.

The neighborhood has very few of the older residents left. It is almost wholly new people. These people are nearly all folks who have had a very good education, a good many having been to college and still more who are high school graduates and school-teachers. The majority are great readers of the best literature of the day, who read and digest what they read. There are some who can carry on as brilliant a conversation as if they were professors or journalists instead of just common farmers. Musicians and elocutionists are not scarce, neither are the writers.

Parties were becoming more numerous and every one was calling for something besides old fashioned games such as "Spin the pan" and "Charades." Then there were all kinds of guessing games which called for pencil and paper, and plenty of music. Finally the schoolteachers with a few others put their heads together and decided to try a program. Judging from the applause and comments it was a decided success. Now programs are a common occurrence, and they are all good ones, too.

There has been no organization formed. Some of the people go ahead and make the party arrangements, others look after the amusements and still others see to the program. There is no one especially appointed for any certain thing. All are willing workers, and do the things which they know they can do best. In this way there are no hard feelings and it is this same lack of organized order which makes everything so enjoyable.

If things can be so arranged the parties are given in honor of the birthdays of some member of the

crowd. If that can't be done then they are held on some special day such as Valentine's day or Halloween. There are two birthdays, one July 29, which is looked forward to as the day for the neighborhood picnic, the other is August 15, which is always celebrated with a corn roast. These birthdays are both children's, so it can be seen that not even the children are slighted.

To all of these affairs, go all the families in this charmed circle. Parents don't go and leave their children at home, all of the family goes. The games are so arranged that all can play together, or the children play by themselves, the young folks together, and the older people at something else. Every one is busy at the same time, so far as possible, whether it be at the same thing or different affairs.

Another secret of the good times is that each and every one enters into everything heartily, and none hang back. At first some would hesitate to take part in what was going on because they were too old and stiff or because the young folks didn't want them or for various reasons. Now, however, there is no one too old, or no one not wanted. Cares and troubles are laid aside with the wraps and all determine to have a good time. If any outsider is doubtful about the good times they should inquire of the guests of honor.

There are twenty-three families who attend these gatherings regularly, and usually there are a number of invited guests. Those who are specially invited are those who can tell about the good times, and they

are always sure to want to come again.

The lunches are not intended to be an important factor and yet those who have this department in charge always try to have something to suit the occasion, or the time of year. There are lap suppers, buffet lunches and meals at the table. Any of them are enjoyable and all are sure to be perfectly delicious.

Plans for the future are not made—that is, such plans as clubs and societies have. Everything is taken as it comes. Parties are talked of one at a time. Then if there is to be a program some one gets busy and picks out those who are to take part. Every one is willing and anxious to help make a good time, so things run smoothly. There have been no debates, or no orations or no parlor plays but all these things are being planned so that at no distant day they will be a reality.

We also have affairs when we decide not to dress in our best clothes. These times are when there is a farewell party for some one who has everything packed to move or when every one would like to go and have a good time but is too tired to dress up. The pretty house dresses and aprons that the women wear are an example of the taste and neatness with which these women dress. On dress-up occasions their taste is also shown to be excellent. Where bright colors are used it is in such a way that they are pleasant to see. At any rate the wearers do not look like "hayseeds."

That these people are grasping for all that is good to see and hear is evidenced by the fact that so far as possible they all have lecture course and Chautauqua tickets. They are

all church members and a great many of them are lodge members.

It is true that all country people do not have the same advantages which the people of this community have, but nevertheless they could have just as good times and be just as wide awake and progressive. With the rural delivery and the telephone reaching everywhere the people have the means at hand to do a great deal for their own pleasure and profit. There are few people living who do not have some talent, whether they know it or not, which if put to the right use would give pleasure to many.

This little story was written to show how one neighborhood of farmers makes the most out of life and also for the purpose of encouraging other farmer folks to do the same. You may say that after a hard day's work you are too tired to go to parties. We go when we are tired and return home rested and refreshed with something new and pleasant to think about.

The name of this neighborhood has been changed to "the U and I," and it is earnestly hoped by all that there may be many more years of this delightful neighborly intercourse.

Here's to the crowd that is true as steel,
Here's to the crowd that loves the "square deal,"
Here's to the friends who never say "My,"
But always "U and I."

Western Kan. Farmers in Conference.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)
Kharkov and Red Turkey, though other useful varieties are available to the western farmer.

In the spring grains the variety tests include 17 kinds of oats, 16 of barley, 2 of Durum wheat and 1 of speltz. The oats on their plots were wonderfully fine and considered good enough for any territory, although grown in a region that was supposed to be incapable of producing oats. There are 3 varieties of winter rye, 2 of winter emmer and 1 of winter barley now under experimental observation as well as 7 varieties of field peas. Also buckwheat, rape, cowpeas, upland rice, sweet clover, soy beans, millets, and penicillaria. Corn growing has proved successful on this farm and one of the interesting tests that is now being made is that of crossing hardy western varieties with drouth resisting corn from China. There are 57 varieties from western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado under trial. Special care is given to the experiments which involve the seed bed preparation, the rate of planting, and the methods of cultivation. Another very interesting experiment was that being conducted with the sorghums, of which there were 10 varieties of grain producing and 12 varieties of forage sorghum, commonly known as red Kafir corn, white Kafir corn, and dwarf milo.

There are growing on these grounds 33 different kinds of alfalfa which have been obtained from widely separated regions through the United States Department of Agriculture. These are all under observation to determine the best time of planting, the best methods of preparing the soil, whether to disk or not, methods of seeding and of storing the hay. It is also hoped to develop plants which shall at once possess the merits of yielding broad leaved and heavy foliage, of having drouth resisting qualities and being more directly adaptable to the upland farms of the west.

A very great interest centered around the cattle and hog pens. With the four beef breeds of cattle there is now conducted an experiment on a larger scale than has ever been attempted before by any station or individual. With 25 breeding cows each, belonging to the Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway breeds, each headed by a pure bred bull which is typical of the breed, there is now being conducted a five years' experiment in which the several herds are handled exactly alike and under farm conditions as to pasturage, shelter, feed, etc. Against each breed is charged the total amount of labor expended, the cost of feed and pasturage, and every other item that is necessary in their care. As each crop of calves matures they are sold and their prices credited in favor of the breed under experiment. Several questions are involved in this splendid experiment, but the one which strikes the visitor first will perhaps be the test

of the comparative value of each breed in the production of beef, and during the long period of five years this test ought to be a thorough one.

Just across the road from the cattle are found a large number of Duroc Jersey hogs under experiment. These are pure bred animals that are given exactly the same care and treatment except in the matter of rations. The first lot contains hogs that are fed on corn chop and allowed to run on alfalfa pasture; the second lot is fed corn chop and alfalfa cut green from the field; the third lot is fed on chop and alfalfa hay of last year's crop in bales, and the fourth lot is fed on corn chop alone. Results can not be given until the experiment is completed, but the practiced eye of the hog raiser can see a difference between the several lots and the attendant in charge is authority for the statement that the lot which has corn chop and alfalfa pasture is gaining at the rate of 2 pounds a day for each animal.

After an inspection of the station the visitors were assembled in a large tent where a barbecue luncheon was given them. This was prepared under the direction of Assistant Patterson of the Animal Husbandry Department, and was thoroughly satisfying.

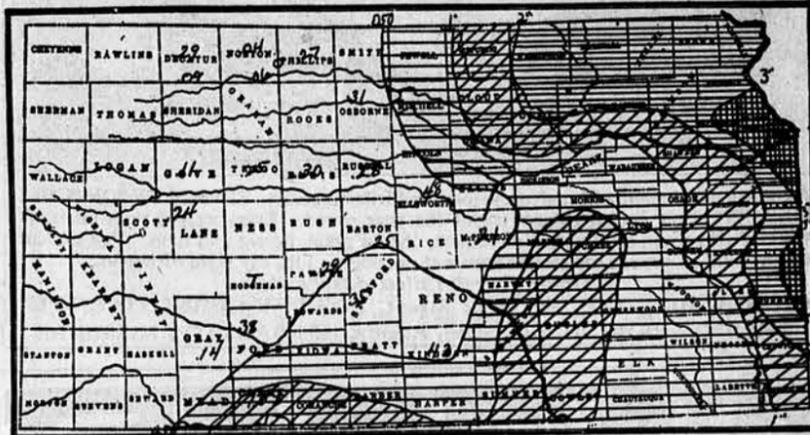
After the luncheon the crowd adjourned to the grove where seats had been provided and listened to addresses by Pres. H. J. Waters, Dean Ed H. Webster, Prof. A. M. TenEyck, and State Forester C. A. Scott. President Waters called attention to the fact that conditions are now such that it behooves each farmer to make every acre produce all that it can. Western Kansas is especially favored by having been settled by a strong and virile race of men from whom much is to be expected. Not only is the conservation of our resources demanded of them, but their development as well. This includes the discovery or the creation of such food plants as will thrive under western conditions. The country will depend more than ever upon its rural population and it is a part of the duty of every citizen to see that the rural population is maintained to the end that this nation may never become a race of tenant farmers under which condition our institutions must cease to exist. The farm activities and the farm home must be made attractive to the youth of the land who shall remain in possession from choice as well as from profit. President Waters expressed it as his belief that the conservation of the power sites on our water courses is of more value for irrigation purposes than for any amount of machinery which they might operate. He also remarked that the millionaire and the farmer were about the only two classes of people who could live well and the farmer has the advantage as all others are dependent upon him.

At the close of the exercises on the Experiment Station grounds, the crowd dispersed to reassemble at a later hour in the auditorium of the State Normal School. Here addresses were given by President Picken of the branch Normal School, President Waters of the State Agricultural College and others, while the meeting was presided over by Regent Edwin Taylor of the State Agricultural College. The evening ended in a social way and the serving of light refreshments by the lady members of the faculty of the Normal School. The second day's program was very similar to the first, though slightly modified on account of the weather conditions, and without an evening session.

The meeting was a magnificent success in spite of the adverse weather. It resulted primarily in bringing together a very large number of earnest, intelligent farmers, who were there for business. It resulted in bringing together the sons and daughters of these farmers who must take up the work as their fathers and mothers lay it down. It resulted in giving information at first hand and in a most effective manner to men who needed it and appreciated it, and it resulted in the dissemination of this knowledge through these men and women to their neighbors in all sections of the western part of Kansas. Steps were taken to make of this a permanent annual meeting, and to unite in a way with the National Dry Farming Congress, as a branch organization to be known as the Western Kansas Dry Farming Congress. That the citizens of Hays appreciated the efforts that had been put forth by the Experiment Station authorities in bringing together this great gathering of farmers was shown

KANSAS CROP REPORT and Rain Fall for week ending June 11

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



SCALE IN INCHES: Less than .50, .50 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T. trace.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The western half of the state generally received less than a half inch of rain, but enough for present needs except in a few scattered localities.

The eastern half of the state received an abundance of moisture, though as a rule it was not needed. Much cloudy weather has prevailed. Cool for season. The weather conditions, however, are improving.

Wheat harvest is ready in the southern counties and wheat is in bloom in the northern.

Corn cultivation is progressing where the ground is not too wet. In some counties corn stand is thin owing to prolonged cool wet weather but in the western counties it generally has a good stand.

Oats and barley are heading, and the first crop of alfalfa is being gathered.

Results by Counties.

Eastern Division.

Allen—Too cold and wet for corn but good weather for wheat. Corn getting very weedy.

Anderson—Too wet for farmers, too cold for corn.

Bourbon—Cold and wet. Nothing doing in the farming line. Crops very backward.

Chase—Corn growing well but its almost impossible to put up alfalfa.

Chautauque—Rains and warmer weather have brought vegetation out nicely.

Coffey—Weather conditions have improved.

Douglas—A wet week. No chinch bugs. Plenty of grass in pastures but too "washy" to benefit stock. Some corn-planting to do yet.

Elk—Too much cloudy weather. Part of the time too wet to cultivate.

Franklin—Rained on seven days this week.

Greenwood—Conditions more propitious. Jefferson—Prospects for a good corn crop not encouraging, too much rainfall. Considerable corn to replant yet. Corn-fields getting weedy. Delaware river out of its banks June 8th.

Johnson—The week has been wet and cloudy. Too wet for agricultural pursuits.

Linn—Too wet and cold for corn to make much growth; all other crops are looking well, and pasture fine. With warm sun-in about two weeks.

Marshall—Plenty of rain and cloudy weather but too cold. Alfalfa good but its bad cutting weather. Few strawberries. Fair showing for grapes. A few apples. All fruits growing. Corn improving some but weeds getting good start. Grass and pasture doing well. Gardens improving.

Montgomery—Wheat is ripe, but it is too wet to harvest it. Corn on low ground getting weedy. Wheat and oats promise a good yield, and corn is growing rapidly.

Shawnee—Weather conditions are improving the last few days. Some alfalfa has been injured by the wet weather.

Wheat, oats and grass fine. Corn and gardens improving.

Waubunsee—Too much rain and cold weather. Crop conditions bad. Weeds getting start. Too wet to cut alfalfa, which needs cutting badly. Much corn drowned out, and too wet to replant.

Woodson—Too wet and cool for good growth of corn. Oats, grass and pastures doing well.

Middle Division.

Barber—The good rain on the 6th has put the wheat in fine condition. No more rain will be needed for wheat. All vegetation growing nicely. Fruit is good.

Barton—Cool weather with frequent showers was favorable to strong growth of wheat but retarded growth of corn which is very backward. Outlook for good oats and barley crops is favorable. Cattle doing well on pasture.

Harper—Everything doing well, though rather cool for corn.

Jewell—Six cloudy days.

Kingman—Good rains. Ground in fine condition. Crops making good growth. Outlook for oats is fine.

McPherson—Sunshine needed for corn. Corn quite weedy and scant. Cultivation in full progress. Oats doing better.

Marion—The week has been mostly cool and wet. Corn is small but good stand and is being cultivated the second time. Oats are heading.

Osborne—Damp, cloudy week with daily rains—excellent wheat weather. Corn almost standing still.

Pawnee—Cloudy, damp weather prevailed during the week, wheat is filling nicely, and is turning in some portions of the county. Alfalfa cutting begun. All crops growing rapidly.

Phillips—Cool, cloudy week, with drizzling rains, unfavorable for haymaking. Rather cool for corn.

Western Division.

Clark—Prospects especially good for wheat. Ground in good condition. Spring crops coming on nicely.

Decatur—Crops of all kinds in fine condition. Wheat in bloom. Corn good but backward. Alfalfa ready to cut in north part, and is being cut in south part of county.

Gove—Damp, misty week. Everything growing.

Gray—Wheat, barley and oats heading. Speltz in the boot.

Hodgeman—Wheat in fine condition but will need rain soon. Corn about all planted, some large enough to cultivate.

Lane—Alfalfa is being cut, crop good. Wheat is heading. All crops need rain. Corn is being cultivated. Some forage yet to be planted.

Norton—Wheat and oats 100 per cent in northern part, need rain in southern part. Corn backward but is being cultivated. Potatoes good. First crop of alfalfa being stacked.

Scott—Wheat is heading. Corn looks well. Work well in hand.

Seward—Wheat all headed cut. Spring crop mostly up.

Trego—Farming conditions much improved.

in every possible way. In a city of the size of Hays the hotel accommodations are necessarily limited, and the citizens threw open their doors to the visitors, turned out with their automobiles to carry them to the station grounds, furnished them with music from excellent brass bands, decorated their streets and business houses in honor of the occasion, and furnished luncheon for the hungry visitors who came in such large numbers to learn real lessons of real farming from the largest experiment station in the world.

Weeds Menace Farms.

