

KANSAS FARMER

Agricultural Experiment Station

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 35.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 31, 1912.

Established

1863. \$1 a Year

MONEY comes in at one place and goes out at a hundred.

As the gates of the Ancients were their market places through which the money came in, their preservation and convenience was their one true economy.

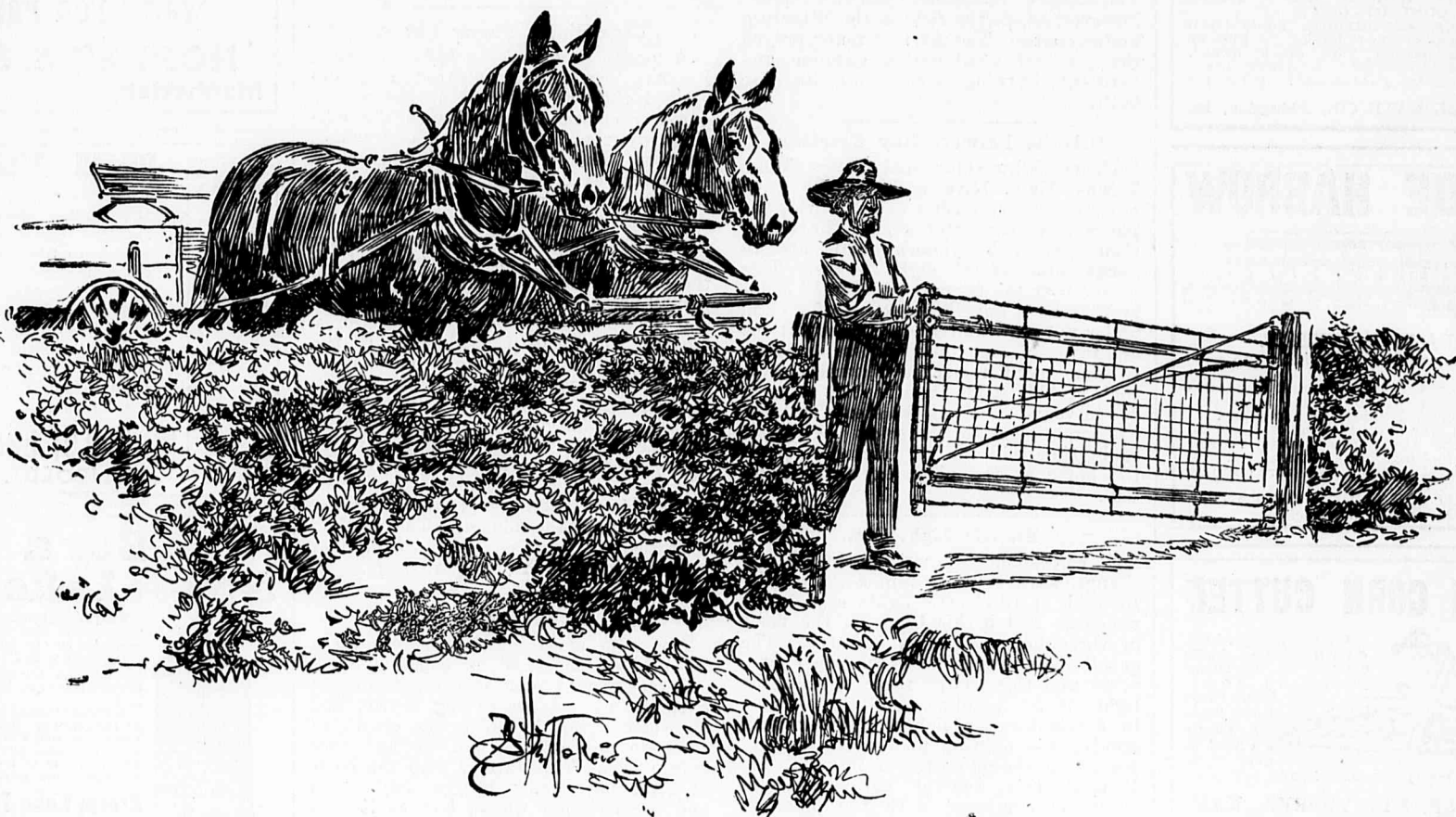
So the gates of the farmer. Poor and ill kept they waste in the trespass of his neighbors' stock and the loss of his own; they cost in time, his most valuable asset, and advertise his unthrift to the countryside.

Opening and closing his gate, in all weathers, a thousand times each year, the farmer with the poor gate but opens another drain for his money which does not close.

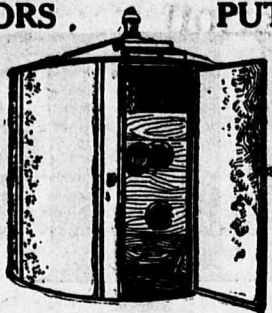
Swinging outward to the great loads of grain, the droves of stock or the fruits of his orchard, and upward for the passage of pigs or to clear the snow banks, the modern gate swings inward to the farmer with market filled purse.

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—I. D. G.



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DOORS.EASY TO
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\$4.50 Factory to Farm a Three
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EQUIPMENT WORTH MANY TIMES COST OF GATE.

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It's good for listed corn cultivation and just the thing the potato grower has been looking for. Can't tell all about it in this ad. Ask for circular and introductory offer.

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DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS
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ENGINE-DRIVEN CORN BINDER. CUT BY COURTESY CUSHMAN MOTOR COMPANY.

Good Roads Book Free.

"Making and Maintaining Good Roads," is the title of a booklet for free distribution by the Hart-Parr Company, Charles City, Ia. This booklet contains excellent information on the subject of road construction and maintenance; tells why good roads save money for the farmer; gives accurate data on the cost of modern road building. KANSAS FARMER subscribers can get a copy of the booklet free upon request.

One-Man Tractor Plow a Reality.

The demand for the one-man plowing outfit has caused manufacturers to give much attention to this feature of tractor plow making. A half dozen have been working on the problem and each has developed a successful one-man machine. The Avery one-man "Self-lift" plow, however, swept the field in the Winnipeg motor contest. The Avery tractor proved the greatest combination gasoline and kerosene burning tractor of its size built.

Osborne Farmers Buy Tractors.

Henry Schwerman and Harry Moss, Downs, Kan., have each bought a 45 horse oil burner tractor engine with gang plows from the International Harvester Company. Schwerman's outfit has 10 gangs and Moss' eight gangs. This means that the farmers of Mitchell county that have any large extent of ground under the plow and where the conditions are favorable for their use, are turning to some speedier method of turning over their stubble fields than the one at present in vogue. Just as the steam thresher has superseded the horse at the sweep, so in time will the oil tractor supplant the horse at the plow, says the Beloit Call.

Electric Light Cost.

A correspondent, writing in an exchange, says it costs him \$4.16 a year for each of 10 electric lights used in his residence and in his barn, on the basis of three hours' lighting per day. The gasoline engine is used for other purposes and this charge made against the lights is for gasoline and oil consumed in furnishing the lights, together with making the lighting plant bear its proportionate charge on the investment. He thought this amount per light was cheap as compared with the labor in cleaning and filling 10 oil lamps, and, besides, there was the safety feature, together with the greater satisfaction with which the lighting plant was not credited.

The Farm Tractor.

There is much argument, pro and con, as to the adaptability of the farm tractor for small farm work—that is, one farms ranging from a quarter to a half section. A perusal of the local weekly papers of Kansas would indicate that Kansas farmers are buying tractors in

considerable numbers. In looking through these papers which come to KANSAS FARMER each week, we have the past three or four weeks made notation of 37 tractor sales made to Kansas farmers who are located in the middle third of the state. In the Kansas City Star is a statement to the effect that there are between 250 and 300 engines pulling plows in Kansas, and which engines will otherwise assist in preparing fields for wheat this fall. The agitation for deep plowing and for early plowing and the advantages which accrue therefrom, are responsible, we believe, more than anything else, for the use of the tractor on the moderate sized farm. It is certain that on the large farm the tractor has found a permanent place.

Corn Binder Engine Power.

A month or six weeks before harvest, KANSAS FARMER, illustrated and described the use and advantages of the gasoline engine for supplying the cutting power on both headers and wheat binders. The time for binding corn, Kafir and cane—either for the shock or for the silo—is near at hand, and it is not amiss to call attention to the fact that the same engine used on either header or binder can also be used on the corn binder. The horses furnish the power necessary to draw the machine, and the power required is measured only by the weight of the binder. If the ground is firm, two horses will handle the gasoline-operated corn binder easily. If the ground is wet, they will get along with the binder very well, making it possible for the farmer to cut feed under field conditions otherwise impossible. The gasoline engine furnishes the power for cutting, binding and operating the machinery of the binder. The method of attaching gasoline engine to binder is shown in the picture on this page.

The Hoist on the Farm.

Not long since, the editor was on a farm where the hoist, or common block and tackle, was made to serve numerous purposes as a labor saving device, and on which farm the hoist was employed to a greater extent than we had ever before seen. This farmer used the hoist in removing header barges, hay racks and the common wagon box as it was necessary to exchange the same. He also used the hoist in butchering and in lifting sick or injured animals. The use of the hoist was apparent in all parts of the large farm for lifting and storing away farm implements as he was through with them. The hoist used was one of the safety kind which cost \$2 each and upwards, and he did not have more than three or four on the place, but moved them around as occasion required. It seemed that he did almost everything with a hoist, and he said that its use paid.

Free

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
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OUR GUARANTEE

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



COUNTY FAIR PREMIUMS.

While it is too late to correct any mistakes in county fair premium lists, it is not too late to speak about them.

The prime object of all fairs should be educational, and any fair which is maintained with any other first object is a failure. Being educational, the premium list should be so constructed as to obtain the end sought, to build up rather than tear down, to encourage the best and not the poorest.

To illustrate: We have before us the premium list of a county fair to be held in one of the largest and most prosperous counties in Kansas, and the very first thing in this list is the provision for the speed ring. The speed ring is an important part of any fair, but it is only an amusement feature, and not the most important department of the fair.

Next comes the classification for horses, in which the standardbred and the Morgan are given full classification, while the draft breeds are all grouped under one head, as are also the coaches. Is not the Percheron or the Clyde or the Shire, the horses which make the money on our farms and which make such fairs possible, entitled to at least as much consideration as the Morgan, of which there are very few in Kansas, and these of small importance compared with the draft breeds?

Then follows two classifications for grades. Why should a grade be entitled to a premium and to more consideration than any one of the pure draft breeds? Why should a grade of any kind have a place in any premium list? To offer premiums is to encourage the breeding of certain animals, and to offer premiums on grades is to encourage grades. Kansas soil is too valuable to grow grades, only as a stepping stone to get into the pure breeds.

Under cattle, the Shorthorns and Polled Durhams are classified together, which is not so bad, but the Angus and Galloways are also bunched in one classification, which is bad, while the Red Polls are separate. Why are the Red Polls distinguished by proper classification when the Shorthorns and Angus cannot be bunched with other breeds?

The point is that the important things receive small attention, while those of less importance are emphasized. How can a judge decide between a Percheron and a Shire, or between an Angus and a Galloway? Why not offer a prize for a competition between a turkey and a duck? Which is the better bird, the turkey or the duck? Which shall have first prize over the other? Which shall be grand champion? Grand champion what—duck or turkey?

The case of the horses is different? How? Grand champion draft horse, Grand champion fowl.

Suppose a young farmer, who has been induced to buy a pure-bred Percheron mare in the belief that he has a means to better his fortune, should show this mare with a pure-bred stallion colt at side. Suppose this colt should be declared grand champion of the fair. What does he get? He has been compelled to show against all other breeds of draft horses, and his championship ribbon is absolutely meaningless. He is not grand champion Percheron and he may not be a better animal than the others because he is entirely different. If this honor is given him because he is the best draft animal in the fair it means nothing, because the Percheron breed is not encouraged and because a grade might easily win this championship if he were considered merely as a work horse.

The giving of premiums is for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of Percherons, Polled Durhams and Poland Chinas, and not for the encouragement of horses, cattle and hogs. Such an arrangement of premiums defeats the very purpose for which premiums are given and for which fairs are maintained.

FARMERS NOT TAXED.

The Stringtown Grange, Burlington, Kan., C. B. Kellerman, Secretary, on July 28, adopted this resolution:

"RESOLVED, That we condemn the farm advisor as an unnecessary burden upon the farmers and tax payers of this, Coffey County."

The county farm advisor plan, as it has presented itself in Kansas, does not impose any tax or financial burden upon the farmer. Lack of understanding of the essentials necessary for the establishing of a farm advisor is responsible, more than any other one thing, for the failure of Kansas farmers in general to look with favor upon the plan. The employment of a county advisor in Kansas has and will for some time be an experiment. In other states where the advisor has been at work for several years, farmers are pleased with the idea and are enthusiastically supporting it.

