

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 5, 1916.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THERE is no way by which the farmers of Kansas can escape the silo. The man who is keeping ten or twelve cows and their young is losing the price of a silo each twelve months. The silo is no longer an experiment. Ask the farmer who has one.

Live stock farming is the basis of the most profitable type of farming—in Kansas as elsewhere. To maintain live stock economically and profitably, the farmer must have a sure feed supply. The silo will enable him to have this because it will permit carrying feed over from the year of plenty into the short year.

The silo will come near doubling the live stock carrying capacity of every Kansas farm without encroaching upon the acreage of cash market crops grown. It will bring together our feed crops and our live stock in a combination which we have long since needed. Let the silo be the next structure placed on your farm. It will become a dividend-paying investment just so soon as you begin feeding therefrom. —T. A. Borman



'Let the Silo be the Next Structure Placed on Your Farm'

Oliver Method for fighting the Hessian Fly



Agricultural experts tell us the best way of checking the Hessian fly evil is by deep plowing. Mr. McColloch of the Kansas Experimental Station believes the Oliver rolling coulters and jointer plays an important part in fighting the fly.

July 8, 1916.
OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I have just seen the Oliver combined rolling coulters and jointer in operation on wheat stubble, and wish to say that I am certainly well pleased with it. The way it turns the stubble and trash under is a big advance in the thorough preparation of wheat land.

I was especially interested in this implement as a means of turning stubble and volunteer wheat under to destroy the Hessian fly. One of our recommendations for the control of this insect is that the ground should be plowed to a depth of at least six inches and all stubble and volunteer wheat buried under at least three inches of soil. The ground should then be worked into a good seed bed.

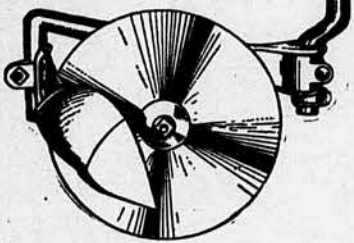
It is a difficult matter to thoroughly bury all the stubble and volunteer wheat with the ordinary plow and the subsequent working of the ground with a harrow pulls much of it out again. For this reason the farmer often becomes discouraged and gives up trying to control the fly.

The thoroughness with which the coulters and jointer buries the stubble on the bottom of the furrow overcomes this trouble and in my opinion solves one of the most serious difficulties in the control of the Hessian fly. The thorough preparation of the seed bed, together with the other methods advocated in the inclosed circular, will serve to control the fly in any community. If the coulters and jointer did nothing more than aid in the control of the fly it would be a valuable implement on any farm. Very truly yours,

J. W. McColloch.

Ask us to send you a copy of the circular Mr. McColloch refers to. We also have a special circular on the Hessian fly.

The Oliver combined rolling coulters and jointer covers weeds, turns under green manure, checks the Hessian fly and provides the compact seed bed necessary for good crops. This device can be used on Oliver wheel plows. It is regular equipment on tractor plows.



The Oliver combined rolling coulters and jointer—the device for checking the Hessian fly.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
Producers for the World
South Bend, Ind.

\$13.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$17.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

WITTE Engines

EVERY SIZE A BARGAIN. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H.P. Kerosene, Gasoline, etc.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1600 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. \$89.90

FARM POWER

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors, and Motorcycles

THE tractor is here to stay. We must make use of quicker ways of performing labor on the farm. In the light of present day developments this conclusion cannot be avoided.

W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors at the Kansas Agricultural College, believes that the problem of the manufacturer in the future is not only to build the tractor with more speed, but also to build implements that can be used at a higher rate of speed. In doubling the speed of the engine, the energy used is more than doubled.

The present speed of tractors is rated on the speed of a horse when walking, which is two miles per hour. Tillage machinery is also made for the speed of a horse when walking.

Tractor Costs

Back in medieval times we had the crooked stick which was later supplemented by the plow. Comparing the horse and the modern tractor of today is like comparing the crooked stick and the cast steel plow. Let us get at some of the real facts.

First, as to equipment. A good team today that will weigh 2,800 pounds, and their equipment such as harnesses, blankets, etc., will cost about \$600. This team will pull under ordinary conditions one 14-inch-bottom plow. If the conditions are severe, dry season and on heavy land, we will have to add another horse, making a three-horse team to pull a 14-inch plow. With that equipment, basing our costs approximately upon the price of \$600 for team and equipment, we will call the extra horse \$250, which brings the price up to \$850 for a power to pull a 14-inch plow.

Let us go back and compare this with a medium-priced gas tractor which will pull under favorable conditions four 14-inch plows, and take the extreme conditions, as we have with the horses, where we have a dry season, where we will pull but three 14-inch-bottom plows. For this power with horses the cost would be \$2,550. Whereas with the tractor the price will run from \$1,000 to \$1,600, or to do the same work about one-half of the price of the horses and their equipment. But we cannot stop here. With a team of three horses, with one man, they will plow in ten hours under extreme conditions, about one and one-half acres per day. Figuring the cost on this basis, placing the value of your team and man at \$5 per day, this would bring your cost to approximately \$3 per acre.

Let us take the tractor for an example that will travel about two miles per hour plow speed, hauling three plows, will plow approximately in ten hours six acres of land. We will figure in the cost of the man at \$2.50 per day, depreciation of the value of your machine \$2 per day. We will figure a maximum amount of gasoline at three gallons per acre, which figuring at 20 cents a gallon would be \$3.60; adding 40 cents a day for lubricating oil would bring the cost for plowing six acres of land to \$8. Compared with the horse-drawn plow, the same work would cost the farmer, on the basis at which we have estimated our cost, about \$20 for plowing six acres of land.

While the degree of accuracy in these figures will vary somewhat owing to conditions and the operator, it will not vary in the aggregate more on the tractor than it will on the horse-drawn plow. Yet we will go still further. We have figured in all of the cost and the expense attached to the tractor end of it, but with the horse we have not figured

in all of the cost, because the horses have to be fed and taken care of, which has to be done 365 days in the year.

The average agriculturist will perhaps bring forth as an argument the first cost, but if he will go back and figure his equipment, compare it with the cost of horses and their maintenance, he will find that the balance is strongly in favor of the power-driven machine. Care and intelligence go a long way toward the making of power equipment a practical thing, but I do not think any more so than they do to handle and take care of good teams of horses, in fact not so much. I sincerely believe that in this age it is not going to be a question of whether the farmer can afford to put power-driven machines on his farm to do his heavy work, but whether he can afford to do without them.

If a farmer is cultivating and tilling one hundred acres of land he unquestionably, in the course of time, will pay for the power equipment whether he has it or not. He will pay for it in the loss of time, which often means poor crops, loss in yield, inconvenience, and hiring of power to do some of his work, etc. There are so many arguments in favor of the power-driven machinery on the dollars and cents side of this matter that it would cover many pages to even discuss them.—I. HAMILTON, in National Stockman and Farmer.

Care of Tires

Buy a tire tester. It will cost about one dollar.