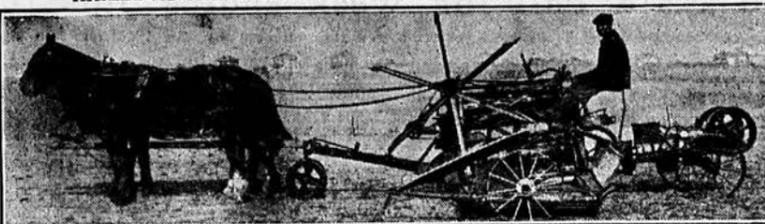
Impure seeds are causing the farmers of Kansas a good deal of trouble. They buy large quantities of clover seed and alfalfa seed and after planting it they find their fields yield an abundant crop of weeds not common to the locality. In Kansas the dodder seems to be the most dangerous weed. In fact a large number of the samples sent in from over the state to the botany department of the Agricultural College contained dodder. Professor Rose says "That dodder is

known to exist as an actual pest in several parts of the state." It is a parasite, twining itself about a clover or alfalfa plant and sending out little suckers which enter the host plant wherever the dodder touches the stem or branches and extracts all the ready made food materials that are sent up by the roots. After the dodder is suitably attached it dies at the roots and becomes a total parasite, living wholly on the host plant and branching out extensively. The trouble begins in spots. Upon the examination of one of these spots there will be seen a tangled mass of lemon yellow, orange or pink thread attached to the clover at many points by suckers, that sap the vitality of the host plant.

No farmer should sow a field of alfalfa or clover without having the seed analysed and tested. The botany department of the Agricultural College stands ready to make both a purity test and a germination test of samples of all seed sent in, free of charge. Last year the department tested 250 samples and is equipped to handle a greater number this year—Prof. L. B. Mickel.

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THE FARM



Intellectual Life in Rural Communities.

The complaint is often made by persons living in rural communities that there is a lack of intellectual life to stimulate the mental powers of an intelligent person. "There is nothing going on here," is the frequently used expression, and there often exists an intense longing on the part of the farmer and his family to get away from the intellectual isolation and loneliness of the agricultural region, and to live in a city, where there are opportunities to attend lectures and concerts of a high class.

On account of the sparseness of the population, it is more difficult for a rural community to secure good talent in the way of lectures and concerts than for a city. But there is no reason why a high class lecture course can not be maintained every winter. Often much pessimism prevails as to the possibility of making such a course a financial success, but the difficulty usually lies in a lack of leadership. To make such an enterprise a success, some persons must have public spirit enough to make sacrifices and to do some energetic hustling. The value of such a course in the cultural uplift of the community would be hard to estimate. When a taste for good music and clean amusement is developed in a community, the entire moral and intellectual atmosphere is improved. The young people learn to distinguish between what is low and coarse and what is elevating in the way of amusements. The money that a farmer spends for a high class lecture course is one of the best investments he can make.

But sometimes it is impossible to raise the necessary money for such a course. In that case the community must rely chiefly on home talent entertainments and on Chautauqua assemblies.

It is astonishing how much pleasure and profit a rural community can provide itself during the winter months, if home talent enterprises are undertaken with enthusiasm and general cooperation. The home talent play is always a favorite. Sometimes it can be used to stimulate an interest in the classic drama. Concerts given by members of the community, if good, help to cultivate the taste of the people. But the most profitable of these gatherings is the old fashioned debating society, which is coming into vogue again in recent years. Nothing is more easily organized. All that is necessary is a hall in which to meet, a presiding officer and a program committee. There are no expenses, except possibly hall rent, which can easily be defrayed by a collection taken at each weekly meeting. Men of all classes and ages should be drafted into these debates. It is an interesting sight to see, perhaps, a druggist, an elevator man and a preacher debating against a rural mail carrier, a doctor, and a farmer, or, if it is in a country school house, to see men of all ages, nationalities and sets mingle together indiscriminately. It makes for democracy and tolerance. Friends are made who never would have been met otherwise. Often one evening can be given over to the boys or to the ladies. Often these debating societies serve as a unifying rallying point for the entire community. Of course, care must be taken to keep up a spirit of good nature in these gatherings and politics and religion must be avoided altogether. Astonishingly able debaters are often brought to light and much solid thinking and reasoning is done.

Rural communities can usually best get the opportunity of attending high class concerts and lectures, by supporting a Chautauqua within an accessible distance. The good Chautauqua is an excellent agency for giving the farmer the advantages of the city dweller. Every county should have one and it should be run by a local committee, and all cheap, trashy features kept out. The greatest men in America appear on the Chautauqua platforms, as well as much first class

talent in the way of music and literary interpretation. The farmer and his family should not merely attend the Chautauqua on big days, when Bryan, LaFollette or Billy Sunday speaks, but should camp on the grounds and hear all the talent, even though it may be little known.

The ideal Chautauqua has department work of an educational nature, for the permanent campers. A series of lectures on agriculture, domestic science, travel, or literature, is very profitable. A model Chautauqua of this sort is the one located at Lincoln Park, near Cawker City, Kan., an institution supported almost wholly by farmers. Such an assembly is of profound benefit to the cultural and intellectual life of the rural region in which it is located. The progressive farmer not only avails himself of the advantages of such a gathering, but also assists in shaping its policy.

The typical American farmer of today is no longer the bewhiskered, hay-stem chewing individual of the comic papers, who reads nothing but the Almanac. Today he is a modern, well informed man, often a high school or college graduate, with a wife, usually his superior in education. There is no necessity for his mind stagnating on the farm. Although handicapped by the sparseness of the population, if he makes use of his opportunities he can obtain both mental exercise and the enjoyment of the offerings of the best talent our country affords. Edgar G. Meinzner, of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Didders.

The Indiana Experiment Station finds that there are no less than four distinct species of dodder in the clover and alfalfa seed that is marketed in that state. Clover dodder is common to both this and foreign countries and affects both clover and alfalfa. It is most common in the states east of the Mississippi. Large seeded dodder is common in the western alfalfa growing states and its seeds so nearly approach the alfalfa seeds in size that they are very difficult to separate. They may be easily separated from the larger seeded red clover, however, because of the size. Small seed dodder is very common and destructive in the western states but seems to do little damage to other clovers than alfalfa. Field dodder is a pest on both clover and alfalfa on both sides of the Mississippi and is very destructive.

The seeds of all the didders mentioned here are more or less rough, while clover and alfalfa seed is smooth with a slight gloss. The scar on the dodder seed is much less evident than is that on the clover seeds. Dodder seeds are generally smaller than good red clover seed or alfalfa seed. All who use or handle the smaller farm seeds are urged to procure a good magnifying glass. Such a glass is indispensable in the examination of seed for dodder and other impurities. A tripod lens costing about 50 cents seems to be as convenient a form of lens as any on the market. As a further means of identifying dodder seed, soak the latter in water a few hours, then with needles pick a seed apart, and with the aid of the lens, find the embryo, or undeveloped plant within. In dodder the tiny plant within the seed, will be found to be slender, threadlike and coiled.

The botanical department of the Kansas Agricultural College is prepared to examine and test all kinds of seeds for those who need such help.

Ten Acres Enough.

It is not my intention to introduce a socialistic propaganda, but to propose some things that will relieve humanity in general and a portion of society in particular.

In the state of Texas there is a party that owns 36,000 acres of land, and the same party controls much more. That this individual with his overburdened acreage is in a position to best serve his community, his state, or, in fact, any state, needs no

Look for Name Iwan Here!

Beware of any auger called an "Iwan Pattern" unless the full name "Iwan Bros. South Bend, Ind." is stamped in the handle casting. The market is being flooded with cheaply made imitations by small manufacturers who are trying to profit by the well advertised name and well-earned reputation of "Iwan." Protect yourself against these inferior augers—look for the full name and get full value.

Iwan Post Hole Auger

The Iwan Post Hole and Well Auger does away with aches and blisters and pays for itself in two days' time by the labor it saves. It digs a 3-foot post hole in three minutes in wet or dry hard-pan, solid clay, gumbo or gravel. With our cheap pipe extension it digs a 40 to 50-foot well in a day. It works on a scientific principle along lines of least resistance. Lasts a lifetime. Keeps sharp for years. Money back if not satisfactory.

Ask your dealer or write us, mentioning his name, and we will send you FREE our interesting booklet, "Easy Digging," full of valuable tips on digging methods.

IWAN BROS., Dept. G

Write for FREE Book Today South Bend, Ind.



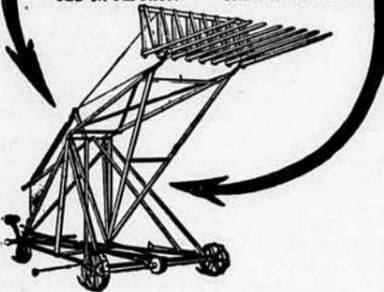
Save Your Hay

No help—shortage if you have a "Jayhawk." One boy to rake, one man on the stacker, one man on the stack. The "Jayhawk" dumps where you want it, as you want it, when you want it. If you are short of sweeps you can use the "Jayhawk" as one. "It Goes to the Hay."

With The Jayhawk

you can work as well on windy days as in calm weather. It builds a rick any length, width or shape. Portable as a buggy. Works in Alfalfa, Sorghum, Clover, Kaffir Corn, Prairie Hay and Timothy. Send for our free Book today.

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ONE OR TWO-HORSE, AND GASOLINE BELT POWER.

Self-Feeder, Self Threader and Knotter, all Steel, full circle. We guarantee 1 ton an hour with ONE MAN to operate it. 1 1/2 tons an hour, two men. We sell on FREE trial. TUTTLE HAY PRESS, 621 S. Adams St., Kansas City, Mo.

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This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my Big Book—and give you my \$50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page. My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay \$50 more? 40,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money-saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid. Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save \$50.00? Address Wm. Galloway, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO. 389 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.



Past Safety Is Not Future Protection

You can never tell where lightning will strike. Save life-long regrets by rodding your buildings now and secure absolute safety henceforth from loss of life or property through a lightning stroke. Be sure to secure the best conductor you can get. No investment pays better than a good lightning conductor, so do not begrudge the few extra dollars that it may cost. If you buy

National Flat Cable

(Patent Pending) you will get the latest improved design—a flat cable of pure soft copper wire—which has been scientifically proven to have the greatest conducting power and to offer least resistance. Side flashes and induced currents will not occur in National Flat Cable. Our cable fulfills all the requirements of the U. S. Government and is approved by the highest scientific authorities—your assurance of its merits. Look for the Little National Tag.

A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY FOOT We make both flat and round conductors, using the purest, softest and most expensive copper in both. Our guarantee, given in writing, is absolutely binding and our references assure you of our reliability. Proper installation is as important as the conductor itself. Seemingly trivial matters like failure to connect up a nearby pump or telephone, will often result in extensive damage. The National Lightning Arrestor (patent applied for) is water-proof—thus the rain cannot work in and cut out your telephone. Every dealer who handles National Cable is an expert thoroughly schooled by us, and not a foot of National Cable is put up by a man not fully qualified to install it properly. Hence we avoid the pitfalls which bring disaster where untrained men do the work. Give us particulars and we will estimate cost of rodding your buildings and send you valuable book, "The Laws of Lightning," free. We want a reliable representative in a few unoccupied territories. NATIONAL CABLE & MFG. CO., 53 Cable Street Niles, Mich.

BALE 18 TONS A DAY HAY

Our "Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is the latest, most powerful and most efficient press on the market. Each circle of the team presses in three charges. The self feed automatically puts the hay down to the bottom of the balle chamber. These two improvements wonderfully increase capacity of our presses. Write today for circular and prices. Five days' free trial. GEO. ERTEL CO. QUINCY, ILL.

For have dentu State of th west and give. fitted witho fluenc race home Wit in thi tage langu race, tainly ary w ties family In and h alumni says: "The than th desolat best s man n it is v which for hit and th believe the wo United Chinese to any like of pan on world. best na certain to live to conte parts o other c were at pan som pan wa But this away. ers the they are tions, an ago they ple 'hair ple,' and ways of tunately took a s TH It is n people w talk about try as "I guys." J folks who yet a good selves. In som who go a year in at do anythi ment or t There a like to go may be v make the by the clo est colors And the w One could the use? themselves others. In this scarcely e it seems st accumulati cumulate s lines. The who are j thing good life as the; lar. This tered all o not often s A short Kan., is on residents h family but pleasantnes families, th peace and There ha affairs in a but only in things chan

discussion here. In a certain city block in New York City there are 3,200 inhabitants, speaking eighteen different languages, and no doubt there are as many different nationalities. Can civilization thrive or reach its highest attainment under these complex conditions? It is not at all improbable that it is here that the anarchist propagates his mischievous work.

The occupants of these crowded tenements seldom see the green fields or the handiwork of nature under the skillful direction of some rural swain. I have presented two extremes, both of which are prevalent in our country. Is there any possible opportunity for industrial independence for either class? The tendency of the overcrowded city is to social degeneracy, and with the man with the overabundant acres is to exploit the land for his benefit only, hence he drives his tenantry off of his land and to the city.

Therefore we say that conditions must be changed in the one and environment in the other. Let us relieve the crowded city and place more workers on the land. Let us both assume and demonstrate that ten acres is enough. No doubt many will say that they are not financially able for said amount of land. If ten acres is too much, get one acre. Plant your feet in the soil, thereby laying the foundation for a home of your own. How few of us have tested the possibilities of one acre of land. We can furnish no better object lesson than to demonstrate the latent possibilities of one acre of land. America's land domain is so great that we fail to appreciate a few acres. The tendency of the average farmer is for more land. Many of our young men are taken away from the farm by the lure of the city. Will not ten acres give a better competency than the weekly wages in the city, which is generally spent for board and clothes and a few useless luxuries?

This age is cursed with corporations and corporation rule; many of our people are working to enrich the coffers of the corporations. Firms are not a few who number their wage-earners by the hundred. This condition conspires to limit their independence and in the end produces social unrest. I know there are those who will question the possibility of sufficient revenue to support a family on so few acres, but it has been done, much depending on the personal equation of the man.

My main thought is to stop the abnormal growth of our cities. We think that a better civilization can be gained by a more uniform distribution of the people of the land, giving them an environment that will make them more stable, more self-reliant and more independent.

Abundant opportunity is afforded in our country for homes on the land. Large estates are yet to be divided. The government is offering superior inducements. The irrigating ditch is a leading factor for making new homes in several western states, and in some places ten acres is the unit of allotment. I know that I am dealing with a complex subject, but let those who are trying to solve the many-sided problems now facing our country, sound the slogan, "Back to the land."—C. A. Chandler, Wyandotte county, Kansas.

Deep Plowing.

One of the most earnestly contested questions that ever came up for discussion in the early days of the farmers' institute in Kansas was included in the relative merits of deep and shallow plowing.

In those days it was a commonly accepted tenet, especially in some sections of the wheat belt, that prairie sod should never be broken to a greater depth than two inches. It was believed that to do this disturbed the natural condition of the soil and crop failure would result. Crop failure did result, however, though there was a fundamental truth underlying this practice of shallow plowing. The constant trampling of the millions of buffalo over the sod had hardened it, the prairie fires had scorched it, the hot sun had baked it and the buffalo grass had rendered it almost waterproof. The fact that crops failed was attributed to lack of rainfall when the real facts were the subsoil had never been wet, owing to the protection of the hardened surface and its coating of water turning buffalo grass.

Those who plowed deep found that their soil blew away and the seed with it. With characteristic Kansas

persistence, however, they kept at it and experience later developed the fact that both the deep and the shallow plowing advocates were right and both wrong.

Much study and many experiments developed the subsurface packer and also the knowledge that only by deep plowing can a reservoir for the conservation of rainfall be created. It was also developed that a firm seedbed covered by a dust mulch is necessary to success in wheat growing. This is gained by deep plowing to secure a reservoir for the rainfall, subsurface packing to secure the firming of the soil and good cultivation to produce the dust mulch for the retention of the moisture by preventing evaporation.