As stated in last week's KANSAS FARMER, we do not contend that there is a loud, long cry from farmers for the county advisor. Most new and good things are met with objection upon their first presentation, and the farm advisor idea is not an exception.

There is now a contribution of \$1,000 waiting for each county which will adopt the county advisor plan under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Kansas State Agricultural College, which institution selects the advisor, supervises and becomes responsible for the work of the advisor. Local business interests, such as bankers, merchants, etc., are expected to raise the funds necessary in addition to the thousand dollar contribution, for the maintenance of the advisor. An obligation, however, is imposed upon the farmers of the county contracting, which obligation involves a \$2 per year membership fee. This fee is nominal and, in fact inconsequential, except that it is believed that the payment of this amount as a membership fee will secure the co-operation and necessary evidence of good faith of which is necessary to the ultimate success of the plan. These are the essentials and cover the financial requirements of the contract. It is apparent, therefore, that the tax in the form of membership fee is small and cannot be forcibly levied on any farmer.

If the farmer becomes a supporter of the county advisor plan while in its present shape, he does so voluntarily. Membership acquired as above stated, results in the members having the first call on the advisor. The work of the advisor, however, is not confined to members, but to all farmers of the county who will seek his advice and help. We have on file numerous records from counties in eastern states in which the county advisor work has been in progress several years and these reports indicate enthusiasm among farmers, and show unquestionable gratifying results from the work of the advisor.

The eagerness of many farmers to co-operate with the Kansas Agricultural College is demonstrated in the fact that co-operative experiments in agriculture are this year conducted on 200 farms in nearly one-half the state's counties, by the agricultural college. Indeed, so keenly interested are the farmers in this kind of work that the college cannot provide enough men to carry on all the experiments suggested or take advantage of more than one-half the offers of land that come from every part of the state. Evidently there is everything in experimental work to attract a farmer. It is hoped to enlarge this department of experiment station work in the next year or two.

Good seed bed preparation, good seed and food farming combine to make good yields of every crop.

Numerous reports indicate that three or four spreader loads of manure to the acre resulted this year in an increased wheat yield of 8 to 10 bushels per acre.

CENTRAL CASH RESERVOIR.

"It is not creditable to our present currency system that in a growing nation there should be a perpetual struggle between the money-handling institutions and the money-users," writes C. M. Harger, Abilene, Kan., in a recent issue of Country Gentleman. "There ought to be some method by which the farmer, merchant, grain dealer or stock dealer when he needs credit or currency may obtain it."

"Financial students who have made a careful study of the country's business needs have come to certain conclusions regarding a remedy for this situation. Congress appointed four years ago a non-partisan commission especially to form a plan that would better monetary conditions. This commission, after four years' work, has made its report, and its plan will doubtless form the basis of a bill for a rearrangement of our currency system."

"Instead of each bank's working out its needs alone, it is proposed that all the banks of the country shall work together in an association at Washington. The association is authorized to hold the reserves of the banks. This central reserve fund will form a supply sufficient to give relief to the demands of any section and should go far as a balance wheel in the financial machinery of the nation."

The editor does not recall a season in which so many barns and granaries have been set on fire by lightning as this summer and fall. This brings to mind, in connection with the unusual tendency of farmers to store wheat for higher prices, that they should look carefully after fire insurance. The manufacturer and the merchant increase their insurance every time they increase their stock of either finished or raw material. Insurance against fire by these men is no more necessary than is insurance on the part of the farmer. It is not sufficient if the farmer has his barn building insured. If he places in that building a thousand bushels of wheat, insurance to cover this wheat should be carried. There is an old saying that "we never know where the lightning will strike." Many farmers never have a fire. Others have not more than one in a lifetime, but that one can be disastrous, and it is the best business policy to carry adequate fire insurance. There are companies making a specialty of grain insurance, and these are worth investigating. The farmer cannot afford to carry his own insurance.

We recently talked with a farmer living on the high lands of Wabaunsee County and who is a sweet clover enthusiast, although he does not yet have much sweet clover on his farm. It occurred to this farmer that it would be a good plan to seed the wornout spots in his prairie grass pasture with sweet clover. This he did by disking the prairie sod and by seeding the clover. The clover seed was obtained from the roadside and was not threshed. The sweet clover mowed along the road was of course seeded and ripe. He scattered the unthreshed clover stalks over the disked spots and harrowed. The seed grew and this year these spots have afforded good pasture. The results are such as will cause this man to use more sweet clover for pasture.

Kansas will grow more cowpeas this fall than last year. In our opinion, last year's acreage of cowpeas was the largest the state had ever grown. Cowpeas are as valuable for green manuring as for hay. If the peas are not needed for hay, plow them under. Get into the habit of green manuring by the use of cowpeas, and the results will be surprising.

Hunt up issue of KANSAS FARMER regarding the best crops for the silo and when to cut them.

WESTERN KANSAS ADVISOR.

The co-operation of the federal government with the Kansas State Agricultural College has been secured in field advisory work in dry farming for a group of 25 counties in western Kansas. An arrangement for employment and work of such expert was made by J. H. Miller, director of extension, while in Washington last week. The advisor will be a representative and under the direction of the Kansas State Agricultural College, but the United States Department of Agriculture will pay a considerable part of the salary. The advisor under this arrangement is expected to be at work within the next ten days.

It would seem that this arrangement should be of a great value to the western counties, provided, of course, it is possible to employ this advisor for a term sufficiently long to accomplish results. Immediate results cannot be expected. It will be necessary for the advisor to establish himself thoroughly in the new work and learn the existing conditions. He must secure a sufficient number of farmers here and there to co-operate with him that his ideas may be tried in practice and that the results may become known to farmers in general throughout the territory. It is to be hoped that the advisor will readily find those who will co-operate with him.

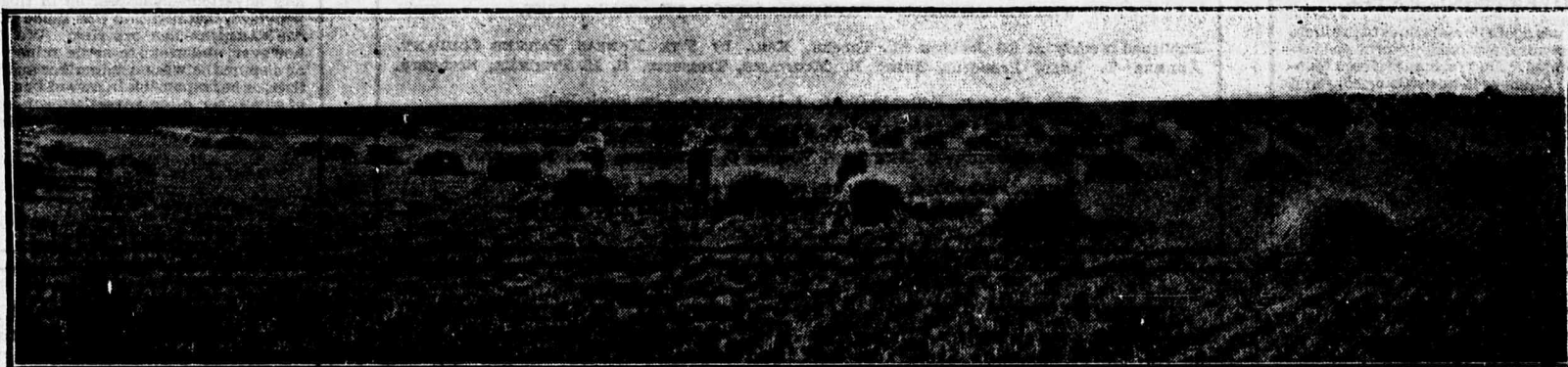
It is certain that the western farmer can afford to follow, for a time, the direction of such advisor. It is certain, too, that the results obtained by following his plans in the production of grain and feed crops cannot result in any greater uncertainty or with prospects of loss in excess of the conditions under which the western settler has worked since he broke the sod.

As a result of Miller's visit to the United States Department of Agriculture he believes that the federal department will co-operate with the Agricultural College in paying the expenses of several advisors for western Kansas counties. The Department of Agriculture has been doing considerable work in parts of the United States with conditions similar to those of western Kansas. This work has necessarily been scattered, and its beneficial effect is not generally known. The federal department recognizes the necessity of help, and with a chance to place the work in the hands of those familiar with the existing conditions that the work may be carefully and specifically supervised, it is glad to take hold of the opportunity for co-operation in Kansas.

Opposition to the various plans for agricultural development cannot help but result in the farmers and business people standing in their own light. It is to be hoped, therefore, that there will be no opposition until it is found that the plans are not practical. It is not at all likely that the plans will fail if given a fair chance. The success of communities here and there under what is believed to be the best practice of farming under western conditions, while only local, has unquestionably a general application. The whole idea is to apply in a general way what has been found successful in a local way.

Young men urge that they cannot farm because of the high price of land which prohibits them from buying, and the poor returns from leasing, which do not enable them to get ahead. They forget that this argument is as old as the nation. Land in Kansas at \$100 per acre now is no higher than it was a quarter of a century ago at \$25 per acre. It is just as easy to get into the farming game now as it was then so far as the price of land alone is concerned, and the returns from intelligent farming are now vastly better than they formerly were. Not only are prices good, but the advancement of knowledge has made it possible to produce much more economically and bountifully than formerly when hand labor was more in evidence.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES



1912 WHEAT FIELD OF W. G. DARBY, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS. LAND PLOWED 5 INCHES DEEP LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, AND WAS IRRIGATED BEFORE PLOWING. CROP MATURED WITHOUT MORE IRRIGATION, AND YIELD WAS 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Subscriber W. R. S., Abilene, Kan., writes that a small amount of lime will clear the water in the stock tank and destroy the moss, causing the sediment to collect in the bottom of the tank.

County Advisor for Reno.

Word comes from Hutchinson that Reno County is ready to enter into a contract for a county farm advisor, provided the Kansas Agricultural College authorities are able to find an advisor who fits into the diversified agricultural conditions which prevail in Reno County. The advisor for this county must be able to work with fruit growers, general farmers and stockmen, requiring a combination not often found in any one individual.

Investigation Into Grain Prices.

The Attorney General of Kansas is making an investigation into the operations of grain buyers. Complaints received at his office tend to the belief that there may be a combination of grain men and millers whereby prices for grain are depressed. Complaints have also been received to the effect that farmers were unable to market their own grain in carloads shipped to commission houses, the latter declining to buy directly from the farmer.

Lime in Water Healthful.

Subscriber O. D. C., Belpre, Kan., says: "We have used common lime quite successfully in destroying moss in stock watering tanks, and believe the lime does the stock good rather than harm. It furnishes bone material for the young stock. Our neighbor believes from his experience that it has a tendency to prevent abortion in cows by furnishing them plenty of bone material to develop and mature strong, healthy calves. The lime should be replenished every few days or the moss will grow."

More About Giant Mowers.

In KANSAS FARMER of July 27, a subscriber was answered as to the practicability of the giant mower. KANSAS FARMER stated that this mower was in practical use, but that it required more horse power than the ordinary mower. We have a letter from our subscriber, G. C. H., Leavenworth, Kan., who advises that he is operating an 8-foot mower which does not pull heavier than 5-foot mowers he has heretofore used. The make of giant mower he is using has no neck weight and no side draft. He states that the cutting bar of his mower does not drag, but that the mechanism of the mower carries the cutter bar, and in this manner accounts for the light running.

Demands of Alfalfa.

In spite of the fact that soil and climatic conditions in general in Kansas are favorable to the growth of alfalfa, there are still frequent claims to the effect that in certain communities alfalfa cannot be started and when started the crop is practically a failure.

The facts are that the demands of the alfalfa plant are few, but the plant will not thrive unless those few demands are supplied. The requirements of the alfalfa plant must be met or failure is inevitable. The alfalfa plant demands first a well drained soil. It is of no use to experiment with alfalfa except on land that has both good surface drainage and sub-drainage. The land must be clean also. The alfalfa plant will not survive rank growing weeds. These must be eliminated before the alfalfa is sown, and when the crop is well started annual weeds give little or no trouble after the first cutting. The alfalfa

plant, too, demands lime, and the soil must not be deficient in carbonate of lime if good crops are to result. If lime in the soil is lacking, this condition can be righted by applying ground limestone. The soil also demands inoculation with nitrogen gathering bacteria. The plant will survive lack of these bacteria for a time, but will ultimately fail unless these bacteria exist in the required numbers. The field can be inoculated by soil from old alfalfa fields or by the commercial nitrogen gathering compound which is advertised.

If the above conditions are supplied, and the proper seed bed prepared, alfalfa will start easily and will yield profitably.

Apples for Pig Feeding.