To prevent rim cutting and broken-down fabric, keep tires inflated to the following pressure: Three-inch tire, 60 pounds; 3½-inch, 70 pounds; 4-inch, 80 pounds; 4½-inch, 90 pounds; 5-inch, 100 pounds.

Seal all cuts in rubber either with tire dough or by vulcanization. This is important to prevent moisture and sand from reaching the fabric.

When not in use, keep tires in a cool dark place.

Do not start or stop the car suddenly. Do not turn corners at a high rate of speed.

Be sure the front wheels are parallel. Do not allow oil to get on the tires.

Do not use too much or too little tale in the tires. Too little causes the tubes to stick while too much causes a gradual accumulation into a solid lump which is a frequent cause of a puncture. Do not put a tire on a rusted rim.

Automobile Excursion

Automobile excursions to study matters of particular interest to farmers are proving popular in counties where there are farm bureaus and county agents.

The farm bureau in McPherson County made an excursion to the tractor demonstration at Hutchinson last week. A large number of cars made the trip. They bore pennants with the name of the county. The party was headed by V. M. Emmert, the county agent. They were met by a committee of the Hutchinson Commercial Club and escorted to the tractor grounds. F. P. Lane, county agent of Harvey County, led a similar automobile excursion. The automobile opens up great opportunities to farmers in the way of getting around quickly.

One enterprising tractor company rigged up a train of four wagons at the plowing demonstration last week and hauled footsore visitors around the fields.



ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY OPERATED SUCCESSFULLY BY THIS TRACTOR AT THE HUTCHINSON DEMONSTRATION.—HERE SHOWN PULLING DRILL AND A CORRUGATED ROLLER

Silverize Your Silage

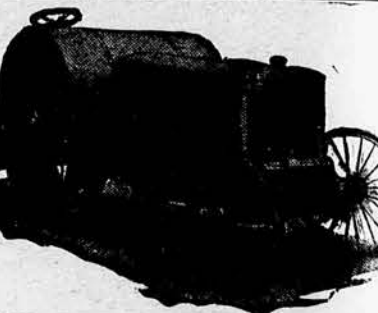
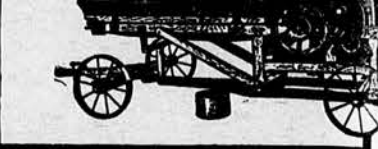
Give It a Mold-Proof Cut

If you are feeding dairy cows or fat stock, by all means get our booklet on Silverized Silage. Know the money-making reasons why corn cut in Silver's "Ohio" makes better silage—picks all-tight in the silo—properly ferments—contains greater food value for stock. Write us—today—for book telling all about it and the unbeatable construction of

Silver's "Ohio"

The Logical Silo Filler
Backed by 63 years' manufacturing experience. The big leader—used by most of the Experiment Stations and Colleges. Famous features. Automatic heater feed—spring-proof knives. Direct drive—friction reverse, single lever control—low speed explosion-proof blower fan. enormous capacity on fine cut. 7 sizes—40 to 300 tons a day. 4 h. p. gas to big tractor power. Book FREE. Write today.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.
352 Broadway, Salem, Ohio
"Modern Silage Methods"
264 pages, 10c.



LITTLE GIANT TRACTOR

Model "A," 26-35 H. P., 6 Plows, \$2,000

Model "B," 16-22 H. P., 4 Plows, \$1,250

Each model has 17 set Hyatt Roller Bearings, besides numerous ball bearings. Glyco bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods. Built on automobile lines from high grade automobile material. In design, material and workmanship, will compare favorably with highest priced automobile made.

Has three speeds forward—1½, 3 and 6 m. per hour, and one speed reverse. With proper care will outlast any automobile.

Orders filled promptly. Owing to great demand for our tractors, we will not exhibit this year at any tractor shows.

MAYER BROTHERS COMPANY
184 W. Rock St. Mankato, Minn., U. S. A.

GALLOWAY
ENGINES, SEPARATORS, SPREADERS, TRACTORS

My 250-page free catalog tells you why I sell direct to user, at wholesale prices, these and other implements, built in my own factory at Waterloo, at prices one-third to one-half less than you usually pay for first-class goods. All sizes, styles and prices of separators, engines and spreaders. My Farmobile (tractor) has no equal for simplicity and efficiency. State what you need. \$20.00 customers testify to quality of the Galloway line of goods. Write today for your free copy of this wonderful book of bargains for farm and household.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.,
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Engines \$29.75 up
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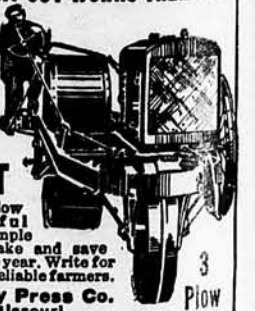
THE TRACTOR THAT OUTWORKS THEM ALL

Will pull three 14 inch bottoms under any ordinary conditions. 25 H.P. Waukesha Motor—can be used for operating other machinery; 4 speeds; plows at 2½ miles per hour—on road work 5 miles. Hyatt Roller Bearings.

LOW COST

High in quality but low in price. A powerful sturdy, enduring, simple tractor that will make and save money every day in the year. Write for special offer to a few reliable farmers.

Kansas City Hay Press Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.



GREEN CORN CUTTER

Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows.

Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars. Price \$10.00, f. o. b. Topeka.

J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KANSAS

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The Standard Farm Paper of Kansas

ALBERT T. REID, President

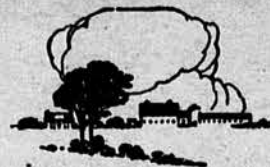
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RUNNING WATER IN HOUSE

"Are you one of the ten thousand Mississippi farmers who are going to put running water in their houses this year?" This pointed question was recently put to a body of farmers who were visiting the agricultural college of that state. We have been much interested in watching the systematic campaign that is being made in Mississippi to arouse greater interest in this particular improvement.

We feel sure that running water in the farmhouse means better health and more rest for the women folks; means that the boys and girls will stay on the farm; means that the farmers will enjoy life more fully, and we would urge that farmers of Kansas give this matter most careful consideration. The cost of putting water in the house need not be excessive. A pitcher pump in the kitchen, with sink and drain pipe, will cost about eighteen dollars; a force pump at the well with a tank above the kitchen with the water on tap at the sink will cost about thirty-five dollars. A system giving both hot and cold water in the kitchen can be installed for fifty dollars, while for about one hundred and thirty dollars a complete system, with all fixtures, can be installed that will supply hot and cold water to both kitchen and bathroom. Any of these systems can be so designed that they can be added to as enlargements are necessary. A gas engine to do the pumping need not cost over fifty or sixty dollars.

For the simpler systems most of the equipment can be purchased locally. There are companies advertising water systems for farm homes that will be glad to furnish full plans. Write us if you cannot obtain the information you desire.

KEEPING BOY ON FARM

Boys and young men will not be held by the farm unless it is apparent that their efforts will be duly rewarded. Our farm boys are not afraid of hard work, but to hold their interest their work must be productive—they want to see results and reap some personal benefits from them.