All this is most excellently illustrated in the growing crop now on the Experiment Station grounds at Hays. The Kharkov wheat soon to be harvested there will easily average 40 bushels to the acre if the estimates of hundreds of wheat growers counts for anything. The ground on which this wheat stands was plowed 8 inches deep. Just beside it stands other plats of the same variety of wheat, sowed in exactly the same manner on ground prepared the same way except that the plowing was shallow. This wheat will not yield nearly so much grain and some of it not half so much.

Proof that deep plowing pays is not needed, but its real value could not have been more effectively demonstrated than was done by this crop of wheat standing on deep plowed soil.

Weed Control.

It is doubtful if anyone has ever been able to estimate the vast amount of damage that is done each year to the farmer and his farm by the weeds.

Weeds are but plants out of place and yet they are the cause of the greater portion of the labor on the farm and of much of loss in both crops and live stock as well. They affect the farmer in different ways and in places but always to his detriment. Absorbing the moisture in a dry season; choking out the young crops by their more vigorous growth; eating up fertility; increasing labor and sometimes actually poisoning the farmer or his live stock these pests have nothing to give in return. They live on the best the land affords and grow strong and multiply.

As if they were not of sufficient menace to the crops and aggravation to the farmer when they grow as the crops grow they have different forms of attack. They appear as annuals which grow and produce their seed in one year as do most crops; biennials whose leaf growth is sufficiently annoying in the first year but whose roots retain their vitality through the winter that they may spring up and produce seed the second year; perennials whose underground stems or root stalks carry their vitality from year to year and who thrive by the farm methods which destroy their fellows of the other classes.

In this world wide conflict with weeds the battle is not to the strong so surely as it is to the wise. The annuals may be destroyed by ordinary methods of cultivation, the use of clean seeds and the rejection of manure from infected barns. Crop rotation is one of the best and most available means of weed control and, as a general proposition, the shorter the rotation the more complete is the control. With some of the perennials, however, even this does not seem to succeed, and some system of smothering, like fallowing the land, seems necessary. Chemicals are available for small areas and under some circumstances and among these are common salt and sulphate of iron, but both have their disadvantages.

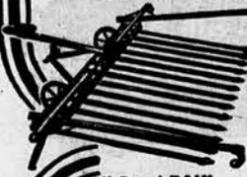
The real solution to the whole problem of weed control, so far as our present knowledge teaches, lies in good farming and co-operation. A good farmer may practically eradicate the weeds from his farm and, by continuous effort, retain the ascendancy over them, but he is sure to succumb if he relaxes his vigilance unless he has had the co-operation which his neighbors can give him by killing the weeds on their own farms.

A community of interest in fighting weeds will not only solve the weed problem more quickly, but it will lessen the labors of all, increase the profits of all, improve the appearance of each farm and remove the weed nursery which most neighbors maintain along the roadside.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

Select your Hay Harvesting Tools By the Great Dain Standard.

You cannot afford to buy cheaply made tools—we could save 25% in the quality of materials and workmanship put into Dain tools, and you could not detect this deception from appearances, but it's the years of steady service in the field that prove the high quality of Dain tools—and you cannot go wrong in buying hay tools by the Dain standard. Now take for instance the



Great DAIN Truss Frame Sweep Rake

It gets the hay from swath, windrow or cock, better than any other for the reason that this rake automatically follows the ground—combs the bumps and reaches into the hollows. It took many years of experience before we determined the exact angle at which the teeth could be set to offer least resistance, yet gather up all the hay. You see this means lighter draft. The hinged tongue and humane hitch takes weight off the horses in rough ground and prevents sore necks. Then, in connection with the sliding seat, the driver can balance the load, lighten the draft, or can lift the teeth off the ground when rake is empty. There's the steel channel truss to prevent sagging at ends or in the middle. For a large capacity rake this one has no equal, it is guaranteed to be the strongest and largest capacity two-wheel rake on the market. We build five different kinds of sweep rakes, but just one grade—the highest—each the leader of its kind. In our line you will find a rake built especially for you. Tell us your hay tool needs and we will send you full particulars.

All Great DAIN Sweep Rakes have Teeth protected by heavy metal points. Humane horse hitch to prevent sore necks. Removable bushings for wheels to take wear off axle. Extra high wheels, easy draft. Tubular steel axle. Steel channel truss to prevent sagging. Patented construction insuring greatest gathering capacity. Flexible rake head to conform to meadow surface. Best material from which rakes can be made.

Great DAIN Junior Stacker



is one that deserves special mention; it's the most popular stacker made. It's made on the right mechanical principle. The draft is light and evenly distributed. Regardless of the height the hay is lifted, the draft is always the same. This is because the double A frames provide a compound leverage, which in connection with the hoisting rods, also causes the stacker head to be lifted simultaneously from each side, thus preventing sagging or tilting. Patented hay retainers on ends of teeth save one man's time by keeping hay from pulling off and scattering when rake is backed away. Cushion springs protect horses from jar, and cause teeth to rebound quickly, causing hay to fall on stack in flat mass. The only stacker with pitcher teeth adjustable, so hay can be delivered into center of stack from bottom to top. This enables stack to settle straight and turn water. With slight adjustment, load can be held at highest point for topping off stack.

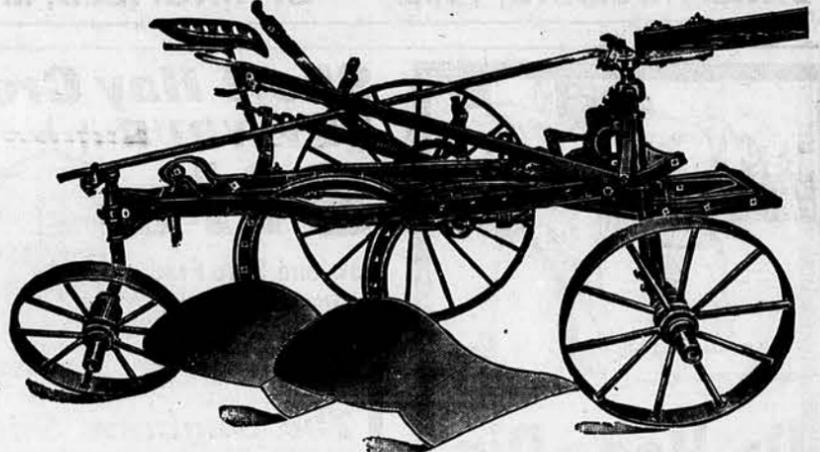
All Great DAIN Stackers have Patented leverage system preventing easy draft. Strong bracing giving enduring strength. Delivers hay on the stack in unshingled condition. Deposits hay center of stack. Teeth supported to prevent tilting. Hay can be held at highest point for topping off stack. Patented hay retainers prevent hay from scattering. Large capacity. Ease of operation. Easy to set up and transport.



In building the Dain Stacker, as is true of all our famous hay tools, our aim has been to produce a machine that would save expense—save trouble—reduce labor—help you make a bigger price—bring quality of hay. We make seven different styles of Stackers, all invented by Mr. Joseph Dain, the Hay Tool Genius—and made in one factory by hay tool specialists. Consult your dealer about Great Dain Hay Tools or tell us which machine you are interested in. "All About Hay" is full of instructive things, some of which you may not know. Send for it. It's FREE. It also tells about our Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, in fact the whole Dain Line.

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ONLY COMPOUND LEVER FOOT-LIFT MADE— and has made more power where the lift is the heaviest than any other. A single ball with flexible connection of beams in rear of frame not only insure proper suction at all times, but greatly lightens the draft. Send for Catalog B

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You want a Stack Cover that keeps ALL of the rain away from the hay. You want one that will last four years and not cost as much as the hay it saves. To be sure that you get that kind of a cover insist on a genuine "Baker" Stack Cover Guaranteed Full Weight. Look for the "Baker" trademark and find it before you buy a Stack Cover. We guarantee FULL WEIGHT and our 40 years business reputation is behind our guarantee. Write for names of dealers near you selling "Baker" Stack Covers. We'll see that you are supplied. **BAKER & LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.** Established 1870. 620 Wyandotte St. Kansas City, Mo.

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We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use these successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid. Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid. Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc. **CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 32, Cleveland, Ohio.**

BINDER TWINE 7½c. lb.

F. O. B. Melrose, Ohio, or Kansas City, Mo. Farmer Agents wanted. For samples and catalog write **THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.**



A MARSEILLES GRAIN ELEVATOR

Will pay for itself in one season in time saved. They handle successfully Ear Corn, and all kinds of small grain. If you are not familiar with the advantages of this machine write us for Catalog A.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. Kansas City Denver Oklahoma City

Feed A Little Merry War Lye With Your Slop

Have you ever felt the disastrous effects of an epidemic of worms or cholera among your hogs?
Have you seen your piled up profits in flesh and fat go glimmering in a few days from these causes?
If so, you surely realize that preserving hog health is a case where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Symptoms Easy To Detect

When a hog goes about with nose to the ground—a "lack-luster" stare in his eyes—melancholy air—no interest in life—not even ambition enough to give vent to a life sized grunt or squeal—"off his feed"—and getting thinner and thinner—

That means *w-o-r-m-s*, Mr. Hog Raiser, and you had better keep a sharp eye out for your profits, or before you know it Mr. Hog will sink off into a corner, stiffen out his legs, give a plaintive grunt and pass away. Then, his shanks and sides won't mean best hams and bacon, but a soap kettle finish for him, and a hundred per cent loss in dollars and cents to you.

"Merry War" Lye Is An Unfailing Remedy

For just those conditions. It is unequalled for the extermination of worms and preventing the spread of cholera, and is by far the most economical. No Hog Raiser need have the slightest fear of a worm or cholera epidemic, if he keeps a constant supply of "Merry



War" Lye on hand and mixes and feeds with slop the year round. It will increase pork profits many times when used as directed.

Try This Sure Test

Tablespoonful "Merry War Lye" mixed with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of slop for larger quantity. Stir well, feed night and morning. In a few days see marked improvement in your hogs. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in prime condition and renders them immune from contagious diseases. This trial will convince you and the cost is so trifling that you won't notice it.

Ask Your Dealer for "Merry War" Lye

While most up-to-date dealers handle "Merry War" Lye, some dealers may offer you some other brand. If so, don't accept it, but explain to the dealer that while there are other brands of Lye that are good for certain uses, yet there is only one kind—"Merry War" Lye—that is safe and specially prepared for use in preventing and curing sick hogs.

So if your Dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on "How to get the biggest profits from hog raising." "Merry War" Lye comes in 10c cans, 24 for \$2.00 at Grocer or Druggist. E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



LIVE STOCK



The O. I. C.—the Hog of Today.

A good many people who see the letters for the first time, do not know what O. I. C. stands for. They simply mean Ohio Improved Chester. Several years ago, so the story goes, a man called Silver, wishing to go into the hog business and not knowing what breed to start in with, went east and looked over the best herds of hogs in that section of the country, which was at that time headquarters for thoroughbred stock. Among others he came across the Chester County Whites of Chester County, New York, and after investigation he decided to bring some of these hogs back to his home in Ohio and to do his best to improve them, hence the name of Ohio Improved Chester. There was also started a record association in Cleveland, Ohio, called the O. I. C. Association, which is today perhaps the most exclusive white record association in the country, and which has registered now about 30,000 hogs.

The white hog has never been boomed as has the red and black hogs. He has not been fed too much corn, thereby decreasing his bone and muscle and cutting down the number of his progeny, but he has gone along from year to year steadily increasing in popularity, and he only needs an introduction to the farmer to make a hit with him.

There wasn't a white hog in this neighborhood, for instance, when five years ago I started with two of them. Now I could take you around here among the old farmers and show you how their pigs are all turning white; true, their sows may still be black, but the O. I. C. is a strong breeder and in two years there won't be many spots left in a black herd, and when these old conservative farmers who have been raising hogs all their lives, and some of them are getting along in years, begin buying white boars there must be a reason for it, especially when there are two thoroughbred Poland China men in the neighborhood.

What is the reason? These men laughed at me when I got my start in these hogs. Why did I start with the O. I. C.? I didn't. I lost ninety head of black hogs before I ever had a white one. Hogs were dying around here like flies that fall. Some farmers lost as many as 400 head and every one lost them who had any hogs; I had not been farming very long and it was the first bunch of hogs I had ever had; it came pretty nearly being the last too, but I thought I would give it another try. I had seen the O. I. C.'s advertised and the man who was doing the advertising said they would withstand the cholera. I think that is the main reason I got them; well they are not "cholera proof." Neither is any other hog for that matter, but they have good, healthy constitutions and will repel disease. Personally myself I haven't lost a hog of disease since I have had the big white hogs, and last fall at the Leavenworth Fair my hogs were right in between the reds and the blacks and every one of the latter two breeds had the cholera, one man losing every hog he had there, another saving most of his by getting the herd vaccinated. And I never had a sick hog and can prove it.

And you don't see the O. I. C. mother walking around with one pig. Of course, that's exaggerated, but you all know the Poland Chinas don't have as many pigs as they did, and that they won't average more than 4 or 5. Now the O. I. C. will, being conservative, average 9 to the farrow, and that is counting in the gilts; old sows ought to have 10 to 14. I have a gilt raising 10 right now, and I have a sow which had 25 pigs last year and 24 the year before. If they do lie on one or two, there is still enough left you have a better start anyhow.

The O. I. C. is a quick grower, quick as the Poland China, and quicker than the red hogs. If you are from Missouri I'll show you. They are easily fattened, and when you go to sell them, if you have been used to black hogs you will be about forty pounds short if you guess their weight. I sold some this spring and a Poland

China man said, "Nice bunch of hogs you've got." "Yes," I said; how much will they weigh? About two hundred?" "No," says he, "not quite." I didn't say a word, but they weighed two hundred and forty-six pounds. And this man was a judge of hogs, too. You see they have the bone and muscle and length as well as the fat.

I don't know that the white hog will bring more on the market, though they claim they bring more dressed in Chicago, but I don't sell any dressed and am content with the top price on the hoof; but I will say that their meat for home use is extra fine and they are more easily cleaned.

Uncle Sam has tried the various breeds at the U. S. Penitentiary here, and now he claims he likes the O. I. C.'s best, which is the only kind he has there, and that is really very handy, as Uncle can buy a boar from me once in a while, and he does too, and I don't charge him any more than anyone else.

I think now that we have better O. I. C. hogs in Kansas and Missouri than they have in Ohio. I know, several years ago I bought one in Ohio; paid good money for him, too, to say nothing of the express, and I sold him to the butcher for fifteen dollars without using him. Most of the O. I. C.'s in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska trace to the herd of the late Dr. O. T. Kerr of Independence, Mo., who won more prizes and did more for the breed generally than anyone in this section. And the names of his World's Fair and American Royal winners, Big Mary, Kerr Shelton, Kerr Ella, Kansas King and Kansas Girl and others are names to conjure with. When he died his herd was dispersed and scattered all over this part of the country and some went back to Ohio to improve the herds their ancestors came from.

The O. I. C., as I hinted before, makes an excellent cross with the red or black; you will get better pigs and more of them, and they will be white, too.

In conclusion, I think the O. I. C. is the hog of today and the hog of tomorrow, and whether they be Ohio Improved or Missouri Improved or Kansas Improved they are good ones and the breeders of them are going to stick to them and improve them still more. Our herds often may not be very large in Kansas. And we're not going to boom them, but we're going to let Kansas climate and alfalfa and corn and shorts and blue grass make their bone and muscle and fat, and we're going to sell the culls to the butcher, and if they are not Kansas Improved pretty soon then it will be our fault or Kansas'.—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Care of the Brood Sow from Breeding Time Till Farrowing Time.

To begin with I like to breed the sow myself, not that I know more than others, but in order to be in a better position to prescribe for her. My sow rations are the same, as to kind, all the time and for all sows; corn, oats, wheat bran, middlings and bloodmeal, or a good grade of tankage. I use these because I can get them and they fill the bill, though of course there are some of the very best feeds that I have not mentioned because they are hard to get in my locality.