Answering subscriber G. A. F., Overbrook, Kan., we cannot speak of the value of apples in pig feeding from any experience of our own and of none had by our subscribers. Clark, of the Utah Experiment Stations, says that in two experiments he fed pigs apples with skim milk and shorts and concluded that the apples had a value ranging from nothing to 18 cents per hundred pounds. In one trial he found apples only equal to wild grass pasture. Cook, of the Vermont station, found that apple pomace silage was preferred by cows to either hay or corn fodder, and thought that apple pomace silage was equal to average corn silage in feeding cows. The apple pomace had no deleterious effect on the cows or their milk. KANSAS FARMER readers who have had experience in feeding apples to hogs are invited to contribute their results to KANSAS FARMER columns.

Results of Deep Plowing.

No subject connected with farm work has received more discussion within the past few years than "Deep Plowing." Yet there seems to be comparatively few who fully realize its great advantages. This condition is, no doubt, due to the fact that authentic figures, giving a comparison of results of both shallow and deep plowing, have not been shown. In a recent bulletin, by the University of California, a table is given showing an actual comparison of the results obtained from both shallow and deep plowing. The land on which both tests were made was identical in character, and the climatic conditions were, of course, the same. Below we give a copy of the table:

	AVERAGE OF 40 TRIALS.		Effect on next crop.
	Wheat.	Barley.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barley.
Deep plowing.....	29.78	75.98	25.36
Shallow plowing.....	21.67	69.30	17.32
Gain.....	8.11	6.68	8.04
Per cent increase....	37.40	9.70	46.50
Increase money.....	\$7.78	\$3.34	\$4.02

Damage to Wheat in Shock.

A southwestern Kansas subscriber who called at this office a few days ago advises that there has been considerable loss in the wheat fields of southwestern Kansas the past few weeks due to heavy rains on wheat still in shock and which has been waiting for the thresher. This recalls our statement prior to harvest—that in our judgment it was wise to stack grain. If it were known that the weather would be dry and that the thresher could get to the field early, the practice of threshing from the shock is not objectionable. However, no one has been able to forecast the weather of Kansas with any degree of certainty, and when wheat stands in the shock it is certain that it is exposed to damage and loss from rains. If the damage were to be confined to slight bleaching

the loss would not be so great, but continued wet weather for even a short time results in sprouted grain, and this has the effect of materially reducing the value of the wheat. The visitor above mentioned stated that wheat had sprouted and that in several fields in his neighborhood he believed that one-half the value of the wheat crop had been lost on this account.

Ground Corn vs. Whole.

An unsigned inquiry has been received as to whether or not it pays to grind corn for hogs. The experience of practical feeders of Kansas is that it does not pay to grind corn for use in hog feeding. In 11 out of 18 trials conducted during ten consecutive years at the Wisconsin station, a saving is claimed in favor of grinding amounting to from 2½ to 18½ cents per hundred weight of corn, and in seven cases there was a loss by grinding ranging from 1.1 to 11.1 cents per hundred weight, and the final deduction of these experiments was that when corn is worth 50 cents a bushel there is a saving of 3 cents on each bushel by grinding, allowing nothing for labor or expense. Among swine growers generally the impression strongly prevails that it is not profitable to grind corn in hog feeding.

Stallion Law Void.

Judge Paul of the district court of Howard County, has declared the Nebraska stallion registration law as unconstitutional and void, and upon the application of Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., has issued a permanent restraining order against the stallion registration board of Nebraska, enjoining that board from "collecting or attempting to collect from said plaintiff fees for inspection and from making further demands upon the said plaintiff that he submit his horses for their inspection." KANSAS FARMER does not know just what the Nebraska stallion law is, but we are informed that it is a much more comprehensive and drastic law than the Kansas law, and the exceptions taken to the Nebraska law by Judge Paul are not found in the Kansas law, and it should not be interpreted from the above that the Kansas law possesses the weakness of the Nebraska law. The benefits of the Kansas stallion law are apparent to all interested in the breeding, development and growing of horses.

Alsike for Northeastern Kansas.

Subscriber, F. H., Sabetha, Kan., asks about Alsike clover for hog or cattle pasture. Alsike clover is a plant more slender than the medium red clover and commonly grows 18 to 24 inches high. The slender stems have many branches. The leaves are numerous and oblong in shape, and the flowers are of a pinkish tint. The roots are fibrous and the tap root is slender, but goes down a considerable distance. Alsike is a perennial and under favorable conditions will live for many years. The plants do not reach their full size until the second year, and in some instances even later. Alsike grows less rapidly than medium red clover, and ordinarily furnishes but one cutting of hay per year. Alsike furnishes a large amount of pasture. It is fairly well relished. The leaves are slightly bitter, but not enough so to interfere with their palatability. The quality of the hay is excellent. This comes from its fineness, the number of small branches and the abundance of leaves. It makes very desirable hay for horses and cattle, but is particularly adapted for sheep. As a honey plant, Alsike is without a rival among clovers. As

a fertilizer it is not equal to red clover.

Alsike is better adapted to a cool and humid climate than to a hot, dry climate. It is more hardy than red clover, in the sense of enduring cold, and will live under conditions of climate such as would be fatal to red clover. In the United States the best crops of Alsike are grown in states which border on Canada, and in these the highest adaptation is found in Michigan, Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota. It is not adapted to conditions of semi-aridity, and our personal judgment is that our Sabetha subscriber should not go heavily into Alsike clover. It might be well enough for him to experiment with it. It is our judgment that red clover is worth much more to him. Alsike may in every respect be sown, the ground prepared for, the same nurse crops employed, and Alsike pastured and hayed, in the same way as red clover.

Destroying Melon Insects.

Answering subscriber A. E. D., Washington, Kan., white hellebore solution should destroy the bugs and lice on watermelon vines. Four ounces of the poison mixed with two or three gallons of water is the common method of usage. An ounce of dissolved glue or a little thin flour paste might be added to the solution, causing it to adhere. Hellebore loses its strength, and the fresh article should be demanded. This solution is less poisonous than arsenicals, and should be used in place of them upon ripening fruit.

Various leaf-eating insects are destroyed by an insecticide made of arsenic. A cheap and effective insecticide may be prepared from white arsenic by the following method: Sal soda, one pound; water, one gallon; white arsenic, one pound; quick lime, two pounds. Make the white arsenic into a thick paste with water. Dissolve the sal soda in water. Mix the sal soda and the arsenic. Use the solution to slake the two pounds of lime. Add enough water to make two gallons. Use two quarts of this solution in 50 gallons of water.

This solution must not be used on fruits. We doubt the advisability of its use on melons, inasmuch as one to two grains of arsenic will prove fatal to an adult, and 30 grains will usually kill a horse.

Weed Seed in Wheat.

This comment has been received from our subscriber, C. A. C., Ogden, Kan., regarding the ruling of the chief inspector under the Kansas Food and Drugs Act, published in KANSAS FARMER of August 3:

"I see in your paper that threshermen in Kansas are liable to a fine for leaving weed seed in wheat. I think the man responsible for such a law had little to do, and certainly doesn't know much about threshing. If the big mills, with all their improved machinery, can't get the weed seed out, how does he expect we poor threshermen to, when some fields are half weeds? Now, the only thing we can do is leave the weedy wheat and make the farmer mad, and, of course, we would get his job next year. Now, I think the one responsible for such a law ought to take a sneak. What do you think, Brother Threshermen?"

KANSAS FARMER is pleased to print the opinion of threshermen and farmers, as well, regarding the ruling that if more than one-half pound of weed seed is left in wheat, the grain will be held as adulterated and the threshermen held responsible and subject to prosecution for violation of the law.

THE BEEF CATTLE SITUATION

Beef cattle in the United States are now commanding a higher price than at any time since the Civil War. This so increases the cost of living that many people are compelled to limit their meat diet, or to entirely forego this very necessary article of human food. At the same time prices for breeding animals of the beef type have not very materially increased and are now but little higher than those for market stock. This is an anomalous condition which has perhaps never before existed in this country, and the reasons for it are worthy of a careful study.

To begin with, the drouth of 1909 and 1910 throughout the southwestern ranges of this country and the northern part of Old Mexico and the general drouth of 1911 which covered the same region and extended northward into Canada and which was followed by a very severe winter, coupled with the accompanying high price of feed stuff, so reduced the available supply of breeding and young stock, either by shipment to market or by death, that the shortage throughout the entire country has now become acute.

The six big markets of the United States show a decrease of over 90,000 head during the first six months of this year as compared with a five-year average, while Kansas City showed a total decrease of 166,748 head. The drouth of 1910 caused an over-marketing of range cattle in thin condition, and this was followed by an over-marketing of fat cattle from the corn belt in the early part of 1911. The great quantities of feed, both corn and roughage, produced in 1910, and the mild winter, encouraged the most liberal feeding of every kind of stock, and these were marketed when ready without reference to the future supply. On account of this over-marketing the real shortage was more or less covered up and led to the belief that there would be an over-production, and as a consequence fewer calves were saved for growing into beef. It is a matter of fact that there has not been enough young cattle produced since 1909 to form a basis for an adequate present supply of beef cattle.

It is doubtful if the market for stockers and feeders ever reached as high a level as now obtains in the western markets.

Among the reasons for this condition is the fact that many of the large breeders, both in the corn belt and the range country, have now become feeders, in the belief that there is more money to be made in buying young stock and feeding it out than in raising their own supply. This applies to the far west grower who found that the demand in winter for hay-fed cattle was so enticing that he also became a feeder.

The small farmer who maintained a

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Have Opportunities for the
Beginner Been So Good*



A KANSAS POLLED DURHAM THAT BREEDS HORNLESS SHORTHORNS.
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small herd for his own use has been induced to try the breeding business, and in too many cases he has used scrub or dairy-bred bulls until he has destroyed the beef character of his herd and his young stock has no particular market value. The greatest mistake any man can make is to use a scrub or inferior sire in his herd. There is nothing that will destroy it so rapidly and so effectively. If it is desired to raise beef cattle, then the best bulls that can be secured should be placed at the head of the herd, and the poorer the cow herd the greater the necessity for good bulls. Good bulls will build up a herd into beef producing animals. The use of poor bulls or of dairy-bred bulls will destroy the beef herd. The farmer should decide what type of cattle he desires to raise and adhere to that type. If he keeps cattle for milk production he must use a dairy-bred bull, or if for beef production, a beef-bred bull, and in either case he should get the best one available and not haggle at the price.

The present shortage is so acute that it may never be remedied, and the prospects are that cheap beef is forever a

thing of the past in the United States. Under the most favorable conditions it will require from two to five years to stock the country again with even a fair supply of beef-producing animals, and, as such conditions are not likely to obtain, the prospects for the breeder who produces good animals are that he will have a splendid market during the next eight or ten years. It is certain that no more favorable opportunity for the beef producer, or for the farmer who would become a breeder, has occurred since the Civil War than now exists. The shortage of beef-producing animals will soon be felt among the breeding herds to such an extent that prices for breeding animals will soar as have those for market animals. The ranges can no longer be depended upon by farmers and feeders of the corn belt to supply young and breeding stock, as all of the range country from Canada to Mexico is short of both kinds, while the homesteaders and other settlers who have occupied the range country with their irrigation and dry method farms will be under the necessity, for years to come, of raising cash crops in order to provide for their

living and meet payments on their land and improvements.

As further illustrating this shortage, it may be stated that the Kansas City markets shipped out over 600 cars of stockers and feeders last week to ten different states, and at prices that would have more than covered the best finished beef a few years ago. The United Master Butchers' Association has found the beef shortage so acute that they have decided to ask Congress for drastic legislation prohibiting the slaughter of calves under one year if male and under three years if female. This is in line with action already taken by the American National Live Stock Association and serves to convey, as nothing else could, the attitude of these two great bodies of business men.

The only possible solution of the problem which confronts and affects the whole country in a threatened beef famine during the next five or ten years is for the corn belt farmers to breed and raise more cattle on their farms and cut loose from the idea of buying cheap cattle for breeding purposes.

It is claimed that farmers will not undertake to raise beef cattle on high-priced land, because of the belief that it cannot be made profitable. With alfalfa, which will grow in most localities in the corn belt states, and by the use of the silo for the preservation of the entire crop of corn instead of only 60 per cent of it, as under present methods, and by the use of a good grade of cattle, particularly of herd headers, the corn belt farmer is assured of abundant money profits as well as the preservation of his soil fertility, without which no system of agriculture can be made permanent or even of a long duration.

With the best beef cattle selling on the market for better than \$150 per head, and good breeding bulls for not much more, it would seem that the present conditions and prospects offer the opportunity of a generation, if not of a lifetime, to the man who would raise beef cattle on his farm, and in answer to the objection that beef cattle cannot be raised profitably on high-priced land it is only necessary to say that it is being done and that the careful methods necessary under present conditions net the farmer more profit than he formerly obtained under the conditions which surrounded the cheap beef steer. As an avenue for money making for years to come, the raising of beef cattle on the farm will not be excelled by any other proposition except perhaps the production of dairy cattle in favored localities. For the general farmer throughout the country, the growing of beef-bred cattle offers a greater opportunity than any other apparent source of revenue.