Farm labor is getting more scarce each year and each year the need increases for labor of a higher type. Farmers not only find it hard to hire outside labor, but find it hard to hold the labor grown and developed on the farm, and this is always the most satisfactory labor that can be employed.

The boys need more encouragement than simply their board and clothes. A Missouri farmer who is co-operating with the agricultural college of that state in the keeping of farm records has decided that he can afford to pay his son 25 per cent of the net profits from the farm for his work. The son has worked under this plan for four years and each year has cleared as much as or more than ordinary hired hand's wages. In addition he has had the use of a horse and buggy and has been able to live at home. This is worth a great deal, as many boys find when they take some city job and have to room in a lodging house and put up with table board greatly inferior to that they were accustomed to on the farm.

Under a plan of this kind the young man is spurred on to make the farm business as profitable as possible. It stimulates good management on the part of both proprietor and laborer.

We know of many instances where the boys are being held by giving them a real interest in the business.

BUILDING THE COMMUNITY

On another page of this issue is an article telling of what a Kansas community has done in creating a spirit of fellowship and unity among its people. What this community has done, others can do.

The Rural Service Department of the agricultural college recently offered to furnish to twenty communities in the state, five lectures, the purpose of the course being to help in building the Kansas community. In this course is the presentation of the pageant, "The Folks Who Are Building Kansas, the Heart of the Nation." Local people take part in this, the trainer and about forty cos-

tumes being furnished. A charge of \$80 is to be made for each course. This is to cover the expense outside of local entertainment for the speakers.

The interesting thing is that fully forty applications for this course have been received. The original offer had been to furnish it to only twenty places, but now plans are being made to enlarge the force so as to be able to handle a larger number.

From our knowledge of the character and value of this work, we would especially commend it to Kansas communities. Send in your requests to the Rural Service Department, Agricultural College, Manhattan.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS CURES

Officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act are sending out warnings against so-called cures for infantile paralysis that are likely to be advertised by the unscrupulous. Any such remedies are to be regarded with extreme suspicion. When an epidemic of any kind exists there are always those who prey upon the fear of the public by flooding the market with hastily prepared concoctions which have no curative merit whatever. Government inspectors have already discovered the shipment of some such mixtures.

The federal authorities can only interfere where such remedies are being handled in interstate commerce.

The safest plan is to put no faith in any remedies offered, but consult competent medical authorities at the first suspicious symptom.

INTEREST IN POWER FARMING

The thousands in attendance at the Hutchinson tractor demonstration, unpleasant as was the weather, is sufficient

evidence of the real interest in power farming. The writer met many friends from different parts of the state who have purchased and are using tractors most successfully in their farm work. The thinking farmer cannot get away from the fact that an immense amount of feed is required to maintain the work animals on the farm. He cannot afford to keep enough horses the year round just to take care of the work that must be done at certain seasons. The tractor offers a way out. He is therefore interested in power farming.

The tractor may not reduce the number of horses very materially, but what is more important, it will insure plenty of power for the "peak load" of the year. The average farm is under-powered. If this had not been true, Hutchinson would not have been taxed to the uttermost last week in taking care of the thousands of visitors who came from all parts of the state to witness this great demonstration of power farming.

PRIZES FOR IDEAS

A coal company now conducting an advertising campaign is offering a series of cash prizes ranging from fifty dollars to one dollar for the answers giving the best ideas on the story told by a picture being used. These prizes are to be awarded solely on the merits of the ideas. Literary excellence is a secondary consideration. It is ideas that count. There are no strings to this offer and a lot of bright boys and girls stand a chance of winning some of this prize money.

Do you read the advertisements carefully? They are as important as any other portion of the paper and should not be neglected. You will get many new ideas from them.

COLOR CRAZE DYING OUT

Color has no special merit in determining the mere utility value of cattle, although it is of value as a factor in determining breed, character and uniformity. Color is an interesting phase of Shorthorn history. There was a period when color held a most important place in determining the value of animals of this breed.

In writing of the color craze which developed among breeders of Shorthorn cattle, B. O. Cowan calls attention to the fact that in the early periods of Shorthorn history there were far more roans and whites than reds, and this is true in Canada and Great Britain, and was true, no doubt, of the early importations to the United States. At an early date, and for many decades thereafter, the prevailing shade of red was light—by some called "strawberry red" or "yellow red," as described in the early volumes of our herd books, and many preferred it to the dark red that became popular in the United States during the color craze that well nigh swamped the judgment of breeders during the three decades following 1870. Allen's history of Shorthorns states that there were more reds among Bates cattle than any other class of Shorthorns and this is assigned as a cause for the demand for reds.

This may have influenced some men who were making a specialty of Bates blood, but in the United States the distinctive and determining cause was the growth of our western and southwestern ranges. These were stocked with native cows, many of them of Spanish and Mexican parentage, and representing black and white, brindle, dun and other colors peculiar to their motley origin. Naturally ranchmen were anxious to improve the color of their herds and they chose red as one most likely to be reproduced with any degree of uniformity. Hence they demanded red bulls and would not buy roans and whites, no matter how good. At this time Shorthorn breeders had almost an exclusive trade in supplying bulls to the range, as other breeds had not come to the United States in any considerable numbers, hence this demand from ranchmen for red bulls soon had a marked effect on the Shorthorn trade, causing breeders of pure-breds to use only red bulls in their herds.

This demand for reds became so insistent and the prevailing fashion it created became so unreasonable that men who had been using roan or white bulls and breeding good cattle, regardless of color, came to regard the birth of a roan calf as a misfortune and a white one as a positive disgrace which they would conceal if they could. As a result of this unreasonable prejudice, many choice bulls that should have been used in good herds were sent to the feed lots, and the loss to the breed can never be known.

About 1900, breeders began to recover from this color hysteria and their convalescence was rapid. Young breeders who know of this color prejudice only by report are no doubt amazed that it could have existed.

NEED MORE PURE-BRED POULTRY

There seems to be an increased interest in the improvement of poultry on the farms. This is evidenced by the strong demand for eggs and stocks from pure-bred flocks, and especially for pure-bred cockerels. Market poultry buyers in some sections are doing their part in stimulating the production of better poultry by offering to pay a premium for coops of fowls of uniform quality.

Nothing would please poultry buyers more than to be able to purchase in large numbers, poultry of some recognized type. They can afford to pay a premium for such stock. Being able to sell good stock for better prices is the sort of argument that carries conviction. Poultry dealers who recognize merit in this manner will usually find the producer falling into line. It pays to grow good poultry and there is no reason why better bred stock should not be kept on many farms.

The Silo For Immature Crops

CORN has been seriously injured by the continued dry weather of the past few weeks. On many farms the crop will be largely fodder. Those having silos as well as others who contemplate putting up silos in the near future are interested in the question as to how much value it is possible to secure from the use of such stunted, immature crops as silage. Many are wondering whether it will pay to put up silos for storing the fodder that has been grown. As we have many times stated, nothing can be taken from the silo in feed value that was not put into it. An immature crop has not finished its work of storing feed. After the roasting-ear stage, the corn plant stores a very large portion of its feed nutrients. If put into the silo at the tasseling or silking stage when green and full of sap, the resulting silage would undoubtedly be very poor in quality. However, some food value has been produced even in this stage of its growth. If cured in the form of dry fodder, it will have little value. If allowed to dry up in the field, it will be a total loss. Properly placed in a silo, maximum return can be secured in feeding it.