A sow that has nursed a litter up to the time to breed her for another litter is fed more of the concentrate parts of this ration than a sow that has rested less. The amount given is determined by time of year and weather conditions. When grass is young and plentiful, say from the first part of April until the middle of June, I leave off most of the protein feeds, though I always want one of the three together with a little corn. I also feed one teaspoonful of a guaranteed stock conditioner twice a week to each hog to keep the bowels right and to keep them free from worms. A sow brought along in this way up to farrowing time is reduced one-half for the first week after farrowing then gradually brought up to full feed on the best milk producing parts of this ration and there

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is no trouble with scours or other pig ailments.

The first few days after farrowing are such vital ones in regard to the future of the pigs, that too much stress can not be laid on the care of the sow and I am convinced that a little of this remedy used judiciously will tide one over in good shape. Plenty of exercise, good pure water, a dry, fresh bed and a quiet place, together with kind handling, are very essential. Sows are as different as any other stock in requirements. Some are heavier milkers than others and require more feed. Some are inclined to be bossy while others are timid. They should be divided into bunches of 5 to 10 when possible, putting the bosses together, and those requiring more feed in another place. This takes a good many different lots and sheds but pays good interest on the trouble and money spent.

Just as soon as the pigs begin to show their inquisitive dispositions by nosing into everything in reach, I place a feeder where they can get to it and their mothers cannot, and put a small amount of some good bone and muscle building feed into it and gradually increase this feed as to quantity and concentrateness until by the time they are 9 to 10 weeks old they are ready to wean and will hardly miss their mothers. Shut the mothers up for a few days, being careful to see that their udders don't get in a bad way, for you must remember it is only some four months until they are ready to do this money-making stunt all over again.

A good, hearty pig from good, pure bred parents at 10 to 12 weeks old is just about the nicest proposition I can think of to feed out for real pleasure and profit. It is both a pleasure and profitable occupation, and they are ready at this age to go on and grow. I divide into bunches of 20 to 25, according to ages and sizes, always arranging so as to have a good grass run that will furnish plenty of feed for them up to first of June. Feed about 2 pounds of shorts and 5 to 6 ears of corn or the equivalent in soaked corn chop. After June first I leave off the shorts until after new wheat comes in, on account of shorts getting high and scarce and besides generally we have plenty of rain along about this time and the clover and timothy are tender and furnish plenty of light food to balance up the corn. As the pigs get older and can stand more feed I keep increasing it, being always careful that they eat it up clean and are good and ready for the next meal. Great care must be taken in changing from one feed to another and should be gradual and don't forget the conditioner. I find by keeping the sleeping quarters clean, giving them plenty of good water, and not being afraid to feed them I can raise them to 250 to 350 at 7 to 9 months old and find it very remunerative. Some will say that is not very big and that they raised 5 or 6 that weighed 50 pounds more at same age. But remember raising one-half dozen and raising 100 to 200 is quite different.

These methods of feeding and care have brought success to me and they will to others no matter what breed they handle.—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

The Shorthorns for Our Future Beef Supply.

To the Editor:—The unusual demand for good cattle at present, caused by evident shortage of beef cattle throughout the country, and the consequent high prices in market centers, constrains me to write a short article for your paper giving my convictions, deeply rooted by 30 years' experience as a breeder of registered cattle and as a feeder of steers for the same length of time.

Conditions are changing in parts of this country where beef production has been the sole or main object. Many sections of range country are being transformed into farming country. In those places cattle raising assumes new aspects. Where formerly beef was the only object, under the new condition milk must be made a consideration, and breeds should be sought which have a capacity to supply the needs of the family through the milk pail as well as make a superior carcass of beef. While I would not seek to detract from the reputation of other beef breeds as special purpose cattle, I believe that no breed meets the demands of the

grain and stock farmer as does the breed which for nearly a century has occupied first position in the old world as well as the new as ideal cattle for farm conditions where beef alone is the object and where a heavy flow of milk is perhaps a demerit. I have no quarrel with the partisans of other breeds. But even under those conditions it is well known that many successful cattle breeders insist that an infusion of Shorthorn blood is necessary to keep up the size and level and full quarters of the profitable bullock.

That under range conditions where feed is abundant, the Shorthorn is at home is attested by many of our best ranchmen.

In considering the adaptability of breeds to different conditions we should be mindful that either beef or milk is the concentrated product of feed, and that the animal capable of furnishing both must be fed with a liberal hand, more so than the animal which is to make a carcass of beef only.

The Shorthorn is preeminently the farmer's breed of cattle, having been bred from their earliest history to both beef and milk, and today, where bred with care and cultivated, gives eminent satisfaction.

That the good milking Shorthorn cow when dry will do as well in the pasture or the feed lot as any other breed I firmly believe, and Shorthorn steers, taken as a rule, my experience as a feeder has convinced me are superior to any other breed. While there may not be more extra good ones among them, there are certainly fewer inferior ones. It is claimed by many that a large per cent of the good steers which wear black skins or white faces owe much of their merit to the Shorthorn blood on their maternal side.

I have been a breeder of Herefords as well as Shorthorns, and have fed many black steers, and will admit that a good one of either breed in the pasture or feed lot is no disappointment, but for an all-round general purpose breed the red, white and roan stands matchless as it has stood since the time of the brothers Colling.

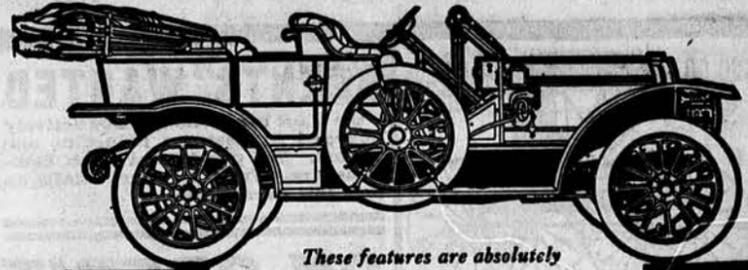
Shorthorns excel any other breed for grading up common cattle or for crossing with other pure breeds. They improve any other breed with which they are crossed. In Scotland the cross of a white Shorthorn bull on Angus cows gives them the blue grays which are held in the highest favor. Another peculiar quality which recommends the Shorthorn is their docile disposition. The nervousness in the feed lot often found in individuals of either of the rival breeds is much less frequently found in this breed. A steer of that kind is a nuisance and a menace, often damaging a bunch of steers in feed lot more than the one steer is worth. I had a white face steer of this kind in a bunch which I fed last fall which, though raised on the farm and prouising as a calf, was worthless in fact.—E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

A few days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor he chanced to pass the neighbor's place, where he saw their little boy sitting on the edge of the pigpen watching its new occupant. "How'd d'ye do, Johnny," said he; "how's your pig today?" "Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How's all your folks?"

The best kind of stock feed may be made in the silo at a cost of \$2 per ton or less and it is easily worth \$5 per ton. Making ensilage is simply business. That's all.

There is an increasing demand in Kansas for sheep. These animals have proved to be money makers for farmers in other and less favorably located states and they were formerly more popular in Kansas than they have been of late. One thing that gave a "backset" to the sheep business in Kansas was the attempt of many farmers to raise them in large flocks and with insufficient care and protection. Sheep on the farm are like chickens in one respect. They can be made to fit into the economy of management with very little extra labor or care provided this attempt is not too ambitious.

Work in the apary is much better and quicker done when there is no danger or fear of stings, so we urge every one to wear a veil except under very favorable conditions.



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HOME CIRCLE



The Origin of Stones—An Indian Legend.

A long time ago there were no stones on the earth. The mountains, hills and valleys were not rough and it was easy to walk on the ground swiftly. There were no small trees at that time. All the bushes and trees were tall and straight and were at equal distances apart, so that man could travel through without having to make a path for himself.

There was a large buffalo who roamed over this land. He had power to change anything into different forms. He got this power from the water. This power would be his as long as he drank from the water at a certain place. There was a large mountain over which the buffalo used to roam. The buffalo liked this mountain, so one day he asked if it would like to be something else besides a mountain. The mountain said it would like to be turned into something that no one would want to climb over. The buffalo said, "I will change you into a hard mountain which I will call a stone. You will be so hard that no one will want to break you and your sides will be so smooth that no one will want to climb you."

So the mountain was changed into a large stone. The buffalo told the stone that it could change itself into anything so long as it remained unbroken.

In this part of the land there were no men; only buffaloes lived here. The buffaloes knew that there were men on the other side of the mountain who were cruel and killed animals, so they kept as far away from them as possible. But one day the buffalo thought he would go on the other side of the mountain and see man. He wanted to make friends with him so that he would not kill buffaloes. He went over the mountain and soon came to a wigwam by a stream of water. In the wigwam lived an old woman and her grandson. When the little boy saw the buffalo he was very glad and told his grandmother to be good to him. The buffalo was pleased with the old woman and her grandson, so he told them he would change them into anything they would like to be. The boy said he did not want to be changed into anything, but he wanted to become a swift runner. The grandmother said she wanted to be changed into something so that she could be with her son wherever he went. The buffalo said he would take the woman and the boy to the home of the buffalo. He would ask the buffaloes to teach the boy to become a swift runner, and he would ask the water to change the old woman into something which would enable her to be with her son always.

So the buffalo, the old woman and the boy went over the mountain to the land of the buffaloes. They said they would teach the boy to run swiftly if he would promise to keep his people from hunting and killing them. He promised that he would do so and the buffaloes taught him to run so swiftly that not one of them could keep up with him. The water changed the old woman into wind, so she could follow her boy wherever he went.

The boy stayed with the buffaloes till he grew to be a man and then he was permitted to go back to his own people. The boy was made the leader of the hunters because he was such a swift runner. One day the chief told him to go and hunt buffaloes. The tribe had never succeeded in killing buffaloes, because they could not keep up with them, they ran so swiftly. The chief told the boy that if he succeeded in getting some buffaloes he would adopt him as his son and make him chief in his place when he died. The boy's great ambition was to become a chief, so he determined to get the buffaloes.

He started out with his followers and climbed the mountain so swiftly that he left his companions far behind. When the buffaloes saw the hunters they were frightened and be-

gan to run, but the boy kept up with them and killed most of them.

Now it happened that the great buffalo who got his power from the water was away, and while returning he became so thirsty that he drank of some water on the other side of the mountain. When he came back and saw what the hunters had done he became very angry and tried to turn them into grass so he could eat them, but he had lost his power because of the other water. He went to the stone and asked him what he should do to punish man for what he had done. The stone said: "I will ask the trees to entangle themselves together, so that it will be difficult for man to travel through them. Then I will break myself into many pieces and scatter myself all over the land so that the swift runner and his followers cannot run over me without hurting their feet."

So the stone broke itself into many pieces and scattered itself all over the land, so that when the swift runner and his followers tried to run over the mountain the stone cut their feet and the bushes scratched and bruised their bodies. This is the Indian's story of how there came to be so many stones all over the earth.
—Kate Reed, in Indian Leader.

For a dish cloth any kind of a clean white cloth will do, never mind about the durable dish cloth, for the dish cloth should not be made to serve only a short time before a new one should take its place. In short, always have white, sweet dish cloths.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Corn Bread.

One quart buttermilk, two level teaspoons of soda, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup flour and sufficient cornmeal to make a thick batter. Two eggs may be added if preferred. Bake in a greased pan in a quick oven.

Stewed Potatoes.

Wash and peel the potatoes, dropping in cold water as you peel them. Put one pint or more or less of water into a kettle and season with fat, let the water boil, then drop in the potatoes; when nearly done, salt to season and set where they will simmer until done.

Mashed Turnips.

Wash, peel and slice and cook until done. Drain off water and season; to one pint of mashed turnip add one tablespoon butter, one-third teaspoon salt and one teaspoon sugar. Mash thoroughly and serve hot.

Chicken Pie.

Dress and disjoint the chicken, put to boil in cold water. Cook until done, seasoning with salt. Make a nice biscuit dough, line a greased pan with the dough, rolled out to one-third inch in thickness. Roll the boiled chicken in flour, place in the pan, pour half the broth over the chicken and cover with a perforated crust, and bake a nice brown. Make gravy of the remaining half of the broth, serve with the pie.

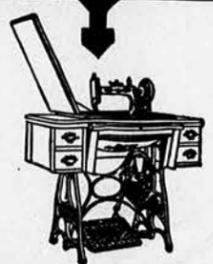
Rhubarb Sauce.

Wash and cut the plant into short lengths, if very young do not peel but if old remove skins. Put over the fire with a tiny bit of water. Add sugar to season. Another way is to prepare the plant and put into a kettle, cover lightly with sugar and let set until the sugar draws the juice; set over the fire and cook until done. Still another way is to scald with boiling water to remove acid, before cooking.

Rhubarb Pie.

Line a pie pan with paste, add a thin layer of plant. Mix together one cup sugar, two teaspoons flour and a dash of nutmeg. Add half of this to the pie, finish filling the pan with rhubarb and add the remainder of the sugar mixture. Bake with perforated top crust.—Miss F. Lincoln Fields, Burlington, Kan.

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DAIRY



Silage for Dairy Cows.

PROF. C. H. HINMAN, K. S. A. C.

EFFECT ON MILK QUALITY.

The popularity of silage as a food-stuff rests primarily upon its use for dairy cattle, as numerous experiments have shown its economy and effectiveness for milk production, and it was first used for this purpose. There has been some controversy over the effect of silage upon the flavor of milk, and it is undoubtedly true that poor silage from badly constructed silos will taint the milk. On the other hand, good silage improves the quality of milk. This is especially true as compared with weedy or moldy hay.

In a test at the Illinois Station the following results were obtained:

"The summary of all results shows that of the 372 tests made, 223, or 60 per cent, preferred silage milk; 40, or 11 per cent, had no choice; and 109, or 29 per cent, preferred the non-silage milk. The people who chose the non-silage milk were, as a rule, those who do not drink milk, hence their opinion is not so important as is that of the people who consume milk more freely.

"Samples of silage and non-silage milk were sent to five milk experts in Chicago and other cities, accompanied by a letter asking the same three questions. One of these experts had no choice, one decided in favor of the non-silage milk, and three preferred the silage milk.

"Most people, could detect a difference in the flavor of the two samples of milk, but it was expressly stated in every case that there was nothing objectionable about the flavor of either sample.

"To determine further whether the public generally objects to silage milk, twelve half-pints of such milk were delivered at the best hotel in the Twin Cities each day for a month, making 360 samples in all. These were served to guests who drank milk and no complaint or criticism of any kind was made.

"For the past nine years the department of dairy husbandry at the University has delivered from 100 to 150 quarts of milk a day to people in the two cities. During this time the cows have been fed an average of about forty pounds of silage per day, except when on pasture, and no complaints of a bad flavor in the milk have been received.

"Mr. H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb [Ill.], who is one of the most progressive dairymen of the state, has been producing certified milk for the past ten years and selling it in Chicago at twelve cents a quart. All of this time Mr. Gurler has been feeding silage to his cows, excepting during the season of the year when pasture was abundant, and with the best of results.

"This is strong evidence that if the silage is of good quality and used in reasonable amounts, in connection with other feed, it is one of the best feeds obtainable for dairy cows when pasture is not available. It must be remembered that in all of this work nothing but good silage was fed and no spoiled silage was allowed to accumulate in or around the silo. When silage imparts a bad or disagreeable flavor to the milk produced from it, almost invariably the cause is that the silage has not been fed properly, or that spoiled silage has been used.

"It should not be understood from this discussion that the time of day a food is fed which may impart a bad flavor to the milk is of no consequence. All feeds of this nature should be fed after milking and not before, to avoid the possibility of producing an unpleasant flavor in the milk."