Now is the time to buy breeding stock, and money lies in the pure-bred.

The Cost Of A Colt

It is a well known fact that an abundance of feed, good care and a mild climate have been the factors which have resulted in the giant draft horses of today. But it is not so well appreciated that these same factors are necessary for the maintenance of the size and quality of these horses. In other words, the Percheron stallion, weighing one ton, and his herd of mares weighing better than 1600, can be turned out to rustle for themselves and they will be found to at once begin to deteriorate, while their progeny will continue this deterioration in a more marked degree the longer they remain under such conditions. It seems to be a well established fact that the Shetland pony was of the same blood originally as the Percheron, but the cold climate, scant rations and small feed allowance have caused him to decrease in size until he has become only a miniature of what his fellows, under more favorable conditions, have developed into.

With these facts before us, the question of just what it will cost to develop a good draft animal to saleable age, is of interest. A reader in another state gives the results of his work in raising Percheron colts from grade mares, and it may be interesting to compare his figures with those obtained by Kansas farmers and breeders. To begin with, he charges each colt with \$20, the cost of the service fee and offsets the interest on the investment, the keep of the

mares, depreciation, etc., by the amount of work done by the mares.

During the first year he charged \$10 against each youngster for pasture, and as he had three of them this would make a cost of \$30 for service fee and pasture, or \$30 each for the first summer. During the first winter they ate 1,000 pounds each of shelled corn and oats, equal parts by weight, and, figuring the corn at 60 cents and the oats at 45 cents, this adds another charge of \$37.08 against the three. By allowing them 8 pounds of hay each per day for 150 days and charging this at \$15 per ton, there is another charge of \$27. Adding the cost of the service fee, the pasture, the grain and the hay together, we have a total of \$154.08, or \$51.36 each, at 1 year old.

The next season the colts were larger and were charged \$3 per month each for six months' pasture, amounting to \$54 for the three. During six months winter feeding these colts averaged 12 pounds per day of oats and shelled corn. Counting the shelled corn at 45 cents and the oats at 35 cents, which were the market prices then, gives us another charge of \$59.20. The mixed hay was charged at \$16 per ton and amounted to \$59.92, making a total cost for the year of \$173.12, and a total cost for the two years of \$327.20.

Last winter, feed was higher, but the colts had been worked a little in the fall and winter and this work was al-

lowed to offset their pasture. During the winter corn was charged at 65 cents, oats at 50 cents and mixed hay at \$22. They were allowed 15 pounds of grain per day for six months, amounting to \$108.67. About four tons of hay amounted to \$89.10, making a total cost for the year of \$197.77, or a total cost up to the time of their sale of \$524.97. The colts brought \$250 apiece, or \$750 for the three, leaving a profit of \$225, or \$75 apiece.

The return of manure was considered to balance the care given these colts, and the feeds which they consumed was charged at market prices. Adding the cost of the halters and other little incidentals which might have been charged against these colts the total expense of raising them to saleable age could easily be kept under \$600, and even at this figure they would show a net profit of \$50 apiece, and give rise to the question as to whether there is any more profitable kind of live stock to be raised on the farm. Two hundred and fifty dollars, the sale price, means a good animal, but not an unusual one, and conditions now seem to indicate that such prices are sure to be maintained and more than likely to be exceeded in the future if the animals are worthy. Colts of this type cost very little to raise aside from their feed, and there are two ways of looking at the feed question. One of these is to consider the feed at its market value and require the colts to pay

for that feed at least as much as it would have sold for on the open market. The other one is to consider the feed as simply so much rough material, worth the cost of its production and valuable for manufacturing into high priced horse flesh.

It will be noticed that our reader has figured every item of expense against these colts and the probabilities are that such colts can be raised under Kansas conditions for \$500 or less for the three. It does not pay to skimp any kind of a growing animal at any time in its history, and the \$250 received for each of these colts would not have been possible except for the liberal feed and good care which they received and which were the means of producing the quality and size which commanded such a price.

Had these animals been pure-bred and registered they might easily have sold for from two to four times the price they did bring and would not have cost any more for their feed and care. If a grade Percheron colt at 3 years old is worth \$250, what would he be worth if pure-bred and registered and sold for a breeder? As it was, the value of the colt was fixed entirely by the amount of work he could probably do, and there is little doubt but that the price was a fair one, on this basis. With a pedigree, these colts would have been capable of rendering an equal service in work and would have more than doubled their value as breeding animals.

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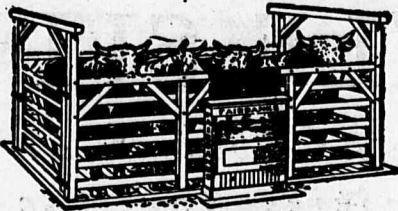
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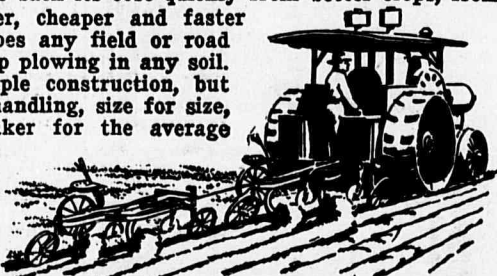
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Elegant illustrated premium list mailed to all requests. Entries close for live stock on September 23, 1912.

I. S. MAHAN,

OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA.

FEATURES OF THE 1911 OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

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

THE FARM



It is well to proceed with caution in the feeding of new grain of any kind to live stock. Nothing will throw work horses out of condition quicker than new oats. It has the effect of loosening the bowels and a tendency toward colic. Too much new corn fed to hogs is detrimental. Begin the feeding of new grains gradually. The same conditions prevail, but to a lesser extent, in the feeding of new hay.

Thousands of acres of the second and third crop of alfalfa have been allowed to stand for maturing a seed crop, in Kansas this year. The chances are that in most sections the seed crop will be disappointing in quality. The alfalfa plant is peculiar in that when it grows large it does not make seed. The best seed years are those when the plant does not get large. When alfalfa is harvested for seed, care should be taken to have it thoroughly dry before being stacked and it should not be threshed when the straw is tough. It requires more time to cure a seed crop of alfalfa than to cure the hay crop. If the hay is stacked green or wet the vitality of the seed is injured. If the threshing is done when the hay is damp, much seed will be lost. If the crop is not thoroughly dry it is advisable to make small stacks so that the drying will continue after the stacking has been done.

A large part of this year's prairie hay crop has been harvested in exceptionally good condition. The prairie hay harvest has this year been earlier than usual. The one fault with our wild hay harvest in Kansas is that we do not begin cutting in time. Those who grow and place prairie hay on the city markets are the first to harvest, and it is well to watch these men to ascertain the right time to cut. Early cut, green prairie hay on the Kansas City market sells for more money than later cut. The reason is because of the greater feeding value. It is more palatable and, not being so woody as the late cut, makes better feed. We grow no hay in this country which is so nice to feed and of such all around high value for all kinds of live stock, except the choicest of alfalfa. It pays to take care of the prairie hay crop at the right time and in good condition. In many sections of the state the prairie hay crop is the largest harvested in recent years.

The farmers of Kansas, as well as those of every other state where rotation of field crops has not been established, must in the future give more attention to rotating fields. The Missouri station has recently printed some information of deep interest to farmers of the corn belt:

"On the rotation fields, where investigations have been in progress for 22 years, the following results have been observed:

"(a) Corn after corn for 22 years—yield of corn, 12 bushels per acre.

"(b) Rotation of corn, oats and clover for 22 years—yield of corn, 50 bushels per acre.

"(c) Rotation of corn, oats, wheat, oats and timothy for 22 years—yield of corn, 54 bushels per acre.

"(d) Same rotation as (c), but with barnyard manure—yield of corn, 74 bushels per acre."

It is time to think about saving the seed of all farm plants for next year's planting. In due time KANSAS FARMER will have something to say about the saving of corn, Kafir, sorghum and milo for seed. We have already discussed the selection of seed for wheat to be sown this fall, but there are other plants from which seed must be saved, and these, principally, are garden plants and particularly potatoes. An effort should be made to save enough large potatoes for next year's planting. Eat the small potatoes necessary this fall and winter to permit planting large ones next spring. The reverse of this is the condition usually prevailing. It does not pay to plant whole potatoes—either small or large—but it does pay to plant large potatoes with at least two eyes in each piece. The results from planting small and large potatoes, both whole and cut into pieces, having one and two

eyes, are set forth in a bulletin by the North Dakota station and which bulletin is quite interesting reading.

There is a great deal of talk about conservation, and rightly so, but the farmer of today is not worrying unnecessarily about leaving a fertile farm to his grandchildren, and as a matter of fact it is unnecessary to worry about this condition. The kind of conservation we need in Kansas is that kind which comes from first class good farming—the kind of farming which will make the most money for the farmer who is today occupying the land. If such farmer so handles his land that he will double his corn yield, his wheat yield or his alfalfa crop, he will be conserving the natural fertility of the soil and will in fact be adding to it, because he cannot produce bigger crops and so make more money without better methods of cultivation, without crop rotation, without green manuring and without utilizing the manure produced on the farm. So, if the present is taken care of, as lies within our possibilities, the conservation question is solved without a thought.

On most farms the sheds and corrals are cleaned during the late spring and early fall. During these two seasons of the year the greater part of the farm manure is hauled out. This is a part of the farm work which should not be neglected. This actually builds up the farm, and aside from the use of the legumes and green manuring, is about the only work the Kansas farmer does in actually improving the soil. By all means all the manure produced on the farm should be gotten onto the fields. It should not be placed only on those fields nearest the accumulation of manure. The time necessary should be given to haul the manure to those fields needing it most, and particularly to those thin spots which are producing little or no crop. The manure spreader will in a year or two, on the 160-acre farm, more than pay for itself in better spreading methods and in time saved. The manure spreader is an essential farm implement. A low down spreader is now being built which has labor-saving features well worth consideration.

Generally speaking, the 1912 season will be a good one for the Kansas farmer. It could have been better. It is probable that no condition ever existed which could not have been improved upon, likewise it is altogether probable that no condition could be so bad that it could not be worse. There are sections in Kansas in which the general crop conditions are as good as they have ever been. There are other sections where the conditions are not so good, but might be very much worse. Where the conditions are worst the effect of last year's short feed and grain crop contributed more to the present situation than the conditions directly attributable to this season. This applies to those sections of Kansas where feed is the principal crop and where there is a shortage of live stock because of failure to grow the feed necessary to carry the stock through the winter. This can have no effect other than impressing upon the farmer of those sections the necessity of providing against a short feed year. As has heretofore been stated, in these sections more attention must be given to the growing of Kafir, cane and milo, and an accumulation of the same either in the silo or in the stack, in the year of plenty for the lean year. If the western one-third of Kansas had its normal live stock population conditions in Kansas—in every corner of the state—would be highly satisfactory.

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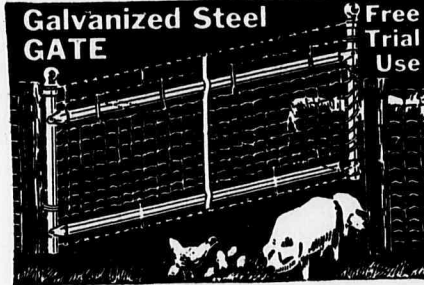
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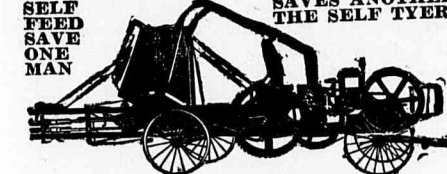


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LIVE STOCK

When market hogs are selling as high as \$8 or better, a man ought to be ashamed to try to buy a boar for \$25. Cheap boars and cheap bulls don't harm anyone on earth but the owner, but they hit him a terrible jolt in the tenderest spot—the pocketbook.

The market reports show that, while cattle and hogs are selling at abnormally high prices, sheep are very low. The packers claim that retailers are selling mutton at the same prices as beef in order that they may make a bigger profit, and that this keeps the price for sheep down to its present level. Cattle sell for \$10 per 100 pounds or over, hogs for \$8.50 or better, and wethers for \$4. Do you pay as much for mutton as for beef?

A large shed, or rather a roofed-over barnyard, with a cement floor and a provision for saving all moisture, is the way a Missouri farmer, who lives on \$300 per acre land, proposes to solve the manure question. He will haul out no manure during the winter, but will put in sufficient straw each day to keep the cattle clean and comfortable. The tramping of the cattle will harden this manure so that it will absorb and retain the moisture and keep in perfect shape for distribution on the fields late in the winter. The idea of a covered barnyard is excellent, and the paving of a barnyard is splendid, but we think the manure spreader needs exercise oftener than once a year.