We would advise that this immature corn crop be allowed to stand in the field as long as there is any possibility or hope of its making future growth. It contains entirely too much juice to make good silage if placed in the silo in the roasting-ear stage and before it has partially dried. Therefore put off filling the silo until it is evident the crop can do no more.

The question often comes up as to whether the silo can be filled later with other crops, since the corn crop will not supply a sufficient amount of material to fill the silos to their full capacities. The same silo can be successfully filled with three or four different kinds of feed. Kafir which even at the present time is perfectly green, will hang on and continue to produce some feeding value up to frost time. If rains come in the near future, which they are almost sure to do, the kafir and the cane will produce large amounts of feed value between now and frost. These crops can be harvested as silage and run in on top of the immature corn which has already been placed in the silo.

We can grow feed enough any year in Kansas to handle more live stock than we are handling at the present time if we save every ounce of feed value that is produced. The silo must be used, however, to do this. In the good feed year it may not matter, but in the poor year it is almost a necessity.

The immature crops that will be largely used for the making of silage this year, undoubtedly have a feed value pound for pound very close to that of well-matured fields. It is true, the corn will not have the grain which carries the concentrated carbohydrate portion of the plant, but the immature crop always contains a larger relative amount of digestible protein and the high value of the protein to a certain extent will offset the reduced amount of carbohydrates contained in the feed.

It is not too late to plant some quick-maturing crop like Sudan grass or early amber or black dwarf cane. In 1913 stock farmers who were short of feed harvested the corn as silage and immediately planted the same ground to catch crops of cane. Such silage will not be as rich in feeding value, but all the value it has will be conserved. It will furnish succulent feed and even wheat straw can be used in combination with this kind of silage in the wintering of stock cattle. If necessary, a small amount of cottonseed meal may be purchased and profitably used to supplement this low-grade rough feed.

COMMUNITY FINDS ITSELF

Promotes Community Church, Rural High School and Live Stock Improvement

By OSCEOLA HALL

THE fourth Louisville convocation has just closed, and it was the most successful of any yet conducted. The big tent was pitched in the western part of the beautiful Mineral Springs Park, and for eight days this proved the Mecca for hundreds of people who were filled and thrilled by the gospel of community betterment.

In March of 1913 Walter Burr came to the little town of Louisville in Pottawatomia County, carrying his message of "The Better Community." The results of the campaign in this neighborhood were so gratifying that he was prevailed upon to remain, and the people undertook to demonstrate through a five years' experiment the possibilities of building a community in all the phases of community life.

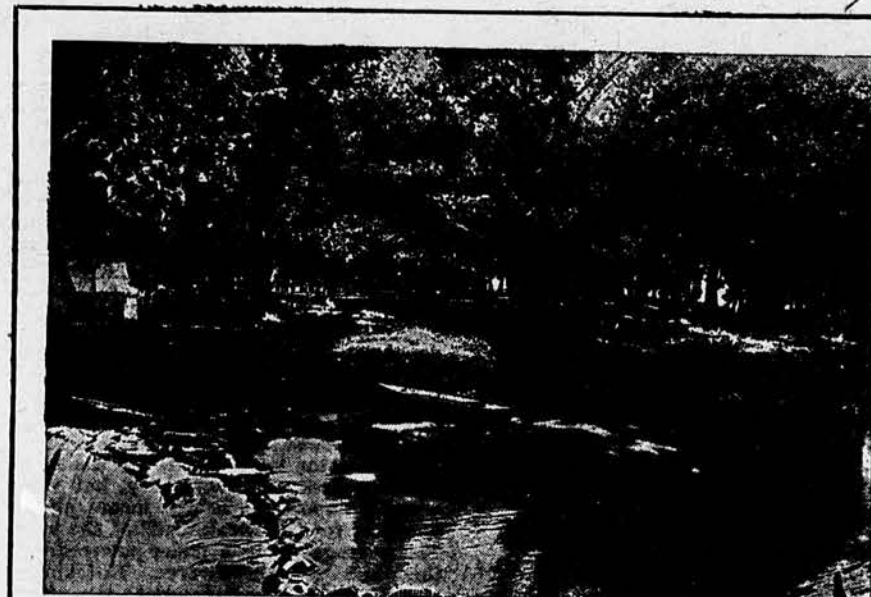
COMMUNITY BETTERMENT PROGRAM

The program for community development has been three-fold: religious, educational and economic. The three developments that have resulted thus far in carrying out this program are the community church, the rural high school, and the dairy movement. From this on these will be the organized agencies for developing their respective phases of community life.

During each of these four summers the whole movement has been brought to a grand climax in an eight days' tent meeting for the presentation of matters of community interest. It was in this experiment that was suggested and developed the "Community Assembly" such as Mr. Burr is conducting in many country communities in the state this summer.

YOUNG PEOPLE PRESENT PAGEANTS

For three weeks prior to the opening of the convocation this year the services of Miss Cora Lanham, pageant leader in the rural service department of the agricultural college, has been secured, to train the young people and children in self expression through drama and pageantry. As a result of this training, on nearly every evening of the convocation one feature of the program was the presentation of a drama. There were creditably produced "Birds Christmas Carol", "Little Women", "Engaging Janet", "In The Vanguard", and on the last evening, to a crowd of nearly a



MINERAL SPRINGS PARK, WHERE LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY CONVOCATION HAS BEEN HELD FOR FOUR YEARS.—OVER FORTY SUCH MEETING BEING HELD UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE RURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

thousand people, the pageant, "The Folks who are Building Kansas".

Through these plays more than one hundred people received about one month's training in expression. Without any personal expense to themselves. Also during this time State Forrester Scott led the boys of the community on two hikes through the woods, one to study trees and the other to study birds. Those who followed this whole movement through this summer are about to conclude that this attempt to transplant to American soil the Danish folk high school will be successful.

One day was given up quite largely to the interests of the women. Miss Louise Caldwell, of the college extension division, conducted a class in home economics in the morning, a demonstration in serving light home refreshments in the afternoon, and in the evening gave an address on "The Homes of a Community".

The lecturers on religious topics were all pastors of Community or Federated churches in and about Kansas. They were H. M. Burr, pastor of the federated church of Chilhowee, Mo., J. T. Sherman, pastor of the federated churches of Marion, Kansas, M. W. Baker, pastor of the federated churches of Russell, Kansas, Chas. A. Richard, pastor of the community Association of Seneca, Kansas, and Dr. W. A. Powell, pastor of the federated churches of Ottawa, Kansas. These men were together in conference for three days, and for purposes of fellowship they organized "The Association of Community Church Workers", with Chas. Richard as president and Marion W. Baker as secretary.