Feeding tests with silage and fodder corn made at the Vermont and Wisconsin Stations were conducted, as follows:

In each case two rows of corn across the field were cut and placed in shocks, while the next two rows were run through the feed cutter and placed in the silo. By thus alternat-

ing until the silo was filled, equal quantities of material of the same composition were obtained. The dried fodder so produced was run through the feed cutter and fed in opposition to the silage to dairy cows, with equal quantities of hay and grain.

The results at the Vermont Station were as follows: 24,858 pounds of green fodder corn when dried, fed with a uniform daily allowance of hay and grain, produced 7,688 pounds of milk; 24,858 pounds of green fodder corn converted into silage, and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain, produced 8,525 pounds of milk.

At the Wisconsin Station the results were: From 29,800 pounds of green fodder were obtained 24,440 pounds of silage, which, fed with 1,648 pounds of hay and 2,884 pounds of grain, produced 7,496 pounds of milk, containing 340.4 pounds of fat.

From 29,800 pounds of green fodder were obtained 7,330 pounds of field-cured fodder corn, which, fed with 1,567 pounds of hay and 2,743 pounds of grain, produced 7,119 pounds of milk, containing 318.2 pounds of fat.

At the Vermont Station the silage ration produced 837 pounds, or 11 per cent, more milk than was obtained from the dry-fodder ration.

At the Wisconsin Station the silage ration yielded 377 pounds more milk and 22 pounds more fat—a difference in favor of silage of 5 per cent in milk and 6 per cent in fat.

At the New Jersey Station Vorhees and Lane conducted a trial with silage and fodder corn for milk production.

A field of fifteen acres was planted to corn in rows three feet six inches apart, with the stalks eight inches apart in the row. The crop was harvested the first week in September, when the ears were beginning to glaze. The corn from twelve acres was run through the feed cutter and placed in a silo, 11.25 tons being the average yield of green forage per acre. The crop of three acres was harvested by cutting and shocking in the usual manner. After curing for one month the forage was stored in the barn, the average yield being 4.1 tons of dry fodder per acre. The cost for cutting, shocking, storing the fodder, and running it through the feed cutter, was \$10.31 per acre.

Two lots of four cows each were fed silage and fodder respectively, the feeds for the lots being reversed at the close of the first period in order that both lots might be tested upon the same feed. The rations were so compounded that the fodder or silage furnished at least one-half the total dry matter and two-thirds the digestible carbohydrates. The silage was eaten without waste, while a portion of the fodder was left uneaten. Both lots of cows gained in weight during the trial.

From data reported in this bulletin the New Jersey Station estimates that about \$10 more per acre will be realized from corn fodder when preserved and fed in the form of silage than as dry fodder.

During the winter and spring of 1904 the Ohio Station conducted an experiment with ten dairy cows, representing five different breeds, "to determine what effect the feeding of more silage than is usually fed by dairymen, with a corresponding reduction in the grain portion of the ration, might have upon the production of milk, butter-fat, gain in live weight, cost of the ration, and consequent profit.

"The general plan of the experiment was to compare two rations which should carry as nearly as possible the same amount of dry matter and nutrients. In one ration these nutrients were to be derived largely from roughage, mainly silage; in the other ration no silage was to be fed and as little roughage as seemed wise, the bulk of the nutrients being derived from concentrates." The two rations fed carried practically the same amount of dry matter. In one



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over 50 per cent of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than 18 per cent was derived from grain. In the other over 57 per cent of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed.

"The silage used in this test was a mixture of one ton of soy beans and cowpeas to two and one-half tons of silage corn. There were nearly twice as many soy beans in the mixture as cowpeas. The silage corn was very low in dry matter, owing to an unfavorable season." The silage as fed contained 18.63 per cent of dry matter, 2.36 per cent of protein, 4.68 per cent of crude fiber, 0.92 per cent of fat, and 9.36 per cent of nitrogen-free extract, being richer in protein and poorer in carbohydrates than average corn silage on account of the admixture of soy beans and cowpeas.

The figures used in estimating the cost of the different rations were as follows: Silage, 10 cents per hundredweight, hay 30 cents, stover 20 cents, wheat bran 93.7 cents, corn-meal \$1, oil meal, \$1.16¼; butter 25½ cents per pound, and skim-milk 15 cents per hundredweight.

The value placed upon a ton of silage is based upon that of the corn and stover grown upon similar ground and marketed as such. For instance, upon ground on which we average 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre we grow 15 tons or more of silage corn. The 15 tons of silage corn, therefore, may be said to be worth the market value of the 50 bushels of corn plus the 1¼ tons of stover which will go with it. (We find the expense of putting an acre of corn into the silo to be practically the same as shocking, husking and cribbing the grain and hauling off the stover.) We have here charged 51 cents per bushel for corn on the average for the period covered by the test and \$4 per ton for stover. This will make the acre of silage corn worth \$30.50, or \$2.03 per ton.

The price credited for butter-fat is based upon the wholesale price of Elgin butter, as quoted in current publication. The customary one-sixth is added to the fat for the butter equivalent. Eighty per cent of the total milk yield is assumed to be returned as skim-milk.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter-fat per hundred pounds of dry matter, those fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter-fat.

The cost of feed per hundred



pounds of milk was \$0.687 with the silage ration and \$1.055 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter-fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was \$5.864 with the silage ration and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

Comparing the average daily product of each cow for the entire test with her average daily product for the month previous to the change in ration (or the first month of their test in the case of two cows), the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 per cent in milk and gained 1.89 per cent in butter-fat production. The cows fed the grain ration shrank 9.11 per cent in milk and 14.18 in butter-fat production. Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight—the silage-fed cows an average of 47 pounds per head; the grain-fed cows an average of 57 pounds per head.

The facts reported seem to justify the conclusion that silage can be made to take the place of a considerable portion of the grain ration. It is believed that by growing more of the feeds rich in protein—clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas, field peas, vetches—and ensiling them, or feeding them as hay, it will be possible to further reduce the amount of grain fed.

Don't cough over the milk pail.
Don't sneeze over the milk pail.
Don't blow the nose with the fingers while milking.
Don't set the milk pail in the dirt.
Don't fight the cow for your own awkwardness.
Don't dabble in the milk while milking.—F. Lincoln Fields.

THE GARNETT FAIR
Garnett, Kan.
SEPTEMBER 6 to 9

TROT.	
Free-for-all	\$400
Three-year-old	300
2:30	400
2:19	500
2:16	500
PACE.	
2:12	\$400
2:20	400
2:16	400
Free-for-all	400

CONDITIONS—Entries close Monday, August 15, 1910. Entry fee 5 per cent of the purse and an additional 5 per cent of money winners. Money divided in all harness races 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. All harness races best 3 in 5, and unless sooner decided, end with fifth heat. Horses not standing for money at end of third heat, not permitted to start for fourth mile heats in harness races. Any horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, is entitled to one money only. Right reserved to change the order of the program, and also to declare off any races not finished by 4 p. m. Friday of week of meeting. One-half of the entrance fee refunded to starters finishing the race inside the flag and outside the money. Five to enter and four to start.

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FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.
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To make an Overall fit it is necessary to allow plenty of room in the seat, thighs, legs and make the suspenders so long that they will always buckle up after washing. You need never be uncomfortable in Overalls because you can demand FITZ Overalls from your dealer, who will tell you that FITZ means all the name implies. Made of the strongest indigo dyed denim, by skilled operators, in the most modern factory in the United States. Write for free booklet.
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Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. **FREE** Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 82
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BONE, SHELL AND CORN MILL
Just the mill for farmers, poultrymen and all who keep poultry. Cracked grain, ground bone and shell is the proper food to feed to increase the egg production, and with one of these mills you can turn grain and waste materials into food for your poultry.
The "ENTERPRISE" Mill is thoroughly reliable. Runs easily, is strong, durable and doesn't get out of order. Look for the name "ENTERPRISE" on the machine you buy. Mill shown in cut weighs 60 lbs. Grinds DRY bones, Oyster, and other shells. Capacity 1 1/2 bushels of corn per hour.
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THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., Dept. 36 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
(EXCLUSIVELY.)
For 18 years I have bred White Rocks, the best of all purpose fowls, and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at a reasonable price, \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any point in the United States.
THOMAS OWEN,
Station B, Topeka, Kansas

CHICKEN LICE
The Easiest, Quickest,
Cheapest Way to
Kill Them

You ought to kill every chicken louse on your place!—Mighty expensive boarders, they are. They worry and pester your fowls and keep all your poultry skinny, sick and poor. No hen will lay regularly if she has to fight lice all day. And chicken lice multiply by **THOUSANDS** every day! Get right after them and kill them!
The very next time you are in town, go to a drug store or hardware store and get Whittier's Red Label Lice Killer. A full measure gallon costs but \$1.00; a half gallon 60c; a quart 35c. Mix one part of "RED LABEL" with 20 parts of water and you have a solution that is **SURE DEATH** to every louse. Yet it is harmless to chickens, and this solution, ready for use, costs only **5 cents per gallon!** "Red Label" is an antiseptic, too—prevents roup, cholera, and other deadly diseases.

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Red Label Lice Killer
Does It—Quick!

Don't fuss away your time with louse powders. Just get the genuine Whittier's Red Label Lice Killer and see it knock the lice. Painted on roots and drooping boards, the fumes kill all vermin. It's great! All good druggists and hardware dealers sell it and nine-tenths of the poultry authorities prescribe it. You'll like it.
Send us your name and address if you want a highly interesting book on how to exterminate lice and the many diseases that a chicken is heir to.
When you want an antiseptic dip, get the best—Car-Sul. It costs no more than the common kind. Our poultry and stock remedies are standard the world over.
Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres.,
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A \$3,000 stock of new goods will sell at cost and carriage. A good location in a busy town of 4,000. Only two shops in town. For particulars write
TRUMBLY & BARRETT,
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Write for catalog and price list before placing your order. We have the stock that bears fruit, also all kinds of ornamental trees. Forest trees, shrubs, roses and vines. Special attention given mail orders. 10 per cent discount on \$5 order; 15 per cent discount on \$10 order. Cash with order. Mention paper.
W. T. GOUGH & CO., Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY
BUFF ORPINGTONS.
Breeding pens at half price in June. Small deposit right now secures your choice. Book tells all about them—sent for 10c.
W. H. MAXWELL, R. 5, Topeka, Kansas.

D. W. YOUNG STRAIN
Of S. C. White Leghorns, prize winners at three state shows. Eggs, \$1.50 for 10; \$6 per 100. Barred Rocks, "Rinklet" strain, \$2 for 15 eggs. Eggs packed with care.
C. H. McALLISTER, Carmen, Oklahoma.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS.
From high scoring birds: 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00.
MRS. I. O. HOUSEL,
Smith Center, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS
for sale from six grand yards, scoring from 93 to 96 points. Send for catalog and prices.
E. E. BOWERS,
Bradshaw, Nebraska

BARRED ROCKS, 33 prems. Clay Center and Manhattan. Summer bargains. Eggs 15, \$1; 60, \$3; 100, \$4.50; chicks, 15c. Breeders and young chickens. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

POULTRY



What Co-Operation Has Done for Denmark's Egg Trade.

Trade Commissioner McNamara, who is stationed at Manchester, England, recently sent information to the dominion government in regard to the egg trade of Denmark, which shows in a very striking manner the wonderful results of co-operative effort among Danish farmers. Mr. McNamara says:

The wonderful success which has attended the poultry farmers of Denmark proves beyond doubt the great value of poultry to the farmers, small holders and peasants of England. The conditions in Denmark for poultry farming are not so good as those in England, and, in addition to this, the size of Denmark is only half that of Scotland, yet Denmark exports usually more than a million pounds' worth of eggs to this country.

The export trade from Denmark is so good, and the prices obtained are so high, that the Danes themselves use Russian eggs for their own consumption. So far back as 1905, 104 million eggs were imported into Denmark from Russia, and the laws of Denmark make it quite impossible for these eggs to be re-exported.

Until the year 1864 the poultry trade of Denmark was as neglected as it is in England today. At that time the only hen known in Denmark was the Danish land hen, which was only a moderate layer, and whose eggs were very small.

The conflict with Prussia made the Danes turn their attention to some means of economic development. They determined to increase the resources of the country by the production of, among other things, eggs. In 1875 the Leghorn breed of fowl was introduced and is now the national bird.

The following table shows how the Danish export trade in eggs has increased:

Date.	Value.
1867	£ 1,800
1877	51,388
1887	262,514
1896	561,444
1909	1,698,329

The success of the egg trade in Denmark is due principally to co-operation among small farmers and peasants. Every one in Denmark keeps a few hens, but they combine to market their produce at the cheapest possible rates.

The National Poultry Organization is trying to establish the same methods of co-operation among English poultry farmers. The adoption of co-operation among English farmers and others and the cultivation of poultry, says Mr. McNamara, would restore to England the whole of this Danish trade in a very short time.

For Roup.

Roup is a very difficult disease to manage when once it gets started in a flock. The following has been found beneficial in many cases: Bathe head and eyes with a weak solution of creolin; one teaspoonful of creolin to one quart of water. If spots are found in throat apply to same a powder made by mixing one grain of permanganate of potassium with one ounce of finely powdered milk sugar. Apply the powder every other day. Remove sick fowls from the well. Cleanse the henhouse thoroughly, clean runs and yards by removing four or five inches of dirt. Sprinkle with air-slaked lime. Put small pieces of camphor gum in drinking water. Roup is caused by colds, so remove all danger from cold or drafts. Damp quarters are often responsible for roup. See that your chickens are clean and dry at all times.

Liver Disease.

Liver disease and indigestion are the scapegoats for many mysterious ailments of fowls. Few diseases which affect the liver; but the real "liver disease" is indicated by the enlarged liver, dotted with white or yellow spots, and the crop containing sour smelling fermenting food. This dis-

case is usually caused by overfeeding with grain. The first symptom is increase in weight. The comb, face and wattles become a bright red, owing to overorged blood vessels. Just as an apoplectic person's face takes on a bright red or bluish tinge, so does the bird with diseased liver show a red color followed by the dull, bluish tinge of congestion, a sign of sluggish circulation and full blood vessels. The bird continues to eat, but the crop is seldom empty, even in the morning. If the bird is killed, the liver looks glossy and greasy.

To avoid liver trouble give green food through the winter and in the spring feed all the freshly gathered dandelion leaves the birds will eat.

Cargo of 75,000 Quails.

Several weeks ago no fewer than 75,000 quails—an exceptionally large number for one shipment—were brought over from Alexandria, Egypt, to London on the steamship Lena. Once a year quails by the thousands "go east" from the inland deserts of northern Africa toward the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and their captors, taking advantage of their inability to fly far, catch them in huge nets. It is necessary to keep the birds alive until just before they are cooked, otherwise, to use a poulterer's term, they rapidly become "gamy."

In the above consignment the birds were packed in cases with open tops and stowed away between decks. The voyage occupied about a fortnight, and during that time the birds were fed daily by four African attendants, on wheat, grain and water. When they reached the docks in London only a few hundred had die, which is considered a mighty good record for so large a number of birds.

This plan might be adopted by those who may be inclined to foster our own quail supply, but instead of eating them on arrival, it might be well to turn them loose in our own states and thus restock our own vanishing supply.

Poultry Notes.

One breed is sufficient for any poultryman, as the hens can be turned out of the yards without liability of contact with other breeds and there is a saving of fences. One breed will give a beginner as much as he can attend to, if he wishes to excel, and it will be time enough to add another breed when he thoroughly understands how to successfully manage one. Do not undertake too much at first.