Work horses are now so valuable that eastern buyers who come to Kansas City for horses do not trust them in freight cars, but ship them in specially constructed express cars. Over 280 express carloads of work horses have been shipped east from this market thus far this year. These are not breeding horses, but work animals, such as are generally classified as "chunks, expressers and drafters." It costs \$202 for freight and \$30 for feed to send a car of 20 horses from Kansas City to Boston, while by express the cost is \$415. The quick trip, smaller cost of feed in transit, and the arrival of the horses in better condition cause shippers to choose the express in preference to the freight.

If you have a piece of land that will not produce alfalfa, try sweet clover. Sweet clover is a great subsoiler. It will grow almost anywhere, it is good feed and a better producer than red clover, it develops the same bacteria on its roots as does alfalfa, and will inoculate the soil for alfalfa; it adds nitrogen and humus to the soil when turned under, it is ready for pasture about 10 or 15 days earlier than any other grass or clover, and the bitter principle it contains prevents bloat. It must be cut for hay long before it comes into bloom or else it is too woody. It should always be cut high so as to leave some leaves remaining on the stubble in order to insure a good second growth. Don't forget that it is a biennial and not a perennial, like alfalfa.

Berkshire Distribution.

It may surprise many people to learn that Mississippi has the largest number of Berkshire breeders of any state in the Union, yet such is the case, according to a statistical map recently published by the Berkshire World.

Mississippi has 341 breeders of Berkshire swine and stands first. Other states follow in this order: Tennessee, 241; South Carolina, 167; Georgia, 154; Pennsylvania, 145; Ohio, 143; Texas, 141; Illinois, 130; New York, 122; Missouri, 100; Virginia, 94; Alabama, 86, and Kansas 84. All other states have very much smaller numbers. A glance at the map shows that the great majority of Berkshire breeders are located east of the Mississippi, and a surprisingly large number of them are south of the Ohio River. The six southern states having the largest number of breeders aggregate 1,158, while the six northern states having the largest number only show 734.

Do these figures mean that the Berkshire is better adapted to southern conditions than are the other breeds? This is claimed to be true by some, and there may be something of fact in it. Our own judgment is that in the rejuvenated farm life of the south, when the pure-bred hog became a factor, the Berkshire was among the earliest to be introduced and, as he makes good everywhere, his numbers have spread because he was known.

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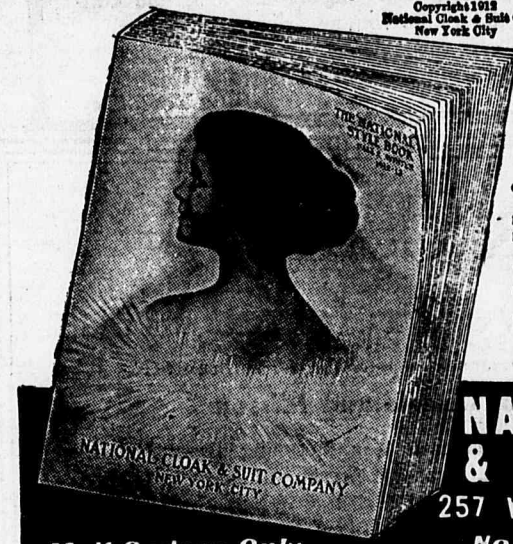
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The company is the largest producer of steel plows in the world and manufactures and sells a varied line of other farming implements and vehicles. The trade names of Deere & Co. and John Deere plows are conspicuously well known and favorably regarded.

We will sell limited amounts of this stock subject to change in price at

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Could the farm go on as well without you?

Would it do as well for the wife and children if you were gone? Would they benefit from all you want them to have, from what you have earned, or have in prospect of earning?

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Will Enable You to Answer Yes.**

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Write E. W. THOMPSON, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.,
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ACORN BRAND ALFALFA SEED

represents the best quality of NATIVE grown Alfalfa Seed, shows high purity, is of good vitality. The price is somewhat higher than is being quoted on European grown seed, but it is free of noxious weed seeds. It is worth more money.

KHARKOF WHEAT

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

Your inquiries for Alfalfa, Wheat, Rye or other seeds will receive prompt attention. Samples supplied if wanted.

Ross Brothers' Seed House, East Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.



It must be kept in mind that the cow is like a cupboard—you must put something into her before you can take anything out. The best cow in the world cannot make milk without plenty of the right kind of feed. The same is true of the average or poor cow. Large consumption of feed is the ideal condition in the case of the dairy cow. In most instances the large consumer is a profitable milker.

There is no question but that every farm in Kansas ranging from 160 acres down should have on it a small herd of good dairy cows. The number of such cows should depend upon the farmer's ability to milk and should be governed by the number he can milk with his own family. Dairying fits into general farm operations perfectly. It does not interfere with the growing of wheat, corn, fattening of hogs or the growing of a dozen or more calves for sale either as stockers or fat, each year. The dairy brings in a cash income monthly which supplies the one thing the need of which is felt on practically every farm. Cow feed can be grown every year. A short year in crops is, with a dairy herd, not felt as on farms on which dairying is not pursued.

The prevailing high prices for summer butter fat can, in our judgment, mean nothing else than correspondingly high prices for butter fat during the winter. As we have stated heretofore, we do not know of a time when the farmer could engage in dairy operations with greater profit to himself than now. We have presented our reasons for believing that good prices for dairy products will prevail in years to come. Dairying is a business which cannot be taken up and the fullest advantage realized therefrom in one, two, three or five years. It is consistent with this condition that it is possible to at all times produce dairy products at a handsome profit regardless of the slight up and down fluctuation in prices. Dairying is one of the most permanent and profitable businesses in which it is possible for the farmer to engage.

Because the process of establishing a pure-bred dairy herd is slow is no excuse for the lack of improvement in the herd of the farm dairyman. Since the establishment of cow-testing associations here and there the grade cow as a valuable dairy animal has been showing to great advantage. The pure-bred dairy cow in the hands of the breeder has no trouble in making known to the world her ability as a milk producer, because if such cow is good she is fed and milked and tested for high yields. A grade cow, however, does not command any such attention, and she is known to her owner as a good or fairly good cow. The testing association, however, ascertains the milk and butter fat yield of every animal in the herd, and is as fair to the grade as to the pure-bred. Recent records of a number of herds tested in one large association show grade cows producing from 300 to 500 pounds of butter fat per year, being as large and as profitable producers as many of the pure-breds in the same herds. There is a big profit and a great deal of satisfaction in the 300-pound cow. She can be obtained easily by two or three crosses of dairy blood and with good care and handling.

The agitation in favor of silage for the feeding of dairy cows has been so persistent in Kansas the last year or 18 months, we fear that many farmers are inclined to the belief that it is impossible to obtain a good milk flow at an economical cost on dry feeds, and feeling that they are not able to build a silo are discouraged or hesitating in their dairy operations. The fact is that in Kansas, as well as in other states, good milk flows and economical production have been for years and years obtained without the use of the silo, and such condition will prevail for the years to come. The facts are that the silo does, in our judgment and in the judgment of those who have used the silo,

furnish the ideal and cheapest feed for milk. However, early cut cane and Kafir hay supply a very good roughage. These, with alfalfa hay, make a good milk feed. Early cut prairie hay, early cut millet hay, and early cut oats hay are valuable in supplementing cane and Kafir roughage and in affording a variety. In any combination of dry roughages, alfalfa must play an essential part. These dry feeds, along with some of the grains raised on the farm, will make good milk feeds, and because the farmer does not feel able to construct a silo is no reason that he should feel that without the silo he cannot produce milk profitably.

Butter-fat prices have prevailed unusually high during the year of 1912 so far. These prices are due to the fact that the entire supply of storage butter of 1910 and 1911 was cleaned up during the early weeks of 1912. In this clean-up there was some 1910 butter. The year 1910 was disastrous to storage people engaged in the butter business, and some 1910 butter was held over until the latter part of 1911 and the early part of 1912. The amount of 1912 butter stored in the three leading centers, up to July, was over 60,000,000 pounds less than last year. The prices paid for storage butter have this year been unusually high, accounting for the high prevailing prices for butter fat. It must be kept in mind that except for the cold storage warehouses, prices of butter produced in the summer time would be extremely low, and on account of the short supply of fresh butter in the winter time prices would be extremely high. Inasmuch as a much larger proportion of butter is produced on the farms during the summer than in winter, the cold storage warehouse is a Godsend to both the producer and the consumer. This is true not only in the case of butter, but in the case of numerous other commodities produced on the farm, and particularly in the case of eggs. The fruit situation in this country would be vastly different were it possible to place fresh fruit in cold storage and thereby keep it for those seasons of the year when in reality fresh fruit is most relished but not produced. Apples are practically the only fruit susceptible to storage for any considerable length of time, and the advantages of the cold storage are apparent to all apple growers and apple eaters.

As early as ten years ago KANSAS FARMER was arguing that the time would come when the beef of the country would be produced on the comparatively small farm. So far as Kansas agricultural papers were concerned, we were alone in this contention. It is these days almost impossible to pick up a paper which in some form or other is not presenting the same idea. The same notion prevails among stockyard cattle buyers and among packing house managers. In fact a large part of the beef of the country is already coming from the small farm, and this practice cannot help but increase as the years go by. It is our contention that a herd of dairy cows, each cow producing a calf yearly, will supply the beef of the future and the production of beef on the farm will become one of the farmer's principal sources of income. Instead of selling these calves when eight months to a year old, they will be kept on the farm, consuming the roughage and grain feed, and at 16 to 20 months old will be sold as finished beef. This will not apply to every farm, but those who do not care to hold their calves after they are 8 to 10 months old will sell them to neighboring farmers who have the feed and the disposition to make beef. It is in this connection that the dairy herd will impress itself more forcibly upon many farmers than it has done heretofore. When the condition referred to is brought about, the farmer can under no circumstances afford to keep a cow a year for her calf. He can keep that cow, however, for the milk she produces and the calf, the latter of which will grow into money by consuming the home grown feeds and create a source of revenue which is at just this time given little thought.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHOICE, PURE KHARKOF SEED wheat for sale, \$1.25 per bushel while it lasts. R. C. Obrecht, Fairlea Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF age, will sell mine and retire. Deal with owner and save commissions. 350 a. in one farm. About 200 a. in first and second bottom. 130 a. in cultivation. Two streams join on land. Some timber. 150 fenced pasture, living water. Finest well water. 6-room house; barn for 12 horses. New hog houses and fences. A fine combination grain and stock farm. Also, 520 a. joining, making 870 acres in one body. 2 sets improvements, 130 in cultivation. Balance grass with living streams. Both farms fenced and cross-fenced. School adjoining. Church, ¾ mile. 4 miles from Keighley, on Frisco, R. R. Rural mail. Telephone in each house. Will sell one or both farms on liberal terms. Wm. Mortl, Latham, Kan.

POULTRY

A number of very interesting things are to be found in the July record of the national egg laying contest being conducted at the State Poultry Experiment Station, at Mountain Grove, Mo. July closed the ninth month of the contest, which is to continue three more months. The most remarkable thing up to that time is the record made by a White Plymouth Rock hen. This hen has not missed a month since she entered the contest, her record for each month being as follows:

November	17 eggs
December	22 eggs
January	5 eggs
February	17 eggs
March	29 eggs
April	29 eggs
May	31 eggs
June	29 eggs
July	29 eggs

Total for nine months.....208 eggs
In the nine months a White Orpington hen has produced 199 eggs, and a Barred Plymouth Rock has laid 191. Nineteen other hens have each produced from 175 to 189 eggs.

Another interesting thing in connection with this contest is that the so-called heavy laying breeds have not made as good a showing as are the general purpose breeds. Beginning with July, however, the Leghorn and other smaller breeds have not shown any effects of the hot weather and are now making better records and gaining ground faster than the larger breeds. A good many hens of the larger breeds are broody now. This will give the smaller breeds—non-sitters—a chance to make a better showing for themselves throughout the remainder of the contest. No pen has yet gotten so far in the lead but what the rank of the leading pens could be changed in a single month. The indications are that the pen which can continue to lay a reasonable number of eggs through the hot weather is going to be the pen which will win. The best pen record is 808 eggs from Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen other pens are making good records, with from 618 to 778 eggs to their credit.