The citizens of the Louisville Community demonstrated that their movement is not wholly selfish, by setting aside the first day of their Convocation as a "World Interest Day". Mr. Baghdigian, an Armenian now attending

the state agricultural college, gave two addresses on that day, telling of the world conflict in its bearing upon Armenia. The people not only paid him for his services, but contributed a sum of money to send to the sufferers in his native land.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

The live stock situation in the community was dealt with by Carl P. Thompson who advocated the development of draft horses, and A. S. Neale, who has been assisting in the bringing in of some Holstein cattle. Both of these men are with the extension division of the state agricultural college.

Some time ago three men of this neighborhood, George Younge, Frank Fox and Ernest Kastner, pooled their interests and sent Mr. Younge as their representative, accompanied by Mr. Neale, to Wisconsin to choose high grade and registered Holstein cows for use in this community. They shipped in one car load of high grade and registered cows and a registered bull and this is the beginning of the changing of this neighborhood into a Holstein dairy community.

On this trip pictures were taken of Holstein conditions in Wisconsin, and in many of these pictures Mr. Neale and Mr. Younge were shown choosing the cows to be shipped. At the Convocation Mr. Younge presented these pictures with a stereopticon, and told the neighbors about the trip. In the afternoon of the same day the Holsteins were brought to the big tent and Mr. Neale gave an interesting discussion of the Holstein breed. A number of men who had not been in on the movement went away declaring that they would have a part in the next shipment of registered cows this fall.

A farmer-neighbor, Ed Richey, had the pleasure during the year of a trip to the San Francisco Exposition. He had taken a great many pictures on his trip, and slides were made of these and presented by him one evening in an interesting lecture on California and the exposition.

These were a few of the leading features of the big outing school called the Convocation. Others were the exhibition of the work of the camp fire girls, the moving pictures every night, and perhaps of greatest importance, the general get-together spirit.

Unity Of Rural Community

By JEWELL MAYES, Secretary, Missouri State Board of Agriculture

THE strength and service of any community is measured by unity of purpose. So long as a town or rural neighborhood are divided by suspicion and contrary purposes you will find progress lagging behind the local opportunity.

So much of organizing in the past has been resultant in dividing the people rather than uniting them. It is a mixed and mooted question as to what constitutes the elements of a rural community—whether or not the rural banker and the rural merchant have a part in an agricultural community movement. There are those who ably and vigorously hold that none but the farmer should be permitted to join an agricultural organization for rural betterment, that the lines between the farm and the town should be widened, the farming interests and the country town interests arrayed against each other.

One viewpoint is that the "rural community" includes all the men and methods of production, distribution and supply—that the farmer is a brother of the common good with the rural banker and merchant, that what really benefits the farmer will benefit the banker and the merchant, that a dollar of profit coming into the neighborhood will directly or indirectly benefit everybody in that community.

The rural community activity at its best includes the farmer, the tenant, the hired man, the doctor and other local professional men, the merchant, the banker and every soul that believes in making the community a happier and better place to earn an honest living in the spirit of the Golden Rule.

The rural community really and truly includes the country bank, the country store, the country town school and every interest of town and country.

In the first family that ever graced this earth, one of the two sons of the

first father seems to have gone into the retail and manufacturing business. Cain Junior was the first hardware man.

There is a common ground of mutual interest between the retailer and the farmer, and disloyalty and failure of either or both to live up to duty has spelled commercial friction and trouble a-down the ages.

"Community development" expresses the common ground where dealer and

producer can and should meet for mutual co-operation.

Let us unite to foster larger efficiency along all lines of commercial and agricultural service, agreeing that human nature is the same in every avocation of life, and that the same percentage of skill and intelligence will be found in each trade, calling or profession, and that the same or similar amount of efficiency can be discovered among all



A SUMMER meeting of Rago Farmers' Institute at Samuel Kint's barn. Ice cream and cake served following the program. This is one of the most active institute organizations in the state. Even during the busy season such meetings as the one shown are held, and only about one-half of these present are in the picture. During 1915 twelve meetings were held. The boys' and girls' club work is being actively pushed in this neighborhood. Such community work as is here being conducted will help to unite the people of country and town and make for real progress.

classes of all sections when we shall have understood all phases and facts. Team work, free from pessimism, will do most to advance any cause or calling.

Agriculture has the largest possibilities, and upon it depends all lines of business finally, and the farmer certainly should not resent or misunderstand why all wide-awake business men are anxiously interested in helping to boost farming and country life conditions. It is a near-sighted banker or merchant who fails to realize that the profit of the farm regulates the possible revenues of the country town.

Any law that especially encourages more profitable farming is not, in result, class legislation, because the advancement of agriculture spells the advancement of all lines of business, for the farmer feeds and clothes the world.

When the Golden Rule is the measure of co-operation, then and there you find eighty-five per cent of the local troubles in community co-operation fade away, then and there you will discover the dawning of the better day in community advancement to the degree that every citizen is boosting for what every other citizen seeks—single-mindedness for the common good—community unity.

In the wheat variety tests conducted in Southeast Kansas under the supervision of the district agricultural agent, C. G. Elling, the Miracle wheat, a variety which has gained considerable prominence in this section, usually had big heads, but did not develop the remarkable tilling qualities that have been claimed for it. A noticeable and detrimental feature of this variety is that it has a weak straw and falls quickly. The Red Sea and Currel appear to be desirable varieties of those extensively used here, while the new college variety and Fulcaster have done well.

TRACTORS PLOW DEEP

Power Farming Makes Good in Stiffest Kind of Field Test

PLOWING such soil as was plowed at Hutchinson during the National Tractor Demonstration last week would have been a physical impossibility with horses. The rule was that the plows must go down six inches deep and the general manager and his corps of assistants enforced this rule to the letter. They also watched to see that every plow-bottom of the gang used was set to go down the full depth. There had been no rain for five weeks and some of the ground was hardpan and would have made hard plowing even under favorable moisture conditions.

"It was like plowing a concrete pavement," said one of the tractor operators, and yet the first afternoon of the demonstration a 125-acre field was turned upside down six to eight inches deep in about two hours by the tractors in the test. It was hot and dusty but it fur-

the lever, every engine humming with suppressed power.

In the middle of the field was a mounted man, bearing a flag in his hand. He was conspicuous, for in all that quarter section his was the only horse. All else was motor power.

The mounted man waved his flag once,

had a tent in which to house its exhibits. This tented city covered a ten-acre field.

A noticeable feature of all these exhibits was the special effort made to show in the simplest manner possible all the mechanical features of the tractors on exhibition. There were full displays of the various gears, shafts and other parts so that visitors could see at a glance all the hidden machinery. Engines having parts cut away to show oiling devices and other features in operation were on exhibition. This was appreciated, for farmers who are considering tractors are keenly interested in the way in which they are made. Farmers have had much experience with machinery and are quick to grasp the advantages or disadvantages of various devices.

The tractor men are not trying to put something over on the farmer. They are developing a great business—a business that will eventually enable the American farmer to still further increase his efficiency. Already much has been accomplished and in no country in the world is the man himself producing so much as in this country. It is the kind of development that makes for better conditions of living in rural communities. The use of the tractor to give man control of still more power in his contests with Nature and the soil is but another step in advance.