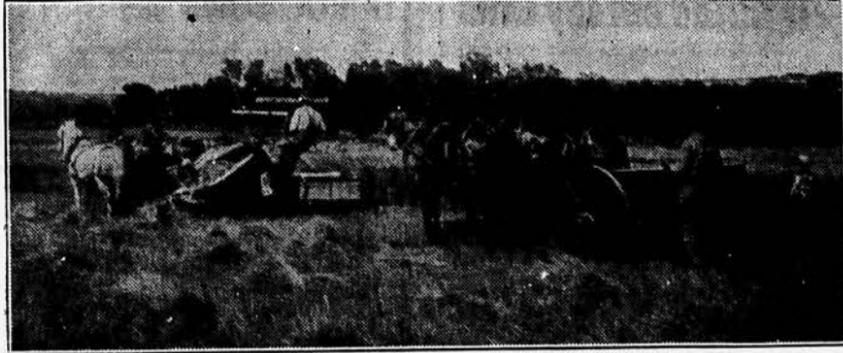
Cleanliness is an essential element in the raising of chicks. Their coops should be clean, their food pure and the drinking water free from filth and impurities. To have everything clean about the premises is half the battle.

Alfalfa is as much an egg producing material as it is a producer of milk. It is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter, thus providing the hens with substances that are derived from it in forms most suitable for the purpose desired. Lime is an essential substance in the production of eggs, and there are some that use oyster shells for supplying the hens with lime, but alfalfa contains lime in a soluble form and ready prepared for use. The various grains are deficient in lime, and when poultry receive no food but grain, it is impossible for the hens to lay perfect eggs, many being soft shelled. When the needed elements are supplied, and the hens lay regularly, the carbonaceous matter is appropriated by the eggs, but if the hens do not lay, they become fat and remain in a condition that invites disease. Alfalfa or clover by displacing grain, supplies the hens with substances which are lacking in grain and also provides bulk food and heating food. It is good both in the dry and green state and happy is the poultryman who has an alfalfa patch for his hens to wander in. They can get animal and green food at the same time. If you don't raise alfalfa yourself buy it by all means and save half your grain bill.

Catch Crops and the Weather

The unusual weather conditions this spring have served to emphasize those problems which may confront the farmer in almost any season. Almost every season there is some part of the farm which can be profitably planted to a catch crop and when weather conditions are adverse the necessity for such crops is greatly extended.

to the soil. All this is true and yet it must be remembered that the constant harvesting of crops of legumes, whether annual or perennial, will deplete the soil because more of nitrogen is taken off the ground in crops than can possibly be supplied to it through the roots only. To obviate this difficulty and as one of the easiest



Drilling cowpeas in wheat stubble. The drill follows the binder so that a new crop is started at once.

Few farmers are so successful as to never need catch crops and most of them can use such crops nearly every year. Catch crops could be and some times are used with great advantage in regular systems of rotation.

Catch crops are those that must be planted in emergency and should be of such a nature that they will be profitable and will not materially injure the soil or rob it of its fertility. Almost any kind of a crop is better for both the farmer and the land than to allow the land to grow up to weeds, but there are certain crops that have a habit of quick maturity and of either a chemical or mechanical action upon the soil which specially fit them for catch crops. Among these are cowpeas, soy beans, rape, vetches and some one of the sorghum family.

The legumes like cowpeas have a double value in that they produce an abundant and valuable crop and at the same time enrich the soil. This can not be said of Kafir corn or other sorghums, though they are frequently of value in a mechanical way as their deep roots penetrate the lower soil and liberate more plant food besides putting the soil in good condition. The sorghums will be hard on the soil in that they use up the nitrogen with out restoring any as do the legumes. Their value to the soil is mechanical.

Some misunderstanding is had in regard to the effect of the nitrogen producing legumes upon the soil. As a general proposition they are accepted as enrichers of the soil because of their ability to extract nitrogen from the air and because of the fact that their roots develop bacteria producing nodules which add nitrogen

means of adding humus and nitrogen to the soil it is necessary to plow under an occasional crop of legumes. For such a purpose the cowpea is not excelled.

It has been found to be good practice, by some farmers, to sow cowpeas and Kafir corn or sorghum together. In order to do this it seems best to sow the cowpeas first and harrow them in and then sow the sorghum and harrow lightly.

The pictures given herewith are from photographs taken to show the method of seeding cowpeas immediately after harvest. The drill follows immediately after the binder so that when the wheat crop is harvested the cowpeas are planted and another valuable crop is coming on instead of the weeds which too often cover the stubble field. Rape may be seeded in the same manner.

With cowpeas sown in this manner, or, where necessary, by disking or plowing the stubble beforehand, the crop will be ready to plow under as a green manure in the fall and this will put the ground in splendid condition for a following crop of corn.

The other picture shows a crop of cowpeas being plowed under on October 25 which had been drilled in about July 15 immediately after wheat harvest. This picture was taken on the grounds of the Kansas Experiment Station where in six years this method had increased the average yield of corn by nearly 10 bushels per acre per year as compared with the common method of following the wheat directly with corn and without the aid of the catch crop of cowpeas in green manure.



Plowing under a crop of cowpeas for green manure. The crop stood about sixteen inches high on October 25 and was sowed in wheat stubble on July 15.

On the occasion of the great farmers' meeting at Hays last week, the town was beautifully decorated from center to circumference. It is a handsome town and an historical one. Near by stand the buildings which remain of old Fort Hays which helped to make history in western Kansas, and at which were stationed such men as General Miles, General Custer and others who have won glory in a contest with the red men on the plains. Conspicuous among the decorations which made the town so attractive in

appearance were large banners, containing a reproduction of Mr. Reid's cartoon shown on the front page of the KANSAS FARMER of May 21. These banners proved so popular that practically every visitor secured one to carry home with him as a souvenir, and a more appropriate one could hardly have been chosen.

Sow a patch of rape in the cornfield with the last cultivation and you have provided for a lot of good mutton or pork.

Readers Market

Classified Advertising 3 Cents a Word

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. The "ads" are easy to find and easy to read. Your advertisement here reaches a quarter million readers for 3 cents per word, for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions, the rate is 2 1/4 cents per word. No "ads" taken for less than 30 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. Use these classified columns for paying results.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ECONOMICAL AND PARTICULAR people to take advantage of our prices and services. Western Printing Co., Ptk. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR Western Grown Fruit Trees on commission. Send for terms. Slate Creek Home Nursery, Conway Springs, Kansas.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for high grade western grown nursery stock. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MEN TO sell nursery stock. We have a splendid proposition to offer. Write today. James Truitt & Sons, Nurserymen, Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS local representative in every Kansas county. Splendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US. SEND FOR list. Berale-Meredies, Eldorado, Kan.

WE CAN TRADE YOUR PROPERTY—Book of 500 exchanges free. Graham Brothers, Eldorado, Kan.

NOTICE TO HOMESEEKERS—If you want homes in Coffey Co., Kan., please write for lists. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—JEWELL AND MITCHELL county farms. Address J. H. King, Cawker City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR FARM—5 blocks of city property, 2 houses and other improvements. H. B. Hudson, Iuka, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST OF WHEAT, CORN and alfalfa lands in Rush county, in the center of the wheat belt. H. P. Scheneman, La Crosse, Kan.

FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOR FREE INFORMATION ABOUT Labette Co., Kansas, farm lands and Parsons real estate, one of the best towns in Kansas, write W. C. King, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: MISSOURI stock farm; house, barn, buildings; value three thousand; trade for western land or stallion and Jack. W. Richardson, Cuba, Mo.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—Adjacent city and suburban property for sale or rent. Write me what you want. F. G. Kimball, Real Estate Broker, Manhattan, Kansas.

FARM FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST hay or pasture farms in Shawnee Co. for rent. S. E. 1/4 7-12-14, about 14 miles west of Topeka. Running water. Call or write at once. W. W. Gavitt & Co., Topeka, Kan., Ind. phone 610-2.

Catalpa at the Agricultural College.

The catalpa plantings made by the college and the experiment station have given encouraging results. On very poor soil the catalpas have been a paying crop. Almost any other cropping of this land would have reduced its fertility, while the crop of trees has unquestionably been beneficial, both by preventing washing and by the addition of some humus.

On good soil the growth has been proportionately better. The trees have made a more rapid and vigorous growth, producing trunks of suitable size for posts in from seven to ten years, and in twenty years trees have grown to a size sufficient for heavier uses, or for lumber for finishing or cabinet work.

The most desirable distances for planting probably vary somewhat for different soils and locations. Rows eight feet apart, with the trees five or six feet apart in the row, would seem, from our observations, to be a good distance for general planting. With the rows eight feet apart, corn or some other rowed crop may be planted for at least one season.

Good clean cultivation should be given for several years. Attention should be given to trimming the trees, to avoid low branching.

Cutting back to the ground usually secures a rapid growth of smooth, straight wood.

The young trees are easily raised, transplant readily, grow rapidly and endure extremes of drouth, heat and cold.—Prof. Albert Dickens.

The cream separator, the manure spreader, the silo, the telephone and the dragged road are sure evidences of the presence of the progressive farmer.

LOGAN COUNTY KANSAS LAND—HALF section, all smooth, station 3 miles, school half-mile, half broke out, one-fourth cane crop goes to purchaser. Price \$17,50 per acre, half cash, balance 4 years at 6 per cent. Knop & Thomas, Owners, Versailles, Missouri.

260 A. OF SMOOTH, TILLABLE LAND, 2 miles from town, large 6 room house, cement walks, barn 32x46, stanchion for 10 cows, cement floors, 2 wells, windmills, 25 a, alfalfa, 10 a, hog ticht, 160 a, grass. Not an acre of waste, in fine neighborhood, is worth \$75 an a. Can sell for a short time for \$60. Owner is old and in poor health. J. W. Bradshaw, Herinton, Kan.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS \$1.50 PER 15; \$7 per 100. Baby chicks, 15c each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Sotomon, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTES, ROSE-COMB eggs 5 cents each; \$4 per 100. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kansas.

FEW ORDERS TAKEN FOR FINE Pheasant eggs, 3 varieties, 1253 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

100 BARRED ROCK CHICKS, AND FEMALES, prize-winning strain, 85 premium, 30 yrs. experience. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCKS—GOOD LAYERS, farm range, eggs, \$1.00 for 15 or \$1.75 for 30, or \$5 per 100. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTES—PRIZE WINNING strain, Kansas and Kentucky's best. Open range. Eggs: 15, \$2. Mary Gordon, Baker, Kan.

ROSE-COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY, Eggs from high scoring birds \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Riley Ingraham, Manhattan, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EXCLUSIVELY—large birds, good layers, farm range. Eggs May 1st, \$4.00 per 100; \$2.50 per 50. Etta L. Willett, Lawrence, Kan., R. 5.

FULL BLOOD HOUDANS, GREATEST layers known. Hatch and do well during summer months. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. S. P. Green, Mankato, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—FOUR RED SHORTHORN bulls from 13 to 23 months old, eligible for record. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

A NEW WAY TO PRESERVE EGGS, Send 25 cents. W. C. Hawkins, 1115 9th St., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bull, Registered and well bred. Aged 3 years. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF NICELY bred grade Holstein cows, 2 to 6 years old. Some promising heifers with good colors. H. B. Brownink, Linwood, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD LUSTY YEARLING Hereford bulls, sired by Jayhawk 139948 grandson of Imported Chesterfield. J. T. Smith, Marion, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Charles Clemmons, Waldo, Kan.

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TREGO COUNTY LANDS. If you are looking for a snap, here it is, 160 acres, all in cultivation, 1/4 to go with it. All perfectly level, German Lutheran neighborhood, 12 miles south of Wakeeney. Price \$3,500, \$1,200 cash and balance in five equal annual payments. Write us for other bargains.
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WILSON CO. FARM at a sacrifice, 235 a. clear and free of all incumbrances, by the owner; 1/2 mi. to R. R. and town, Buff City; 3 mi. to Altoona, 5 mi. to Neodesha, Kan. Farm can all be cultivated, 60 a. timothy, 20 a. alfalfa, 20 a. prairie, balance in corn, wheat and other small grain. Good as new, 5 r. house, new barn and 6 other outbuildings. Cistern, 2 wells and windmill, 160 a. hog tight and divided. A. T. O'Donnell, 4116 Penn. St., Kansas City, Missouri

JUST LIKE STEALING to take this beautiful half section in Cowley County, only 8 miles from a good R. R. town, in a fine community, school, church and stores, only 1/2 mile; free phone, rural route, 5-room house, cistern, good stable, well finest water in the state, pond, two orchards, 100 acres cultivation, bal. splendid bluestem pasture, can all be tilled but 20 a. level, upland country farm, smooth and level; soil is a deep black limestone loam, average over 40 bu. of corn per a. last year; grows alfalfa perfectly; only \$30 per a. for a short time; you'll have to hurry, this won't keep; \$5,000 cash, balance back; talk fast; it's money for you.
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AN IDEAL FARM FOR SALE. Kansas farm of 300 acres, adjoining a flourishing railroad town, forty miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. The soil naturally rich has been made more fertile by twenty years of judicious crop rotation and by the liberal application of manure; well watered, fine walnut timber, finest blue grass pastures, alfalfa, timothy and clover meadows; finest corn and wheat land; well fenced; hay, cattle and horse barn for a large amount of live stock, large silo, water tanks, granary, fine mill, etc. A model stock and grain farm, ready for use. An excellent opportunity. For complete information address K. 225, care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

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leads them all, according to Coburn, in corn, alfalfa, poultry, mules, cattle, hogs, honey. Write what you want to
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Improved 1/4 section level farm land, 1/4 mile P. O. and school, 250 a. in cultivation, 100 a. wheat, 1-3 crop goes with place. Price \$30 a.; make very reasonable and long time terms.
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in Logan and adjoining counties from \$11 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvements.
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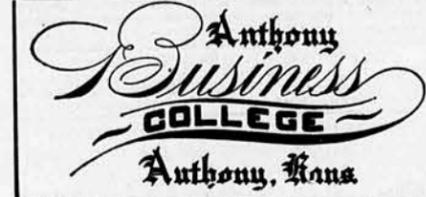
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FREE LAND

AND FREE WATER RIGHTS IN NORTHWESTERN COLORADO
Write to-day for map and booklet telling how to get 160 or 320 acres of government land. Deep, Rich Soil in River Valley. Land and irrigation water absolutely free. Railroad now being built through a million acres of free land. Fine crops of grain and vegetables; good local market. Best grass country in the west. We have no land and no water rights to sell. They are free. W. F. JONES, Gen. Traf. Mgr., D. N. W. & P. Ry. Room 708 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FREE MAPS, handsomely illustrated literature and valuable pamphlet describing the San Luis Valley. Write today, Illinois Realty Co., Monte Vista, Colorado.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
to what we have to say in regard to our business. We have a large list of the best lands in Morgan County. Should you desire a good irrigated farm, good dry land or a homestead, communicate with us or come and give us an opportunity to show you what we have.
B. W. JACKSON REALTY CO., Fort Morgan, Colorado.

COLORADO LANDS
Send for our descriptive map folder of Eastern Colorado, mailed free upon request. We have many bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, nice and smooth, at \$5.50 to \$20 per acre.
FLAGLER LOAN & INV. CO., Flagler, Kit Carson County, Colorado.

I. L. DARBY THE PIONEER LAND MAN
Government and Deeded Lands and Town Property. 320 acre Homesteads. Snaps in relinquishments. Write for new illustrated folder, mailed free.
GROVER, COLORADO.

FAMOUS Grand River Valley lands pay big interest on capital invested. Prices advancing rapidly; now is the time to buy. Write for large, 80-page, descriptive pamphlet, mailed free upon request.
\$ FOR \$ REALTY CO., Colorado.

UNCOMPAGHRE VALLEY LANDS.
Where fruit pays 50 per cent interest on the value of the land, and all staples grow to perfection. We sell these lands at very reasonable prices. Write for full information.
JONES-HAWES REALTY CO., Montrose, Colorado.

MONTEZUMA VALLEY—Land of red soil; produces all crops; fruit, hay, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes. Prices \$30 to \$100 per acre and advancing rapidly. Now is the accepted time. Literature free, describing this beautiful valley. Closson & Huff, Cortez, Colorado.