In speaking of these high records, Director Quisenberry of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station says:
But of what value is a high egg record? In our opinion, high records within themselves are but sounding brass and a thinking symbol unless we can learn something from them and profit by them. They mean nothing unless we can learn how to produce similar yields. Feeding and housing of course have much to do with it, but we place greater value on the breeding than on either housing or feeding. The trap nest is a necessity in building up a laying strain, but this within itself is of but little value. The trap nest is only a means to an end. If you trap-nest some of your flock and then mark the chicks so you will know the sire and dam of the pullets and cockerels, then trap-nest these pullets, and breed each year from the hens and males which seem to be able to breed high producers—in other words, you must do some pedigreeing along with the trap nesting. Every hen has hundreds and even thousands of undeveloped eggs in her body. The problem is not one of feeding and housing eggs into the hen's body, but the problem is how to get the eggs out of her body. The hens in this contest which have not laid an egg, we will guarantee if they are killed at the close of the contest, it will be found that each of them have from 1,000 to 5,000 undeveloped eggs in their bodies, apparently normal ovaries, but the process of egg production has been upset somewhere.

More depends upon the male than upon the female in producing a strain of layers. By trap-nesting and pedigreeing, as stated above, you will soon be able to discover the males which are able to produce females which lay a large number of eggs each year. When such a male is discovered, you have made a long step toward solving the problem. More seems to depend upon the record of the male than upon the female. The trouble with most of us in the past has been that we have been breeding from high laying females, and paying no attention to the breeding of the male. We could cite you to many farms in this state where we have seen good laying strains ruined in this way. Dr. Pearl, of the Maine Experiment Station, says: "Inherited high productiveness is not transmitted from mother to daughter, but may be transmitted from mother to son, or from father to son or daughter." He has reached this conclusion after trap-

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—\$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

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

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG farmer, with \$1,000, to take interest in stock and manage on shares stock and grain farm near Topeka. Write J. C., care Kansas Farmer.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM OR ranch. Experienced; references furnished if desired; middle-aged man and wife. Address, Lock Box 311, Concordia, Kan.

POULTRY.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BUFF ORP- ingtons for sale. Addie Edwards, Eshoka, Mo.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

PIGEONS.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES now ready for shipment. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—FEMALE SCOTCH Collies from registered stock. James Parker, Woodston, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bulls from six months to one year old. M. H. Gilboy, Nokomis, Ill.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, opossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds, Newfoundland, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

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Which are you buying?
You can run 10,000 to 20,000 miles on one set of new tires, eliminate all punctures and repairs, and save ½ to ¾ of your present tire expense, by using

Woodworth Treads

They have hardened steel rivets in a soft leather base. Stiff springs hold them tight. We guarantee them to last and not to chafe the tires. They last as long as bare shoes and cost only half as much. Are your present tires sound in fabric? If so, you can save half the cost of new tires this Fall by repairing the old ones and covering them with Woodworth Treads.

If your dealer does not carry Woodworth Treads we will quote you for them express prepaid.

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Distributors: Kansas City, Mo., Automobile Tire and Vulcanizing Works, 625 E. 15th St., and Motor & Machine Supply Co., 210-214 E. 15th St., The Baum Iron Co., Omaha, Neb., D. A. Falkenburg & Co., 1210 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

nesting and pedigreeing hundreds of birds. We repeat, if we wish to build up a great laying strain, more depends upon the breeding of the male than upon the female, but you should always breed from good layers to get your male birds.

Reports from the east say the poultry crop is decidedly light this season, and that higher prices will prevail for fancy poultry.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN- Friesian bulls from A. R. O. dams. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

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

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20 each. One yearling bull, \$45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HORSES AND MULES.

25 HEAD OF WELL BRED HORSES AND mares, at reasonable prices. S. R. Shupe, Stika, Kan.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

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AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN—WILL SELL my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for \$1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, \$4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

REAL ESTATE.

A SECTION OF FINE WHEAT LAND IN Eastern Finney County, Kansas, for sale at a bargain. L. K. Spielman, Chanute, Kan.

WRITE ME FOR LIST OF FARMS AND city property. I have what you want. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

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

BARGAIN—160 ACRES, GOOD WELL, watered land, in Sherman Co., not far from Goodland, \$1,600 cash. M. A. Taylor, 163 W. 84th St., New York City.

FINE HALF SECTION, 9-ROOM HOUSE, abundance water, fruit, alfalfa, 1¼ mile to church and school. \$85 per acre if taken at once. Easy terms. Ernest Vance, Alton, Kan.

NORTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS— Atchison and Jefferson counties, near St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City. Send for list and map. E. T. Lehman, Nortonville, Jefferson County, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—240 ACRES GOOD land, in Phillips Co., lies next to townsite of Prairie View, Kan. All well fenced, 40 acres alfalfa, good crops this year. Terms reasonable. Price, \$45. Write to E. B. Bolte, Gooding, Idaho.

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT, ON R. R., 18 miles north of Ft. Collins; fenced, 80 acres broke. An opportunity for person paying cost of improving (\$500.) Mrs. A. M. Bittner, Idaho Springs, Colo.

614 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND, ALL IN cultivation, 9 miles north of Denver. Water from one of the oldest ditches, besides two reservoirs, 240 acres in alfalfa. Will sell or divide in three parts. Easy terms, or part trade. Dr. Shirley, 767 Gas, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—BEST STOCK RANCH IN Southwestern Colorado; 485 acres; adjudicated water right; 10-room furnished house; work teams and farming implements; beautiful mountain home, and it all goes for \$18,000. Write Harman & Emigh, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGTON. Write before investing or coming West, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information, gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner, will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TELEPHONE plant, up-to-date, 500 phones, in a good town. S. C. Holmes, Yates Center, Kan.

FREE BOOK—600 FARMS AND OTHER property for exchange by owners, all parts country. Blackwell Real Estate Co., Blackwell, Okla.

BAD DEBTS

COLLECTED EVERYWHERE, ON COM- mission, without suit. Banks references given. Established 1889 by N. S. Martin & Co., Collecting Agency, Arkansas City, Kan.

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GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, \$5. Prices in pails on application. Comb honey at \$3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.



Use Hard Water to Make Your Complexion Soft With JAP ROSE Soap

JAP ROSE bubbles soften hard water instantly because the JAP ROSE base is vegetable oils of finest quality—as used in ancient days to soften and benefit the skin.

JAP ROSE lather it so abundant that no rubbing is needed. Just wet the hands and pass them over JAP ROSE lightly. A large handful of lather appears. This is formed entirely of millions of tiny bubbles which purify and refresh the pores so the skin feels and looks and actually is far cleaner and healthier than with ordinary soap. It is a bathing blessing, whose use is rapidly increasing. Start using it today.

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MADE BY
KIRK
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Large Trans-
parent Cake
for 10c

Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and
your dealer's name
for a Free trial cake of JAP ROSE.

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

Splendid Prospects of Bumper Grain Crops IN Western Canada

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

**16 Million Acres
Under Crop**

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

SOMETHING EVERY WOMAN WANTS

LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.

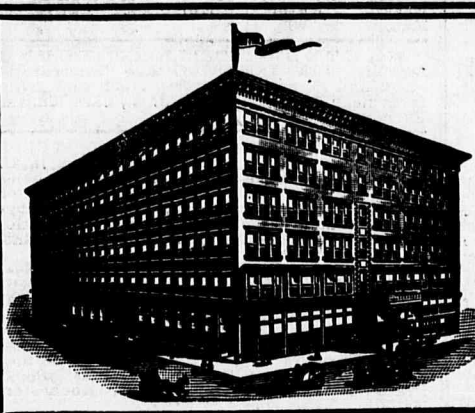


By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

How to Get One. Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, with 25 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools, Free of All Charge. Address, **KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

THE STRAY LIST.

JASPER T. KINCAID, COUNTY CLERK, Johnson County. Taken Up—On August 5, 1912, by Raymond Houghland, Olathe, one bay horse, 5 ft tall, bay, collar marks. Appraised value, \$25.00.



Hotel Kupper

11th and McGee

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Centrally Located in Shopping District. 1/4 block from Emery-Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.

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

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

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

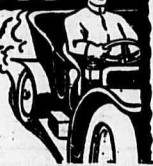
KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MANHATTAN

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AGRICULTURE—Soils, Crops, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Poultry.
ENGINEERING—Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Highway Architecture.
DOMESTIC SCIENCE—Cooking, Sewing, Home Decoration.
VETERINARY MEDICINE, PRINTING, INDUSTRIAL, JOURNALISM.
Courses reach down to the common schools. For catalog address Pres. H. J. Waters, Box E, Manhattan, Kan. (Correspondence Courses Offered.)

WE TEACH YOU

Learn to operate and repair automobiles. Training on vulcanizers, drill presses, lathes. Pattern making, moulding, brazing and driving. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School 2384 O St., Lincoln, Neb.



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High Standard Homelike accredited gaining 100% yearly. Strong Preparatory Dept.

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

Learn the Auto Business

We are making a special summer rate of \$25.00 for our full course of instructions in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

The Standard Engineering Company
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LAWRENCE Business College

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

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

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Young Women's Christian Association Bldg. 1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. Finest quarters; best equipment; catalog free.

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

LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE

133 N. THIRTEENTH ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

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



We don't claim to be the only good school in the West—hope we are not. But we know that our large enrollment—largest in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado—enables us to offer advanced work that prepares for the very best positions. Write today—right now—to President Price.

HOME CIRCLE

To avoid the troublesome scum which forms on starch when it cools, cover the vessel containing it with a wet cloth and set it in the window. This will also cool the starch more rapidly.

Along all our pathways sweet flowers are blossoming, if we will only stop to pluck them and smell their fragrance. In every meadow birds are singing, if we will only stop our grumbling long enough to hear them.

Care should be taken to not use soda in the dishwater when washing dishes with gilt decorations. The soda will destroy the gilt in a short time. It is safer to use nothing but good soap in the water when washing such dishes.

Fresh water is as essential as grain to the hens confined in the coops. A large proportion of the egg is made from water, so if your water troughs are empty, it will mean a shortage in the egg supply. Keep the fountains filled with clean, fresh water, even if you have to fill them several times a day during the very hot weather.

Fried Turnips.

Pare and cut turnips in slices about half an inch thick, soak for half an hour in cold water, drain, par boil for 20 minutes, drain again and wipe dry. Salt, pepper and dip in corn meal or flour, and fry in bacon fat or other shortening.

The Farm Woman.

The farm woman, who has heretofore been practically an unknown quantity in the life equation of this country, is now following closely on the heels of her husband who is coming into his inherent rights. The moral stamina and the financial power of the farmer is largely influenced by the farm home. The farm home and its children are largely what the mother makes them. Hence, in the final solution, the farm woman is the power behind the throne.

As proof of this, public opinion clinches the matter. The question, "Who is the greatest Woman?" was sent out to 200 school teachers not long ago and the one who got the prize made the following answer:

"The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, bringing up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and finding time for intellectual improvement."

That is a true picture of our coming farm women. Labor saving devices and social organization in their communities will give them time to bring up their family and keep them in touch with the best moral and educational activities of the day.—The Farmer's Wife.



4605. Girls' Sailor Dress.—The sailor suit always has been a favorite of the little girl. As shown, it is made up in blue linen with shield and collar of white linen. The kilt skirt is joined to an underwaist and the blouse is separate. It can be made with or without the yoke facings. The pattern, 4605, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material; 1/4 yard of 37-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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

KANSAS STATE FAIR TOPEKA

September 9-13. 5—Days—5

\$50,000 IN PREMIUMS
and **SPEED COMPETITION**, open to the world

FULL RACE PROGRAM EACH AFTERNOON

FOUR GREAT BAND CONCERTS EACH DAY—
FIFTY PEOPLE.

DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS MONDAY.

STOCK JUDGING AND LECTURING BY MEN OF
NATIONAL REPUTATION, EACH DAY.

ACRES OF RED MACHINERY.

GREAT FREE ATTRACTIONS.

NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS IN FRONT OF
GRANDSTAND.

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS, A REALISTIC REPRODUCTION OF WILD WEST LIFE
PAIN'S SPECTACLE PIONEER DAYS
WITH WONDERFUL FIREWORKS

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE ON ALL RAIROADS.

For Premium List and Information, Address,

T. A. BORMAN, Pres.

H. L. COOK, Secy.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

The premium list of the Douglas County Fair is received. This fair will be held at Lawrence on September 24-28, and the prospects for a splendid exhibit and a good attendance are both fine. Elmer E. Brown, Lawrence, Kan., is secretary.

E. C. Jonagan, of Albany, Mo., owner of one of the best Duroc herds in the country, writes that his spring pigs are doing fine. On October 26, Mr. Jonagan will offer a very high class lot of Durocs, including a number of outstanding show prospects. Duroc breeders should keep this public sale date in mind.

James M. Andrews, of the Andrews' Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., reports that his spring crop of old, original, big boned Spotted Polands are growing fine. They were an extra big, high class lot to start with, and the prospect is that his public sale offering, October 19, will be the best of the many good ones he has sold. Don't forget his date.