The spirit of the manufacturers is shown in the following statement by a prominent tractor official:

"Over sixty manufacturers have taxed their ingenuity to produce power in a multiplicity of forms. Almost every conceivable idea of transmitting power is now before you in this great exposition. Millions of dollars have been spent to make it possible for you to see assembled in a forty-acre field the greatest achievement of modern times.

"Buy your tractor—it's here today. Look them over carefully, study your own requirements. Study the possibility of the tractor under inspection. Be persistent and patient—you will find your tractor."

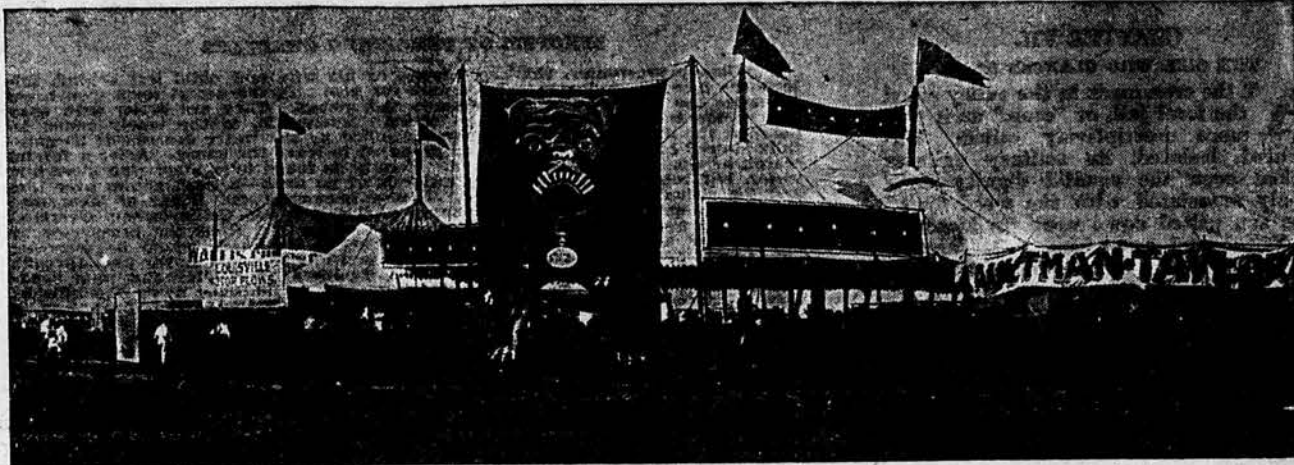
The same sentiment was expressed in different words by many of the earnest tractor men present. "As one watches the great attendance and the intense interest manifested in this exhibit," said George F. Whitsett, editor of the Harvester World, "he realizes that no circus ever attracted as many people and no act of court or legislature ever inspired people with more seriousness than this great demonstration."

The opinion of all the representatives of the tractor companies was well summed up by O. S. Wespe, a prominent Kansas farmer and also general agent for one of the big tractor and farm implement companies, when he said, "The tractor demonstration has passed the educational stage and is now a business proposition for the thousands of farmers who are ready to buy tractors.

"We are all convinced that the tractor is here to stay and that the farmers will henceforth buy tractors in the same spirit that they buy binders or wagons.

"Last year we needed the Hutchinson demonstration to start tractor sales. This year we did not. Our heavy sales last year did not begin until after the Hutchinson demonstration. This year we have already delivered more tractors than we sold all last year put together. This proves to my mind not only that the tractor has already arrived, but that the tractor is here to stay."

The people are interested because the coming of the tractor is the coming of a new era of farming—an era which will lessen the labor and cut down the labor costs of farming. Not an institution



HEADQUARTERS AT THE TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION IN HUTCHINSON RESEMBLED A MAMMOTH CIRCUS GROUNDS.—CUT SHOWS A SMALL SECTION ONLY.—THE BULLDOG IS THE SIGN OF THE AVERY LINE.—ALL COMPANIES EXHIBITING HAD QUARTERS SIMILAR TO THOSE HERE SHOWN



SCENES LIKE THIS ALL OVER THE FIELD.—ALMOST TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT TRACTORS SHOWN AND EVERY ONE HAD ITS FOLLOWERS

nished just the kind of a test farmers wanted.

Farmers of Kansas know more early and deep plowing should be done, but year after year they are confronted with conditions such as existed in this demonstration field. The land can only be plowed when in ideal condition with the average amount of horse power available and other work is often so pushing that the plowing cannot be done when the land is right. The result is, it goes unplowed or can only be plowed at some late date when rains have come and softened it so the horses can pull the plows.

It needed no scientific test to convince visiting farmers that the tractors were up against the real thing at the Hutchinson demonstration, but dynamometer tests were made each day so visitors could figure just how many pounds each tractor was actually pulling. The mechanism used for this not only recorded automatically the pounds of pull required to move the plows through the soil, but the number of feet traveled, and the total time elapsed in minutes. From this the horsepower developed could be readily calculated.

The farmer is always interested in the actual pull of the outfit. The statement that a tractor develops eight horse power on the drawbar means little, but to see it pulling two 14-inch plows in soil as hard as that plowed at Hutchinson was most convincing.

Wednesday the tests showed that the 14-inch furrow six inches deep was requiring a pull of 710 pounds to move the plow. It would have taken five good big horses to stand up under such a pull all day long. In fact, during such extreme heat even five horses could not have worked all day long at the usual plowing gait, exerting that amount of pull. A horse should not be expected to exert more than one-tenth of his weight for an all-day pull.

To the man who has long realized the need for more power within the control of his hands, the lineup at the beginning of the public demonstration each afternoon was full of thrills.

A furrow half a mile long marked the starting point, and lined up on this, stretching in a long row, were the competing tractors, every machine at the tape, every operator with his hand at

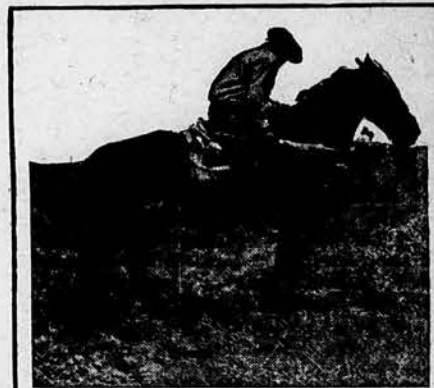
twice, thrice. There was a splutter of explosions all along the half-mile line, as a half-mile stretch of gas engines began popping and humming, and a half-mile line of tractors plunged forward pulling gangs of plows after them.

Each outfit had a certain tract of ground, carefully marked off, which had to be plowed six inches deep. Thousands of farmers trailed along with the machines, at the sides or behind, watching the plowing of each one and passing judgment as to which was making the best record. Unmindful of the heat and dust, they tramped through the plowed ground, the weeds and the stubble, all intent on seeing with their own eyes exactly what the many different outfits could do in such hard ground. They were not mere curiosity seekers, but men hungry for knowledge of power farming which has made such progress in recent years that only by means of a public demonstration of this kind could the thousands learn of the great advances that have been made.