COLORADO FRUIT LANDS
That pay big interest on the capital invested. Reasonable prices and terms. Write for full information, stating what you want.
PAUL WILSON, Hotchkiss, Colorado.

IRRIGATED LANDS
In the Uncompahgre Valley with good water rights, raise good crops, all staples and fruit at reasonable prices. In new country; values are advancing rapidly. Write for full information.
HAYS & SMITH, Montrose, Colorado.

NORTH FORK VALLEY.
Fruit lands, stock ranches, sugar beet and hay lands for sale at very reasonable prices. In the best fruit section of Colorado. Write for illustrative descriptive literature, sent free.
THE NORTH FORK REALTY CO., Hotchkiss, Colorado.

LANDS! LANDS!
In the famous San Luis Valley. Land from \$40 to \$125. Crops abundant. Unexcelled water rights. We live here, are old ranchers here, and own land here. Write for handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.
DWIGHT G. GOVE, Monte Vista, Colo.

SAN LUIS VALLEY.
Irrigated land with perpetual water rights in tracts to suit on easy terms. Prices still far below real value. Produce alfalfa, peas, potatoes, wheat, oats and fat stock.
THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INV. CO., Inc., La Jara, Colorado.

ARE YOU MAKING MONEY?
95 per cent of the San Luis Valley farmers are getting rich. Why? Because they are producing the finest pork and mutton in the world at lowest possible cost. Our free illustrated folder tells how. Write for one.
C. W. FOSTER, Monte Vista, Colo.

640 ACRES fenced and cross-fenced, 12 miles of Denver three miles of Parker, Colo., well grassed, has living water sufficient to water 200 head of stock every day in the year, \$12 per acre, half cash, balance in one and two years at 6 per cent. Several other bargains just as good. Write
A. J. SIMONSON, 214 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

KIT CARSON COUNTY, COLORADO.
Corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, at \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvements. Prices are rapidly advancing, and the time to buy is now. Write for our free illustrated booklet, stating what you want. A live agent wanted in your locality.
A. W. WINEGAR, Burlington, Colorado.

EASTERN COLORADO—The home of wheat, barley, millet, cane, broom corn, speltz and all staples. Lands are now very cheap, from \$9 to \$11 per acre for raw land and to about \$20 an acre for improved farms, but are rapidly advancing in price. Write for free printed matter, stating what you want.
McCRACKEN LAND CO., Burlington, Colorado.

MONTEZUMA VALLEY LANDS.
In southwestern Colorado, a new country that is attracting much attention from the homeseeker and investor. Lands with good water rights, \$30 to \$100 per acre. These prices will undoubtedly double soon, and now is the time to buy. Write for state map, and handsome booklet, full of valuable information.
BOZMAN REALTY CO., Cortez, Colorado.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY Eastern Colorado lands? Write for our free folder of 28 large illustrated pages. Cheyenne County Land Co., Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

FREE HOMESTEADS in Colorado. Big Crops. No Irrigation. I will send you a sample of the soil. Rainfall chart, maps, law and valuable information if stamp is enclosed. Harry G. Matteson, Otis, Colo.

320 Acre Homesteads
There are only a few left, so you must act quickly. Also cheap deeded lands, including both stock ranches and farm lands and homestead relinquishments for \$150 and upwards. Write for descriptive circular, mailed free upon request.
G. W. FRANK, Arlington, Colorado.

ORDWAY, COLORADO
Is one of the greatest irrigated districts in the West. Sugar beets, alfalfa, cantaloupes, and all staples produce bountiful crops. I sell these lands at reasonable prices, on good terms. Write for further information.
FRANCIS JAMES, Ordway, Colorado.

EASTERN COLORADO LANDS
\$12 to \$25 per acre; about 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Also homestead relinquishments for sale cheap.
A. TERWILLIGER, Prop., Byers Hotel, Byers, Colorado.

SAN LUIS VALLEY
Lands where big crops of potatoes, alfalfa, peas, etc., grow to perfection. Reasonable prices; good terms. Write for illustrated literature, mailed free.
W. F. FISHER COMPANY, La Jara, Colorado.

EDUCATE YOURSELF As to irrigated lands and prices of water. Montezuma Valley LANDS SELL QUICKLY to the MAN WHO KNOWS. WRITE to HARRY V. FLYE, the Guide, for information concerning the cheapest irrigated system in the Middle West.
DOLORES, the GATEWAY, Dolores, Colo.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY
The famous orchard district of the western slope of Colorado, orchard tracts in any size to suit purchaser at various prices. Bearing orchards often pay \$500.00 an acre net profit per annum. Write for full information.
E. A. LOOMIS, Fruita, Colorado.

EASTERN COLORADO
Farm lands near the new and rapidly growing town of Brandon for \$10 to \$15 per acre. Great opportunities for homeseeker and investor. Write for full information.
C. D. BLANCHARD, Brandon, Colo.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY
The famous fruit district of the United States. Fruit lands will pay an average of 20 per cent on the capital invested. Write for free descriptive booklet.
R. H. BANCROFT & CO., Fallside, Colo.

DELTA COUNTY, COLO.
Fruit and all staples produce big crops. Dry lands, \$5 an acre and up. Irrigated lands \$50 an acre and up. We have large list of lands. Write us.
THE FITCHER-NEVILLE REALTY CO., Delta, Colorado.

HOTCHKISS, COLO.
In the best fruit section of the Western Slope. Good fruit land, with water right, can still be bought for \$100 to \$150 per acre. Values will undoubtedly double and treble soon. Send your name for large illustrated pamphlet mailed free.
O. F. DICKSON & CO., Hotchkiss, Colorado.

PAONIA, COLORADO
In the best fruit section of the Western Slope. Fruit land pays 20 per cent per annum on the capital invested. Prices still reasonable, but advancing rapidly. Write for free illustrated folder, containing much interesting information.
C. C. HAWKINS, Paonia, Colorado.

LIVE AGENTS wanted to sell Washington County land; big crops are being raised every year. Write for offer. The Clarey Land Co., Akron, Colo.

NORTHERN COLORADO.
Grover District, Famous Crow Creek Valley. Three years ago practically unknown except to the cattlemen, who recognized it as best range country in U. S. Luxuriant grass and thousands acres natural hay meadows. Rapidly developing into fine farming country. Any sized tract in relinquishments deeded, dry or irrigated land, \$2 to \$45 acre.
G. A. HILL, Berthoud, Colo.

COLORADO FRUIT LANDS, famous North Fork Valley. Good fruit land with gilt edge water right on Fruitland Mesa. \$50 to \$100 acre, or a nice small tract all set to standard fruit, apples or peaches or both, perfect water rights, fine stand \$225 acre, bearing orchards \$500 to \$1,000 acre. Illustrated booklet mailed free upon request. E. S. Gould & F. D. Willoughby, Hotchkiss, Colorado.

THE STRAY LIST

Greenwood Co.—W. O. Blackburn, Clerk. STEER—1 red steer with white face, wt. 800 lbs., half crop off left ear, blurred brand on left hip, valued at \$30. Taken up Oct. 16, 1909, by G. W. Goss, Bachelor twp.

Nemaha County, E. S. Dandall, Co. Clerk. HORSE.—One bay horse, scar on neck, value \$55; taken up by Cooper Bros., May 24, 1910.

MARE 1 sorrel mare, right hind foot and leg white, brand H on left hip, foot white in face; value \$70; taken up by Cooper Bros., Gillman twp., May 24, 1910.

TEXAS LAND

LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LANDS

Pay 50 to 200 Per Cent Net Annual Income in Alfalfa and Fruits.
We are the owners' Exclusive Selling Agents for Arno or Zimmerman lands sold in tracts from 10 acres and upwards including perpetual paid up water rights and proportionate ownership of the irrigated system. These lands will pay 100 per cent annual income.
We also have a number of section tracts of artesian land in the valley, back of the canal systems which we can sell at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per acre on easy terms.
Ask for Arno or Zimmerman descriptive folders. Address
THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 W. 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

GOOD RANCH.

3,368 acre ranch, improved, \$5.00 an acre, Rootson Co., 7 miles county seat. Adjoining land couldn't be had for twice our price. Would sell part or all. All fine grass and much first class farm land. Detailed description and plat free.
C. A. BABCOCK, Harper, Kansas.

Dalhart, Texas

is where we are located and we have some land bargains for the buyer. Write for our free, handsomely illustrated book or come to Dalhart and let us show you a country without a fault.
J. N. JOHNSON LAND COMPANY, Dalhart, Texas.

Oklahoma Land

MAJOR COUNTY corn, wheat and alfalfa lands. Lowest prices. Best terms. Information free. **J. Nile Godfrey, Fairview, Okla.**

CADDO CO. FARMS.

Best in Oklahoma for homes or investment. Your address on postal card will bring descriptive list and literature.
BAIDWIN & GIBBS CO., Anadarko, Oklahoma.

CORN, OATS, WHEAT

and alfalfa and all staple crops grow to perfection here in the garden of Oklahoma. Prices reasonable. Write for list and descriptive literature.
C. E. POCHEL, Newkirk, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

Improved farm, 160 acres, good, new house, half section of unimproved land. Very fine. Several other good bargains. Write me if you want to know about Eastern Oklahoma. **T. C. BOWLING, Owner, Pryor Creek, Okla.**

WASHITA VALLEY LANDS.

From \$10 to \$60 per acre offer great opportunities for investment. They are well located near railroads, towns, churches and schools. Write for further information.
JOSEPH F. LOCKE LAND & LOAN CO., Wynnewood, Oklahoma.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Mangum, Okla. Lands that produce big crops of cotton, alfalfa, corn wheat and all other staples at very reasonable prices. Write for free list of bargains.
McMILLAN & LANGFORD, Mangum, Oklahoma.

"Hough Sells The Earth"

In Caddo county, fertile, rich, cheap. Send 10 cents in stamps for handsome colored county map of Oklahoma, circulars and list. Letters answered in German or English.
W. R. HOUGH, Apache, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

corn, wheat, cotton and alfalfa lands \$20.00 to \$75.00 per acre, according to improvements and distance from towns. Lands are advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write for full information.
J. ELZIA JOHNSON, Hinton, Okla.

IMPROVED FARMS

180 acres, 140 in cultivation, good 9-room house, barn 45x65, tool shed, and granary. 40x40, orchard, telephone. R. F. D., near school, four miles county seat. Price \$9,000. Write
J. T. RAGAN, Vinita, Okla.

160 ACRES 160

Five land, 100 acres in cultivation, 6 1/2 miles from railroad. Price \$4,000. Terms or part.
THE FIRST LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., Watonga, Oklahoma.

A BARGAIN.

3 1/2 a. 7 miles of county seat. 3 1/2 miles of R. R. town, 1 1/2 miles to school, 160 acres deeded, 160 a. school land, 4 miles of 4-wire fence, 12 a. alfalfa, fine large orchard, 7-room house, summer kitchen of 2 rooms, 2 barns 40x66 and 40x44, large granary, 2 wells and mills, 2 hen houses, 8x28, all the crop as follows, Kafir corn, good soil, 45 a. pasture. Price for 30 days, \$11,000.
BATTEN REALTY CO., Medford, Oklahoma.

A FINE HOME FARM.

320 acres, 1 1/2 miles south Wagoner, New 7-room house, nice outhouses, good barn, granary, wagon shed, windmill, concrete tanks. Nice bearing orchard, 225 acres cultivation. Can most all be plowed. All good land, good set tenant improvements, 4 good wells, one of the best improved farms in the county. Price \$45.00 per acre. Lots of others. Write for information.
W. H. LAWRENCE, Wagoner, The Land Man, Oklahoma.

FOR QUICK TRADE—\$9 a farm in Pike Co., Ark.

40 a. in cultivation, small house, large shed, good well of water, running stream of water, some good timber, all under fence. Price \$2,000. Want good stock, mares, cows and some good hogs. Will give good prices for stock if the right kind. Land clear. Reasons for trading, I have 2 farms and want to trade one for stock to place on the other one. Box 315, Claremore, Oklahoma.

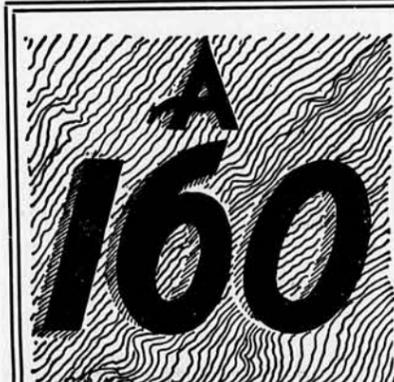
EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

200 acres, 7 miles from Muskogee, 2 miles of railroad town, all good valley land, living creek water, 20 acres cultivated, balance meadow, all fenced. In white settlement, on main road, close to church and school. Price \$30 per acre.
Many other farms, improved and unimproved at \$25 to \$35 per acre.
R. B. BEARD & CO., Muskogee, Oklahoma.

FREE INFORMATION about Oklahoma. **Home H. Wilson,** Here since 1893. Enid, Okla.

Oklahoma Land

Where corn, wheat, alfalfa, and cotton are making the farmers rich. We specialize on Oklahoma, Cleveland, Logan and Washita counties. Fine alfalfa lands \$30 and upwards. Write for list and printed matter, mailed free. We also lead all in Oklahoma City property.
FARM & HOME INV. CO., Culbertson Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.



OF FINE FARM LAND
near a town that has a future like THOMAS, OKLAHOMA
IS SURE THING
Write us for particulars; don't fail to see our land before buying elsewhere
GRANT INVESTMENT CO., Frisco or Orient R. R. Thomas, Okla.

MISSOURI LAND

IMPROVED corn, clover and blue grass farms, 40 miles south Kansas City. \$50 to \$75 per acre.
Jot M. Wilson & Son, Harrisonville, Mo.

CORN, clover and bluegrass farms in the best section of Missouri, very reasonable prices. Write for description.
W. A. HORN, Harrisonville, Missouri.

R. WHITE & SON, Macon, Mo., Have 250 farms for sale in the corn and blue grass belt of North Missouri. Write for descriptions.

IF YOU CONTEMPLATE BUYING LAND in North Missouri, remember Linn county is among the most fertile and you should consult us to get just what you are looking for.
SMITHER & COOLEY, Brookfield, Missouri.

FARM BARGAIN. 160 acres 1/2 mi. of town with two railroads, new improvements, level, smooth deep black loam soil. Price \$90 per acre.
BEAUCHAMP & BAKER, Owners, Brookfield, Missouri.

THREE HIGH CLASS improved Northwest Missouri farms for sale, corn, clover and blue grass land. Your choice \$75 per acre. Write for particulars. **Bazel J. Meek, Owner, P. O. Box 307, Chillicothe, Missouri.**

MIDWAY between Kansas City and St. Louis, 320 acres good rich soil; 150 under plow; balance timber and pasture; all fenced; two good frame houses; outbuildings; fruit; water; 2 miles good trading point; 10 miles R. R. station; \$20 per acre. There is no better stock farm anywhere. Call or write **H. A. Willson & Co., 720 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.**

DID YOU GO TOO FAR? Do you want to have a clover, bluegrass and timothy farm again? If so, write us. We sell well improved Johnson county farms for \$40 up. Write for our list, mailed free and postpaid.
LEETON LAND CO., Leeton, Missouri.

FOR SALE

60,000 acres of land in Stone and McDonald counties, Mo. Especially adapted to the Fruit, Poultry and Dairy Business. Can be purchased on easy terms in 20 acre tracts or more. Write
JOSEPH C. WATKINS, 805 Miners Bank Bldg., Joplin, Missouri.