Serum Saved Them.

Our advertiser, Mr. Fred G. Laptad, who has been such a successful breeder of Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys at Lawrence, Kan., for some years, writes that he had a threat of cholera in his herds, but by the prompt application of the serum treatment he was able to save both herds and the hogs are now doing splendidly. After hogs have been treated by this method and have come through all right they are pretty safe to buy. The Experiment Station bulletin No. 182 tells about the work of the veterinary department in handling the serum. This bulletin is free to the farmers of Kansas. Mr. Laptad's hogs are now in splendid condition to buy, and he can interest you on both prices and quality.

The S. E. Ross Holstein Sale.
Attention is called to the sale advertisement of S. E. Ross of Creston, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On September 18 Mr. Ross will sell 50 head or over of pure-bred and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers. This will be one of the great Holstein sales of the season. The cows of the offering, both pure-breds and high grades, have records that are hard to beat. Princess Gerben Josephine of this herd made a seven-day record of 12.88 pounds of butter fat; a year record of 634 pounds of butter fat and 18,512 pounds of milk. Peach Gerben Dekol as a senior two-year-old made a record of 9.92 pounds of butter fat in seven days and a record of 6,600 pounds of milk and 229 pounds of butter fat in six months. Star, a high-grade cow, was awarded second prize in the Iowa state dairy contest. Her record was over 8,000 pounds of milk. Another grade cow in this herd has a record of over 800 pounds of milk in one month. The entire offering either have high records or are daughters of cows with high records. Five high-class bulls will also be sold, in-

cluding the great herd bull, Union Gerben Duke, one of the greatest Holstein sires of the west. Look him up in the catalog. He is a sire fit to head any herd. Send for catalog. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Guernseys at State Fair.

Mr. W. B. Henderson, of Greenwood, Mo., who owns a large herd of Guernsey cattle, will exhibit a number of animals at the Topeka State Fair. This exhibit will include both pure-bred and high grade cattle, and they will be for sale. A number of choice pure-bred bulls will be included. This will be a great opportunity to get a start in Guernseys.

Big Spotted Kind.

Mr. Charles Kolterman, proprietor of the Onaga herd of big Spotted Poland Chinas, located at Onaga, Kan., writes that conditions are fine in his part of the state. The

and a good line of spring pigs. I am now ready to fill orders from my old customers and any new ones that feel like trying out my stuff. Please insert my card as per inclosed copy."

Hubert J. Griffiths, the successful Poland China breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., and owner of the great breeding boar, Colossus Pan, writes as follows: "Please change my card as per inclosed copy. I have 40 of the best pigs I ever raised, nearly all sired by Colossus Pan. Corn is fine here, and hogs scarce, but I am not pricing mine very high. The inquiries are beginning to come in, saying, 'Saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer.' I hope to have an extra choice offering at my November 2 sale."

Ernest W. Berry's Jumbo Prospect Offering.
The card of Ernest W. Berry, of Shambaugh, Ia., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Berry owns one of the

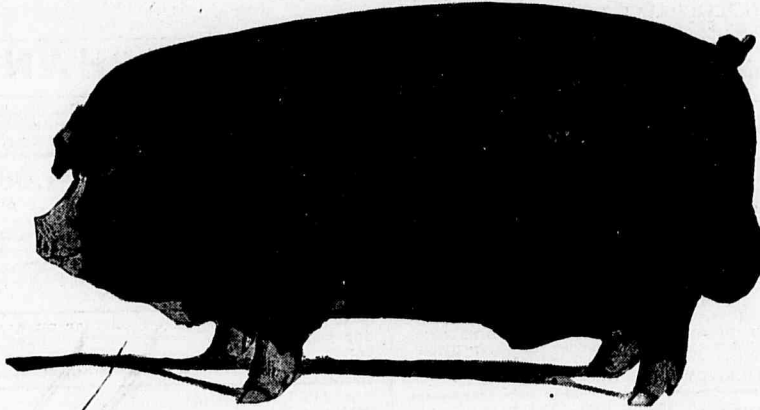
2d, dam Fancy Clever, one of the best sows of J. O. James' herd. She has a litter of extra fine spring pigs by Jumbo Prospect. Beauty Jumbo, by Jumbo Prospect, Josephine Gem by Big Missouri Chief, and others equally good. A number of these sows have fall litters by Jumbo Prospect; others by Long King's Equal Again. The spring gilts and boars and the fall pigs offered by Mr. Berry are very high class. They are as big as the biggest and are the kind that make good. Mr. Berry is one of the reliable breeders. He guarantees satisfaction, and his guarantee is good. Write him for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Holstein Herd Book.

Volume 29 of the Holstein Herd Book is a big one. It contains nearly a thousand pages and records pedigrees of bulls numbered 69021 to 81492 inclusive and of females numbered 134737 to 155153 inclusive. While the Holstein is one of the most important breeds of dairy cattle in Kansas, this herd book shows that there are only 31 members of Holstein-Friesian Association of America living in this state. Illinois has 218 members and New York about 200. The book is gotten out in Secretary F. L. Houghton's usual style—clean, accurate and attractive. Address the secretary, at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Reducing the Cost of Living.

Forty years ago Montgomery Ward & Co. began to eliminate combinations and middlemen. This was a long, long time before people began to feel the pull of these forces on their purse strings. Ward and Thorne made this the heart-idea of Montgomery Ward & Co. They bought up factory outputs often at less than ordinary wholesale prices and sold to the consumer by mail. Quality was placed first and uppermost. Then a fair price was asked—with just a small margin for doing business and making a profit. These things were begun in the days of the passing of the stage coach and canal boat—in the days when we were still clearing forests to build out cities—in the days when we were a nation of but 25 million people. Today the nation proposes to cure the disease which is called "The High Cost of Living." Since 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co. have been doing their part to prevent it. Throughout all the outcry against high prices on foods, clothing, implements and machines, there are several million contented people still comparatively untouched by the high cost of living. They are the people who for 40 years have purchased their supplies in the way originated by Montgomery Ward & Co. More than that, when they have purchased from Montgomery Ward & Co. they have been safeguarded by a guarantee known from Greenland to Australia for its sincerity and for its absolute old fashioned honesty. Thousands of silver-tongued orators will laud the economy idea of politicians from now until November. No one of them will mention Montgomery Ward or George R. Thorne. And yet there are many who see in this great national issue of 1912 the reflection of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s private fight begun in 1872 at a time when any idea of a "high cost of living" was even far more remote than thought of electric lights and trolley cars. After all is summed up it is contained in just one word, honesty—honesty of purpose, honesty of ideals, honest adherence to a principle, first condemned as the scheme of a mail order house, now hailed with acclaim as the salvation of the nation.



BIG SENTINEL, BY SENTINEL, ONE OF THE FALL YEARLINGS TO BE SOLD IN THE SALE OF S. P. CHILES, JEFFERSON, KAN., SEPTEMBER 3.

pigs are doing fine and he can fill orders promptly. Mr. Kolterman is one of the old time breeders of the west, and his judgment in making selections can always be relied upon.

Harter Writes.

J. H. Harter, the veteran Poland China breeder, of Westmoreland, Kan., writes as follows: "Recent rains have greatly improved conditions in this part of the corn belt. Our corn is now assured, together with an abundance of roughness. The raising of Poland China pigs has been pretty expensive this season on account of the high price of feed, but recent inquiry indicates a splendid demand, which should mean fair prices. But big prices have never exactly appealed to me. I rather like to sell them to the farmers, with an occasional sale to some breeder. I have made plenty of money in the business and have never sold any at 'gold brick' prices. I have a fine lot of stock on hand, consisting of the breeding herd and some bred gilts, a few fall boars

best big type herds in the corn belt. His herd boar, Jumbo Prospect 53806, by Prospect 46193, out of Big Jumbo's Equal, by Big Price, is without a doubt one of the best big type boars in service at the present time. He is one of the great, massive, high quality boars that breeds his kind, and many competent critics don't hesitate to declare him the best living boar of the breed. Mr. Berry has had several high offers for this boar during the past five years, but believes that the best is none too good to head his herd, and refused all offers. Long King's Equal Again 61281, by Long King's Equal, by Long King, is another coming sire that is in use in this herd. He is one of the big ones, lots of quality and is a uniform breeder. Among the sows of this herd is Betsy Corwin, by Prospect, and out of Lady Corwin. She has a fall litter of eight outstanding good pigs sired by Long King's Equal Again. Fern Allerton, by G.'s Perfection 1st, dam Maud Allerton, dam of some of the highest priced ones of recent years. Pearl H., by Big Hadley

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for list. Mention this paper.

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

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

THE OPPORTUNITY

To buy or exchange for wheat, corn and stock ranches. Write Teed & Orben, Jetmore, Kansas, describing what you have to exchange or what you want to buy. They have the stuff.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

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

E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

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

COME QUICK

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

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FARM BARGAINS.

80 acres.....\$50 per acre
40 acres.....50 per acre
200 acres.....35 per acre
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100 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, \$12,000; mortgage, \$3,000. Wants merchandise.

80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, \$6,000. Wants hardware.

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

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

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

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

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

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

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40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, \$50.

80 a. near town, \$30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, \$65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. McCARTY, LeCygne, Kan.

FOR TRADE.

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

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

READ THIS.

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

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160 acres, 65 acres in plow, balance mow land and pasture, 40 acres alfalfa land, 10 acres now in alfalfa, timber for fuel and posts, running water. House of 6 rooms, barn 24x40x12, 1 1/4 mile from Madison. Price, \$45 per acre. F. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kan.

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N. 1/2 Sec. 11-12-18, Ellis Co., Kan. All blue stem, \$30 per acre, or trade for auto, city property or live stock, and carry balance on land at 7 per cent. Will sell 80, 160 or all. OWNER, 1140 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 1606-W.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radloff, Topeka
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"To hustle when you want to,
And hustle when you don't,
To say I can, I must, I will,
When you want to say, I won't;
To push with all your might and main,
And stop with nothing less,
Will swing that old gate open wide
That leads to true success."

The grange is the oldest and at this time the most prosperous farmers' organization in existence; and is the only one national in extent. It is founded on the great underlying truths of the Bible; on the principles of right and justice to all men. It has passed through the formative period, through the expansion period when growth was faster than the care of selection, and the natural depression which followed only proved its worth, until today it stands without a peer at the service of the individual farmer, wherever he may be located, ready to help him in every way within its power, desirous of his help to fight the battles of the farmer in his desire for unity, charity, fraternity.

The grange is ready with educational features to develop and broaden the mind of the farmer by leading him to inquire into farm questions. It also stands ready to assist him in the study of state and national questions of vital import to every one. Financially, it is ready to help by eliminating useless middlemen. In many states it has a competent organization to insure his stock and buildings, even his life; and in the more progressive grange states will assist him with the marketing of his crops.

Always and everywhere the grange is just what its members will to make it. It cannot give more than value received, it can show them how to do, it cannot do for them. Nowhere can the grange do what its members will not do. It only reflects their will, but it stands ready with aids and helps which if taken and used will make a prosperous community, a contented and happy farming people, and make for them the ideal farm life.

Four Big Things.

This is congressional election year in every state, and the entire membership of the new House of Representatives will be named by the votes cast in all the congressional districts of the country. In every instance there will be ample opportunity for choice between an abundance of candidates eagerly offering themselves. The thoughtful voter will have every opportunity to support a candidate of the right sort if he only takes the trouble to be sure about it.

Unless previously disposed of there will be four great matters of public concern for this new Congress to handle, in which the Grange position is sharply defined: Parcels post; retention of adequate dairy protective laws; Federal aid for good road building; repeal of the Canadian reciprocity pact. Every member of the Grange may well bear these four issues in mind when selecting his candidate for Congress, because the Congress about to be chosen will dispose of some, if not all, of these questions.

The Grange is wisely restricted by its law, by custom and by present disposition, from mixing itself in partisan politics. That it has a right, and that every one of its members has a right, to closely interrogate candidates for Congress how they propose to vote on these four great matters, is as clear as that the Order as a whole has a right to take a stand upon the issue itself. Let every Patron be aggressive enough to find out how his congressional aspirants line up on these questions; and then let him be broad enough and courageous enough to vote for the man who stands right—even if it means breaking old party associations to do it. This is not "mixing in party politics," it is exactly the reverse. More than that, it is the assertion of citizenship's rights—the right to know how a candidate stands before he becomes anything but a candidate. The next Congress can be of the right kind if the farmers and Grange members will have it so. It's a time to be careful.