There were about sixty companies exhibiting tractors, the number shown by each ranging from one to fifteen. In addition there were a number of companies exhibiting engine plows and other equipment. Each of these companies



TRACTORS TURNED THREE AND FOUR FURROWS WITH EASE IN GROUND SO HARD THAT IT WOULD HAVE REQUIRED FIVE BIG HORSES TO PULL A FOURTEEN-INCH PLOW SIX INCHES DEEP



GENERAL MANAGER HILDEBRAND INSPECTING DEPTH OF FURROWS PLOWED.—ALL TRACTORS REQUIRED TO PLOW FULLY SIX INCHES DEEP

exists but will be benefited by this change which is sweeping across the country.

While plowing is the big job for tractors on Kansas farms, they would not be profitable investments if used for plowing alone. As one tractor man said, "The average practical farmer is looking for a tractor that will do all the field work—plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, mowing, haying, harvesting—and in addition run a feed grinder, wood saw, pump, silage cutter, and do other belt jobs. At the demonstration it was apparent that manufacturers were recognizing this demand for a tractor that would do many different kinds of work. Tractors were shown pulling harrows, drills, packers, manure spreaders and other farm machinery.

Some companies have so designed their machines as to be able to handle almost any kind of field work. Corn was being successfully cultivated by some outfits, and others were operating wheat headers. This last is a most important use of the tractor for harvesting our big wheat crop which, like plowing, requires an immense amount of power and at a time when it is killing work on horses. With tractors operating all the headers and binders, harvesting will move forward with much greater rapidity than where horses must furnish the power.

OVERLAND RED

A Romance of the Moonstone Canon Trail

CHAPTER VII.

THE GIRL WHO GLANCED BACK.

At the crossroads in the valley stood the local jail, or "coop," as it was more descriptively called. Unpainted, isolated, its solitary ugliness lacked even the squalid dignity commonly associated with the word "jail." The sun pelted down upon its bleached, unshaded roof and sides. The burning air ran over its warped shingles like a kind of colorless fire.

The boy Collie, half-dreaming in the suffocating heat of the place, started to his feet as the door swung open. He had heard horses coming. They stopped. He could hardly realize that the sunlight was swimming through the close dusk of the place. But the girl of Moonstone Canyon, reining Boyar round, was real, and she smiled and nodded a greeting.

"This is Mr. Stone, my uncle," she said. "He wants to talk with you."

With a glance that noted each unlovely detail of the place, the broken iron bed, the cracked pitcher, and the unspeakable blankets, Louise touched her pony and was gone.

Collie rubbed his eyes, blinking in the sun as he stood gazing after her.

Walter Stone, standing near the doorway, noted the lad's clear, healthy skin, his well-shaped head with its tumble of wavy black hair, and the luminous dark eyes. He felt an instant sympathy for the boy, a sympathy that he masked with a business-like brusqueness. "Well, young man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come outside. It's vile in there."

Stone led his pony to the north side of the "coop."

Collie followed.

Away to the west he saw the hazy peaks. A lake of burning air pulsed above the flat, hot floor of the valley. Over there lay the hills and the shade and the road. . . . Somewhere beyond was Overland, his friend, penniless, hunted, hungry. . . .

"She brung you?" queried the boy.

"Yes. I have seen Tenlow, the sheriff. He is willing to let you go at my request. What do you intend doing, now that you are free?"

"I don't know. Find Red, I guess."

Walter Stone nodded. "What then?"

"Oh, stick it out with Red. They'll be after him sure now. Red's my pal."

"What has he done to get the police after him?"

"Nothin'. It's the bunch."

"The bunch?"

"Uhuh. Them guys out on the Mojave. But say, are you workin' me to get to Red and get him pinched again?"

"No. You don't have to answer me. This man Red is nothing to me, one way or the other. He took Miss Lacharme's pony, but she has overlooked that. I thought, perhaps, you might care to explain your position. Perhaps you had rather not. You may go now if you wish."

"Is that straight?"

"Yes."

For several tense seconds the lad gazed at his questioner. Finally his gaze shifted to the hills. "I guess you're straight," he said presently. "I guess she wouldn't have you for a relation if you wasn't straight."

The elder man laughed. "That's right—she wouldn't, young man."

"How's the sheriff guy?" asked the boy.

"He's getting along well enough. What made you ask?"

"Oh, nothin'. I hate to see any guy get hurt."

"I'm glad to hear you say that. I begin to think you are a bigger man than he is."

"Me?" And Collie flushed, misunderstanding the other's drift. "I guess you're kiddin'."

"No, I mean it. Mr. Tenlow still seemed pretty hot about your share in this—er—enterprise. You seem to have no hard feelings against him."

"Huh! He shouldn't be to sore at me. I didn't spur no horse onto him and ride him down like a dog. I guess Red would 'a' killed him if he'd seen it. Say, nobody got Red, did they?"

"I haven't heard of it. How did this man Red come to pick you up? You're pretty young to be tramping."

"Cross your heart you ain't tryin' to queer Red? You ain't tryin' to put the Injun sign on us, are you?"

"No. I have heard all about the Mojave affair—the prospector that died on the track—and the arrest of Overland

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

A lonely prospector, thinking always of his wife and child left behind, follows the lure of the desert in his search for gold. In the desert town men begin to notice the regularity of his comings and goings. They are green with envy and decide to beat him out of his claim. Meanwhile, in the lonely canon he hoarded the little yellow bits. As weeks rolled by the water decreased; he carefully stowed his gold in a pouch and prepared to leave the canon. After a fateful search he finally comes to a railroad. Here he is found by a man, who gives him water, but being so exhausted the water is of no avail—a flash comes over him and his vision is forever darkened. Louise Lacharme and Boyar of Moonstone Ranch accidentally come upon the camp of Overland and Collie (whom Overland has picked up along the way). Tenlow, the detective, finds the prospector by the railroad and rides up to the camp to arrest Overland, whom he suspects; but after some strenuous arguing, Overland tactfully leaps on Boyar and, through precarious moves, escapes the detective. Tenlow's horse slips and rolls headlong to the bottom of the cliff, leaving Tenlow lying halfway down the hillside. Having turned toward the foothills, Overland releases Boyar and disappears in the brush. At the suggestion of Louise, Collie goes for the doctor and is afterward arrested. Louise tells Walter Stone, her uncle, about the arrest, and finally coaxes him to go with her and get Collie. Walter Stone, being a very influential ranchman and having secured Collie's release, takes him back to the ranch, where he gives him work to do.

Red at Barstow. You told my niece that this Overland Red was 'square.' How did you come to be mixed up in it?"

"I guess I'll have to tell you the whole thing, straight. Red always said that to tell the truth was just as good as lyin', because nobody would believe us, anyway. And if a fella gets caught tellin' the truth, why, he's that much to the good."

"Well, I shall try and believe you this time," said Stone. "Miss Lacharme thinks you're honest."