880 ACRES FINE TIMBER LAND. Abundant living spring makes ideal ranch; if cleared would be good agricultural, farms adjoining all sides can not be bought for \$50 per acre; near county seat; price \$75 per acre; no incumbrance; will take some trade. **J. H. McQuarry Realty Co., 120 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

NEBRASKA LAND

LANDS AND RANCHES FOR SALE

120 acres, one mile from town, all bottom land, no overflow, alfalfa land. Good improvements. Send for photo.
M. W. M. SWAN, Haigler, Nebraska.

Land Bargains

NEBRASKA, Colorado and Kansas lands, well located in Dundy County, Neb., Yuma County, Colo., and Cheyenne County, Kan. \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre for good, smooth land. Some 640 acre relinquishments yet.
HAIGLER R. E. & INV. CO., Haigler, Nebraska.

NEBRASKA

160 acres, only 4 1/2 miles from Benkelman. \$15.00 an acre, if sold at once. Has about 160 acres good corn land, and about 80 in cultivation. Telephone and rural delivery lines are right there; school 1 mile, one-half down, balance at 8 per cent. Other farms.
D. L. OUGH, Benkelman, Nebraska.

IF YOU WANT a farm, or a stock ranch, and you want to see the finest fields of grain to be found in the West today, get out here now. Best values for the money that you can find, and we can prove it to you. Write us. **The Chase County Abstract Company, Imperial, Nebraska.**

45 BUSHELS WHEAT LAND, \$25 PER ACRE.

We own and control 20,000 acres of Cheyenne county, Nebraska's choicest farm land now on the market. The heaviest crop yielding county in Nebraska for ten years; alfalfa also a leading crop. Ask for folders and full particulars. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for our proposition at once. Railroad fares refunded if things not as represented.
FUNDINGSLAND & SEVERSON, Sidney, Nebraska.

IRRIGATED HOMESTEADS.

In the famous North Platte Valley, where Uncle Sam furnishes the water on ten years' time without interest. Crops yield \$25 to \$100 per acre. Homesteads at from \$700 to \$3,500, according to improvements. Deeded lands \$75 to \$100 per acre. Free rural mail delivery, telephone and all modern farm conveniences. These lands in splendid settlement of fine homes near town. For particulars write or see
CARPENTER, PLUMMER & MURPHY, Morrill, Nebraska.

LANDS LANDS

Chase, Dundy and Perkins County. Crops haven't failed since '95. Prices range from \$6.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also Colorado farms and ranches for sale. Write for free descriptive literature.
IMPERIAL LAND CO., Imperial, Neb.

HERE IS WHAT SOME OF THE MEN HAVE MADE.

Mr. Murr bought a farm a few years ago for \$900 and has just sold it for \$9150.00. Mr. Johnson made \$1000 in one year on ten acres in the advance of price. Mr. Fields has doubled his money on a \$12,000 investment, and the chances are just as good and better. Get busy and write to
HILDEBRAND & HORN, Aztec, New Mexico.

Land in Routt County, Colorado.

Routt County, Colorado, occupies the northwest portion of the state, and contains more than four and one-half million acres of land. It is larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Of this land there is a million acres belonging to the government that is free to actual settlers. This is a year of land seeking. People everywhere are waking up to the fact that good land is scarce. Perhaps there never was so much activity among real estate dealers as at the present moment when people everywhere are hunting for land either for the purpose of making homes or as an investment by men who know that the day of cheap land has gone by. Routt County, Colo., has recently been made accessible to the settler by the completion of a picturesque and expensive Moffat railroad. This editor had the pleasure of hunting big game in this county in years gone by, and noted the quality of the land, the enormous growth of wild grasses which even then afforded pasturage for millions of cattle, and the opportunity which would come to the future settler who could have a market by means of a railroad. There are now 305,000 acres of state school land in Routt county, which can be bought outright at auction. The terms of sale may be made so as to allow the purchaser eighteen years in which to pay out with 6 per cent interest and no taxes. One can live on a tract of land 14 months, make the required improvements, and then buy it outright from the government for \$1.25 an acre. There is no question about the quality of this land, but the man who secures a tract which is accessible to water for irrigation purposes is doubly fortunate. Excursion rates are made on all railroads to Denver, and the Moffat Road will give special landseekers' rates from that point to Steamboat Springs during the summer months. Full information may be had by addressing **W. H. Jones, Gen. Traf. Mgr., 311 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.**

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine, Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Clay Center, Kan.
R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan.



PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

- Shorthorn Cattle.** Nov. 15--J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle.** June 30--Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
- Hereford Cattle.** Nov. 10--T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.
- Poland Chinas.** Aug. 10--G. A. King, Cullison, Kan. Aug. 11--E. H. Davidson, St. John, Kan. Sept. 20--J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan. Oct. 5--Homer Gruver, Spring Hill, Kan. Oct. 12--W. B. Stafford, Bronson, Kan. Oct. 13--Bert G. Wise, Reserve, Kan. Oct. 14--T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan. Oct. 15--J. E. Whipple, Fall City, Neb. Oct. 18--Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan. Oct. 19--A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan. Oct. 20--Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan. Oct. 21--J. M. Ross, Valley Falls, Kan. and W. E. Long, Ozawie, Kan., sale at Valley Falls. Oct. 22--H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 25--W. C. Singer, Hiawatha, Kan. Oct. 26--W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan. Oct. 26--G. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan. Oct. 27--Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Oct. 28--J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Oct. 28--I. R. Berkey, Louisburg, Kan. Nov. 1--H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Nov. 1--H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan. Nov. 2--J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan. Nov. 2--Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb. Nov. 2--R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb. Nov. 3--George W. Smith, Burchard, Neb. Nov. 3--D. W. Evans, Fairview, Kan. Nov. 4--Bert G. Wise, Reserve, Kan. Nov. 4--White Bros., Buffalo, Kan. Nov. 9--T. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan. Nov. 10--W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan. Nov. 11--S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Nov. 16--W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. Nov. 19--G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan. Jan. 18--H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan. Jan. 19--J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan. Jan. 20--Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. Jan. 26--W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan. Feb. 7--J. M. Ross and W. E. Long, Valley Falls, Kan. Feb. 9--Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb. Feb. 8--H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Feb. 16--J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
- Durocs.** Aug. 19, 1910--Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 28--Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan. Nov. 15--J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan. Feb. 2--Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan. Feb. 13--T. E. Gothe, Leonardville, Kan. Feb. 14--Chapin & Nordstrom, Green, Kan., sale at Clay Center, Kan.
- Horses.** Oct. 26--W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

Prof. Patterson of the State Agricultural College states that there is a constantly growing demand for information about sheep and that he has given his classes special work on this class of farm animals. There can be no good reason why sheep should not have a wider field of usefulness in this state.

Professors Kinzer and Wright of the Animal Husbandry department of the Agricultural College were accompanied by a large class of students during a recent visit to the famous Sorthern herd owned by T. K. Tomson & Son at Dover, Kan. The inspection of the herds of successful breeders is a strong incentive to owning such cattle and the students are paid many times for such visits.

Fank Elder, owner of the Highland herd of Durocs, at Green, Kan., states that wheat is a mighty scarce article in Clay county this year, but corn, oats and alfalfa will make up the deficiency. Mr. Elder has been having a good trade in Durocs and is about all sold out of boars though he has a few good ones left. He has a fine bunch of gilts for sale. Highland farm is the home of King of Cois, 2nd 63435 and G. C's Col. 63433 and there is a splendid bunch of youngsters coming on.

H. N. Holderman of Meade, Kansas, has one of the best herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Kansas. He has been breeding these fine cattle for 20 years and is considered an expert judge. He is now prepared to price a few cows that are choice as well as a few extra good heifers. If you want an all round good young bull he can furnish it. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write him about these good cattle.

Boars Now Ready to Ship. A. L. Albright, of Pomona, Kan., is offering a few choice Poland China boars. They are large, husky fellows just right for heavy service. They are nicely bred and are good individuals—prices are very reasonable for first-class stock. Write your wants and kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boars Sired by a Grand Champion. It might pay you to look up the advertisement of F. M. Chambers at Oswego, Kan., offering 20 December boars, sired by the grand champion Ten Strike. They are extra well grown out and have quality to spare. The breeding is all that any breeder would want. Look up the ad and write for prices. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boar Material. Roy Johnston, of South Mound, Kansas, is advertising some herd boar material in this week's issue, sired by the following herd boars: Blaine's Wonder, Orphan Chief, John Long, Logan Ex. These boars have been bred for size and quick maturing qualities for many generations. Look up ad in this issue and write for prices. Mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

C. S. Nevius Makes Good Sale.

The Shorthorn sale pulled off by C. S. Nevius, Friday, June 10, was well attended by a large crowd of breeders and farmers. It was one of the best sales of the season. The entire offering sold for good prices. There was a strong demand for the well bred cattle. Following is report in full:

Table listing cattle sales with columns for lot number, name, location, and price. Includes entries like Lot 1-H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., \$410.00.

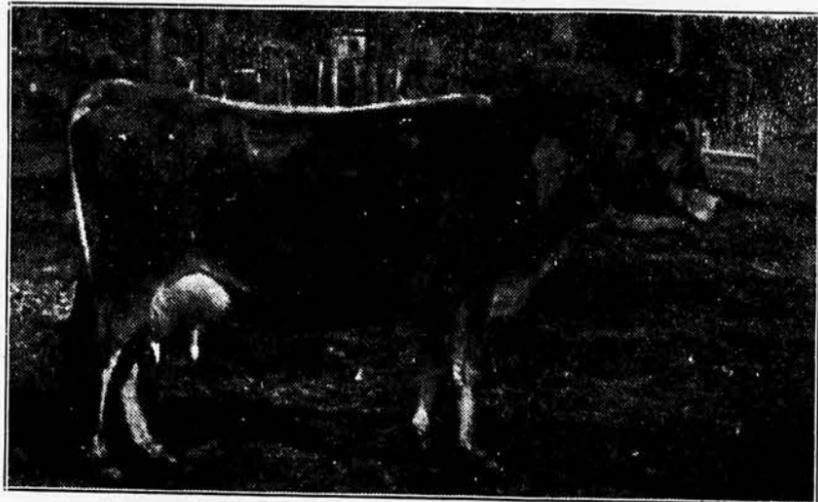
H. E. Hayes Shorthorn Sale.

The Shorthorn sale advertised by H. E. Hayes for June 11 was attended by a large local crowd and a few breeders from a distance. A part of the offering sold for less than its real value. The home demand was not strong and the large part of the offering was bought by breeders from a distance.

Table listing cattle sales for H. E. Hayes, including Lot 1-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., \$235.00 and Lot 2-Frank Maltby, Olathe, Kan., \$225.00.

City Buys Rambler.

The city of Sacramento, Cal., has just placed in commission a combination automobile police patrol and ambulance. The car is a Rambler, designed by Thomas B. Jaffery & Company, equipped with 45 horse power engine and built upon the large Rambler chassis.



Lilly Martinette Foxie 225124, dam of 2 choice heifers in the Kinloch sale of Jersey cattle to be held at Kirksville, Missouri, on June 30.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the sale of one hundred head of registered Holsteins to be held at South Omaha, Nebraska, on Tuesday, June 23, by the Rock Brook Farm, whose advertisement you will find on another page in this issue.

Are You Interested in Cement as a Building Material?

If so, we do not know where you can get more practical information on the use of cement for building purposes than the book recently issued by the Atlas Portland Cement Company of 30 Broad street, New York City.

Merry War Lye Curing Hogs.

The following letter from George Davis & Son, Milford, Neb., is just another indication that hog raisers can at all times keep their hogs in prime condition, and as a matter of fact, insure them against sickness and worms: "E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo. Dear Sirs: Will you tell me what we think of Merry War Lye as we have been feeding it for the past three months. It is a great medicine for hogs.

Nebraska Wonder in His New Home.

For several years past Nebraska Wonder has been considered by the leading Duroc breeders of at least two states to be at the very top as a sire. Few, if any, boars of the breed are as strong in essential points of individuality.

A Startling Fact.

The state of Maine, which is regarded by western farmers as the synonym of soil poverty, showed an average in 1907 of 26.2 bushels of wheat per acre and an average for ten years of 23.35 bushels, while Minnesota averaged 13 bushels for 1907 and 12.96 for 10 years.



Glendas Baby 204770, the Nebraska Jersey which produced 12390.3 pounds of milk in one year. This milk made an average test of 5.59 and contained 711.65 pounds of butter fat from which was made 830.27 pounds of butter.

Poland China Herd Boars.

T. M. Chambers of Oswego, Kan., is offering 20 December and January boars for sale, sired by Ten Strike the grand champion Poland China boar of Oklahoma in 1908, and first prize Poland China boar at Kansas State fair of the same year.



Poland China sow and litter by Spangler's Hadley. Owned by J. D. Spangler Sharron, Kan.

Half Rates for Exhibition Horses.

The daily press is authority for the statement that the railroad companies of Kansas have agreed to give a one-half fair rate on all the horses shipped to fair for exhibition purposes in 1910.

Secretary A. L. Sponsler of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, states that reports have gone out to the effect that no courtesies would be extended to the representatives of the agricultural press by the different members of the big State Fair circuit.

The Kinloch Farm Sale.

Kinloch Farm at Kirksville, Mo., will always be remembered as the home of the great Jersey cow, Hallie Kinloch, who had an official test of 33 pounds and 15 ounces in 1905.

loch Farm, was a member of the first Kansas Legislature and since leaving this state has devoted his life to the intelligent breeding and importing of Jersey cattle. When he goes to the Island to make purchases he selects animals for quality first, and then looks up the pedigrees.

Big Hadley Herd Boars.

Mr. Chas. Z. Baker of Butler, Mo., is advertising in this issue a few choice young boars sired by Big Hadley. Mr. Baker has one of the good herds in Missouri, and they are not only bred from a big hog standpoint but are grown big.

The State Fair office in Topeka is a busy place and Secretary H. L. Cook announces that the prospects for a great and successful fair from Sept. 10 to 17 are most flattering. The premium list is now being distributed and always attracts attention because of its unique cover design which is one of Mr. Reid's happiest efforts.

Johnston Has Them to Sell.

With this issue Roy Johnston, of South Mound, Kan., offers for sale some very choice spring boars that are herd headed prospects. If you want the best send in your order early and get your choice from either the well known boars: Blaine's Wonder, Orphan Chief, John Long and Logan Ex. by "mammoth" Ex. Don't fail to write for prices. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Elmer E. Brown, secretary of the Douglas County Kansas Fair Association, announces that permanent quarters have now been secured on the grounds where the old Kaw Valley Fair was held 33 years ago. The fair association is backed by energetic men of means and the prospects are that Douglas county will have the largest fair that has been held there since the days of the famous Western National Fair in Bismark Grove.

Superior to the Best of the Others.

Enclosed find check to pay my bill for poultry advertising. This advertising has been very profitable and we have sold every S. C. Rhode Island Red egg our hens could produce. You work is superior to the best of the other papers. I have had two public sales this year and have consigned to a combination sale and will say that your field man topped one of my home sales and brought one of my Duroc Jersey hogs to the top of all breeds in the combination sale. I am very proud of him as a field man.

T. I. WOODALL, Fall River, Kan.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Boars.

On another page will be found the ad of A. L. Albright, of Pomona, Kan. Mr. Albright is offering at public sale a lot of very choice Poland China fall boars. They are large husky fellows nicely bred and well grown out. Just right for hard service. Look up ad and write for prices. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

O. I. C. Herd Boar.

J. M. Dryden, O. I. C. breeder of Phelps City, Mo., has for sale a very choice, richly bred yearling, Chester White boar that he is pricing very low. Mr. Dryden is keeping a lot of gilts that are related to him in his reason for selling. He also has some choice bred gilts for sale. Write for prices on them or the boar and mention this notice.

Editor Kansas Farmer—"I think the Kansas Farmer is one of the best farm papers in the country and one of the best papers I ever used for live stock advertising."

Burr Oak, Kan. E. M. MYERS, Duroc Jerseys.