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CRESTON, IOWA

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1912

Fifty head of pure-bred and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers. All in calf. Will be fresh this fall. Five outstanding good Holstein bulls, including the great herd bull Union Gerben Duke, one of the best Holstein bulls in the West. The cows in this offering have high records as producers. The bulls are herd headers. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldman in my care will receive careful attention. Address

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

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EARLY SPRING PIGS

35 Duroc Jerseys of Tatarax, Wonder Chief and Colonel breeding.
20 Berkshires of Berryton Dune 2d, Berryton Duke Jr., and Beau Brummel breeding.
A few bred sows and yearling gilts.
Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address
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40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
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We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

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Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
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VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

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lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
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Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
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FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
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FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
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Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
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Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

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

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Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
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Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
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of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
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A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at \$25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

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

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Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
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PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,000-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
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An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
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I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at \$30 to \$40. Boars at \$15 to \$25.
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A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
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Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
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A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
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The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind, —at—
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State Fairs.

For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

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

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

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

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Russell - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

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

Poland Chinas With Quality

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

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
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STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
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Hildwein's Poland Chinas

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

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

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

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

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

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

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—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
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RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
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Langford's Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
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Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar in fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
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GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

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

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

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

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

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

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

Field Notes.

A Kansas Percheron Director.
J. H. Lee, of Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., has been honored by being appointed a director of the Percheron Society of America. On the resignation of J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kan., President A. P. Nave did not have to hunt long to find just the man he wanted to fill the vacancy. Each of these young men has made a conspicuous success in the breeding of Percherons, and while much regret is expressed that Mr. Robison felt obliged to resign, perhaps no better successor could have been named than Mr. Lee.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

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

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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE

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

J. E. JONES, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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

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

Golden Rule Jersey Herd.

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

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

40 Head of Registered Jerseys BOSWORTH, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11. This is a choice lot of dairy cattle—bred for milk and butter production.

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

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

JERSEY PEDIGREES TABULATED. With a lifetime study of the Jersey business, I am in a position to render valuable service to those wanting up-to-date pedigrees. My work is neat and attractive as taken from the herd books of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and where required, from the Island of Jersey herd books. Type written in black and red on special pedigree blanks. Form A—Showing five generations without butter tests and prize records. \$1.00. Form B—Showing six generations with butter tests and prize records. \$2.00. A specialty of catalog and pedigree work. Jersey sales managed in western territory on a system that makes money for the seller. If in the market for choice high-class Jerseys, I can supply them at reasonable prices, quality considered. Write me for particulars. I am at your service. B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

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

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

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Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5684 S. H. 276025. He is a great breeder and a sure sired. O. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Law and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 6 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects. JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

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RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS. For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremona 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

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

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choice breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap 1to 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right. C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

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If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

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

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



HORSES AND HOGS FOR SALE

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

800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

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

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

PROFIT IN GUERNSEYS

One county in Wisconsin takes in \$400,000 for dairy cattle each year. These cattle are shipped to most every state in the West. There were few Guernseys in that country 20 years ago, but now hundreds of farmers have them. The demand is greater than ever. Kansas farmers are waking up to the dairy prospects. Be one of the first taking hold of Guernseys. We have 10 Guernsey bulls ready to ship—four of them ready for service. Write us at once for quotations. LAKE VIEW FARM, Greenwood, Missouri.

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

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

Shropshire Rams Cheap

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

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

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

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Missouri Auction School. (Largest in the World.) The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

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

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE HOGS. A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, not akin. Fat Malony General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

KANSAS.

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

OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.

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

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

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

Rule 2.—General.

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

Rule 3.—Live Weevil.

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

Rule 4.—Plugged Cars.

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

Rule 5.—Reasons for Grading.

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

Rule 6.—The Word "New."

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

Rule 7.—Reinspections.

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

Rule 8.—Claims.

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

Rule 9.—Mixed Wheat.

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

Rule 10.—Sulphured Grain.

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

Notice.

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

D. R. GORDON,
Chief Inspector.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

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

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

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

Hard Winter Wheat.

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

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

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

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

Kansas Turkey Wheat.

Hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber-colored type of the Turkey varieties shall be classified as No. 1 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 2 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 3 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, and No. 4 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, and inspection certificates issued accordingly; and the other specifications for each of these grades shall be the same as for Kansas Hard Winter Wheat of the same grade.

Red Winter Wheat.

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

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

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

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

White Winter Wheat.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound and clean.

No. 3 Rye.—May be shrunken, bleached, and not clean enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Rye.—To include all tough, musty or dirty rye unfit for No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 1 Barley.—Shall be sound, bright, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley.—Shall be sound, dry, and of good color.

No. 3 Barley.—Shall include shrunken, stained, dry barley, unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Barley.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty barley.

No. 1 Speltz.—Shall be bright, sound, dry, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Speltz.—Shall be sound and dry, and not contain more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Speltz.—Shall be dry, not sound enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Speltz.—To include all speltz that is dirty, musty or tough.

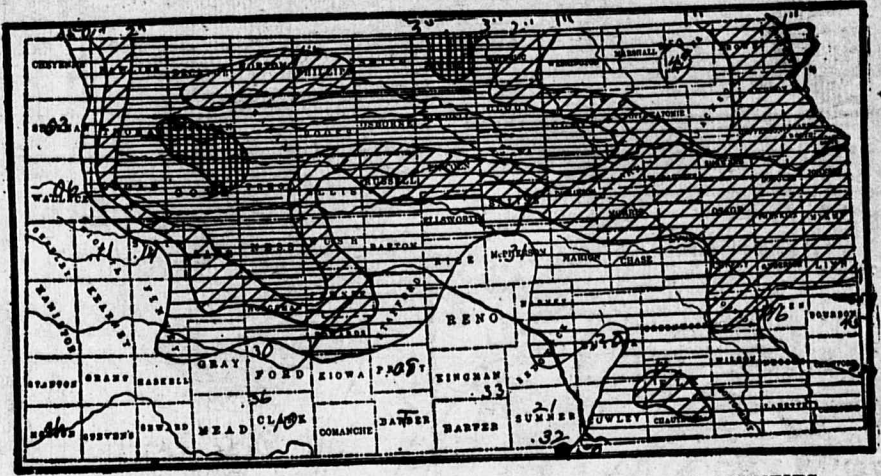
The following maximum limits shall govern all inspection and grading of corn:

Grade.	Percent- age of moisture	Percent- age of rotten, exclusive of bin burned.	Percent- age of dirt and broken grains.
No. 1.....	15	1	1
No. 2.....	16	5	2
No. 3.....	19	10	4
No. 4.....	22		

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN
INCHES:

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

Anderson—Nice growing weather. Storms have been doing some damage.

Barber—Ground in good condition. Corn good.

Barton—Ground for wheat all plowed and in good condition.

Clark—Crop conditions good.

Decatur—Late corn growing and will be good. Lots of forage.

Douglas—Pastures improving. Plowing for wheat.

Elk—Rain helped late corn and Kafir.

Gray—Ground in fine condition to plow. Will have corn crop.

Greenwood—Ground in good condition. Pastures improving.

Jewell—Third crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Corn extra fine.

Johnson—Good corn crop assured.

Lane—Abundant rains. Will be bumper crop of corn.

White Corn.

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

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

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

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

Yellow Corn.

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

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

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

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

Mixed Corn.

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

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

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

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

Kafir Corn.

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

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

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

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

Red Kafir Corn.

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

Mixed Kafir Corn.

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

No. 2 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, sound, dry and clean.

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

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

Milo Maize.

No. 1 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is not dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Milo Maize.—Shall include all milo maize that is tough, musty or dirty.

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

D. R. GORDON, Chief Inspector,
306 Husted Building, Kansas City, Kan.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.

Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boards of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

Kinloch Berkshire Sale.

The sale event of this season was the dispersion sale of the famous Kinloch Berkshire herd at Kirksville, Mo., August 22. Although the sale was not largely attended, buyers representing the best Berkshire herds in the United States were present, herds in the United States were present, average of \$122 per head. This included a large number of young pigs. The great herd boar, Rival's Lord Premier, sold for

\$4,050, and was bought by Thomas Stanton, of Wheaton, Ill. The following is a list of buyers at \$50 per head and over: Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. \$1,075; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 105; Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill. 110; Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill. 85; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 120; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 4,050; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 70; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 80; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 55; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 55; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 55; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 55; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 80; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 80; Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill. 95; H. P. Hillard, St. Louis, Mo. 70; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 67; Tannebaum Farm, Aurora, Ill. 90; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 115; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 50; Iowa Farm, Davenport, Ia. 50; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 55; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 85; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 80; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 50; Tannebaum Farm, Aurora, Ill. 55; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia. 90; D. G. Harris, Kirksville, Mo. 70; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 55; Tannebaum Farm, Aurora, Ill. 95; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 50; D. G. Harris, Kirksville, Mo. 70; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 50; Iowa Farm, Davenport, Ia. 155; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 510; Tannebaum Farm, Aurora, Ill. 65; Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill. 80; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. 50; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 50; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 50; D. G. Harris, Kirksville, Mo. 200; Iowa Farm, Davenport, Ia. 110; J. E. Battle, Moultrie, Ga. 95; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 65; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 65; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 65; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 90; Howard Willits, Great Baring, Mass. 275; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 50; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 125; Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. 205; C. L. Tabor, Monticello, Ill. 80; Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill. 80; H. P. Hillard, St. Louis, Mo. 90; Joe Battels, Moultrie, Ga. 105; H. P. Hillard, St. Louis, Mo. 95; Joe Battels, Moultrie, Ga. 95.

Metal Grain Bins.

The Martin Metal Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kan., claim to have perfected the best and most convenient metal grain bin on the market. This firm is one of the largest metal manufacturing concerns in the west making, a full line of stack covers, galvanized tanks, metal roofing, etc., etc. The Martin metal stack covers have been advertised in Kansas Farmer all summer, and Mr. Martin writes that many readers of this journal are using his covers, as he had more sales than he could fill the past season. Mr. Martin claims to have overcome the main objection to metal grain bins. Formerly they were hard to put together, and inconvenient to get the grain in or out. By the arrangement of doors and by making all parts to fit properly these troubles appear to have been overcome. Each bin is put up complete and then taken apart before it is shipped out. One man and a boy can put a Martin together in three to five hours. See the advertisement on another page, and write for the full description and price, which has been prepared in booklet form.



The Store of a Thousand Windows

Into many millions of homes, are being sent the 1913 Books of Montgomery Ward & Co. Each book contains nearly a thousand pages. Each page is a fascinating window in itself, showing fashions or furnishings, implements or necessities. It contains thousands of bargains collected for your inspection from the leading factories of the world and from the fashion centers of America, England, France, Germany and the Orient.

To You Who Receive a Copy of Ward's 1913 Book

If we would promise to send you a collection of one thousand of the best windows of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, or Wanamaker of New York, so that you could study them carefully in the quiet of your own sitting room, pass and re-pass them as you would on State Street or Broadway—wouldn't that be wonderful—wouldn't you eagerly accept our offer?

The Ward Book of 1913 is really more wonderful than that. In the preparation of every one of the thousand pages, we spend more money than is ever spent in the decorating of a single Wanamaker window, or the erection of a Marshall Field display. And there is this vital difference, while you are studying the thousand windows of **Montgomery Ward & Co.**, there are no urging clerks to hurry your purchase, no pushing crowd to induce unwise selection.

In the quiet of your own sitting room with the help and advice of your husband and family, you can select every home necessity from a collection of modern merchandise the equal of which never before gathered in any one store or presented by any one establishment.

Don't read **Montgomery Ward's** Book of 1913 as a catalogue—take it as an array of the world's best shops—let each page visualize to you the tempting displays of the world's greatest bargain centers, and then remember that every bargain you see on these pages not only surpasses anything that you could ever hope to see in any other place, but is absolutely guaranteed to be just as you see it in word and picture.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

To You Who Have Not Asked For Ward's Book of 1913

We are sorry we cannot promise to send one **now**—even if you asked for it. The greatest printing presses in the world have been running day and night for months turning out the millions of these books called for this year. We will be obliged to temporarily disappoint thousands and thousands of people.

One month or six weeks from now, we will be in a position, when the pressure of the presses will be relieved, to send you a copy if you desire.

In the meantime, find out if your neighbor has a copy. Ask him or her to loan it to you for a few days. It will be a wonderful loan if you have never seen a Ward Book before. There are thousands of articles shown in the fullest detail, many of them reproduced by the realistic process of color photography. You can almost hear the rustle of the silks, or feel the fineness of the fabric.

You will find everything from a 2c cake pan to a \$1,250 Automobile.

And remember this—if you buy the 2c cake pan or the \$1,250 Automobile, and you don't believe you are getting full value—greater value than you can possibly get elsewhere, you can send it back at our expense and your money will be refunded without question or quibble.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Gentlemen—Please send me your Big Book for 1913 as soon as possible. I will not be disappointed if I do not receive it before October 15th. In the meantime send me any special literature you have on bargains.

Name _____ Street _____
Town _____ State _____ R. F. D. _____