"A guy couldn't lie to her!" said the boy.

"Then just consider me her representative," said Stone, smiling.

Collie squatted in the meager shade of the "coop."

Walter Stone, dropping the pony's reins, came and sat beside the lad. There was something in the older man's presence, an unspoken assurance of comradeship and sincerity that annulled the boy's tendency to reticence about himself. He began hesitatingly, "My dad was a drinkin' man. Ma died, and he got worse at it. I was a kid and didn't care, for he never done nothin' for me. We lived back East, over a pawnbroker's on Main street. One day pa come home with a timetable. He sat up 'most all night readin' it. Every time I woke up, he was readin' it and talkin' to himself. That was after ma died."

"In the mornin', when I was gettin' dressed, he came over and says to take the needle he had and stick it through the timetable anywhere. I was scared he was goin' to have the jimmies. But I took the needle—it had black thread in it—and stuck it through the timetable. He opened the page and laughed awful loud and queer. Albuquerque was where the needle went in. He couldn't say the name right, but he kept lookin' at it."

"Then he went out and was gone all day and all night. When he come back he showed me a whole wad of money. I says, 'Where did you get it?' He got mad and tells me to shut up."

"That day we got on a train. I says, 'Where are we goin'?' and he says to never mind, and did I want some peanuts."

"We kept ridin' and ridin' in the same car, and eatin' bananas and sandwiches and sleepin' settin' up at nights. I was just about sick when we come to Albuquerque. You see, that was where the needle went through the timetable, and dad said we would get off there. He got awful drunk that night."

"Next day he said he was goin' to quit liquor and make a fresh start. I knowed he wouldn't, 'cause he always said that next mornin'. But I guess he tried to quit. I don't know."

"One night he didn't come back to the room where we was stayin' upstairs over the saloon. They found him 'way down the track next day, all cut to pieces by the train."

The boy paused, reached forward, and plucked a withered stem of grass which he wound round and round his finger.

Walter Stone sat looking across the valley.

"I guess his money was all gone," resumed the boy. "Anyhow, 'bout a year after, Overland Red comes along. He comes to the saloon where I was stayin',—they give me a job cleanin' out every day,—and he got to talkin' a lot of stuff about scenery and livin' the simple life, and all that guff. The bartender got to jawin' with him, and I laughed, and the bartender hits me a lick side the head. Red, he hits the bartender a lick side of his head,—and the bartender don't get up right away. 'I'll learn him to hit kids,' said Red. 'If you learn him to hit 'em as hard as that,' I says to Red, 'then it will be all off with me the next time.'"

"Does he hit you very often?" said Red.

"Whenever he feels like it," I told him.

"Red laughed and said to come on. I was sick of there, so I run away with Red. We tried it on a freight and got put off. Red had some water in a canteen he swiped. It was lucky for us he did. We kept walkin' and goin' nights, and mebbey ridin' on freights in the daytime if we could. One day, a long time after that, we was crossin' the desert again. We got put off a freight that time, too. We was walkin' along when we found a guy layin' beside the track. Red said he wasn't dead, but was dyin'. We give him some water. Then he kind of come to and wanted to drink it all. Red said, 'No.' Then the guy got kind of crazy. He got up and grabbed Red. I was scared."

"Red, he passed me the canteen and told me to keep it away from the guy because more water would kill him. Then the guy went for Red. 'He's dyin' on his feet,' said Red. 'It's his last flash.' And he tried to hold the guy quiet, talkin' decent to him all the time. They was staggerin' around when the guy tripped backwards over the rail. His head hit on the other rail and Red fell on top of him. Anyway, the guy was dead."

Walter Stone shifted his position, turning to gaze at the boy's white face. "Yes—go on," he said quietly.

"Red was for searchin' the guy, but I says to come on before we got caught. Red, he laughed kind of queer, and asked me, 'Caught at what?' Then I said, 'I dunno,' but I was scared."

"Anyway, he went through the dead guy's clothes and found some papers and old letters and a little leather bag with a whole lot of gold-dust in it. Red said mebbey five hundred dollars!"

"Gold-dust?"

"Uhuh! Then Red was scared. He buried the bag and the papers 'way out in the sand and made a mark on the ties to find it by."

"Did you find out the dead man's name?" asked Stone, glancing curiously at the boy.

"Nope. We just beat it for the next station. I was feelin' sick. I give out, and Red, he lugged me to the next water-tank. He was pourin' water on me when the limited came along and stopped, and she throwed the rose to us. Red told me about it after. You wouldn't go back on a pal like that, would you?"

"No, I don't know that I should."

"That's me!" said the boy. "Then they went to work and pinched us at Barstow. Said we killed the guy because his head—was smashed in where he hit the rails. They tried to make Red say that he robbed the guy after killin' him. But Red told everything, except he didn't tell about the letters and the gold-dust. They tried to make me say it, but I dasset. I knowed they would fix Red sure if I did, and he told me not to tell about the gold if they did pinch us."

"They let you go—after the police examination. They how is it that the authorities are after you again?"

"It's the bunch," replied the boy. "Them guys out there knowed the dead guy had a mine or a ledge or somethin' where he got the gold. Nobody was wise to where. They told at the jail how he used to come in once in a while and send his dust to Los Angeles by the express company. All them guys like the sheriff and the station agent and all the people in that town are workin' tryin' to find out where the gold come from. They think because Red and me is tramps that they can make us tell and arrest us whenever they like. But even Red don't know, unless it's in the papers he hid in the sand."

"That sounds like a pretty straight story," said Stone. "So you intend to stick to this man Red?"

"Sure! Would you quit him now, when they're after him worst?"

"They will get him finally."

"Mebby. But Red's pretty slick at a getaway. If they do pinch him again, that's where I come in. I'm the only witness and the only friend he's got."

"Of course. But don't you see, my boy, that your way of living is so much against you that you couldn't really help him? A man's naked word is worth just what his friends and neighbors will allow him for it, and no more."

"But ain't a guy got no rights in this country?"

"Certainly he has. But he has to prove that he is entitled to them, by his way of living."

"Then he's got to go to church, and work, and live decent, or he don't get a square deal, hey?"

"But why shouldn't he do that much?"

Collie did not answer. Instead, he inspected his questioner critically from head to foot. "I guess you're right," he said finally. "I've heard folks talk like that before, but I never took no stock. They kind of said it because they knowed it. I guess you say it because you mean it."

"Of course I do," said Stone heartily. "Well, here comes my niece with the mail. See! Over there is El Camino Real, running north. My ranch is up there, in the hills. My foreman's name is Williams. If you should ask him for work, I believe he might give you something to do. I heard him say he needed a man, not long ago."

Walter Stone cinched up the saddle and mounted his pony. The boy's eyes shone as he gazed at the strong, soldierly figure. Ah, to look like that, and ride a horse like that!

Boyar, the black pony, clattered up and stopped. "Hello, folks!" said Louise, purposely including the boy in her greeting.

Collie flushed happily. Then a bitterness grew in his heart as he thought of his friend Overland, hunted from town to town by the same law that protected these people—an unjust law that they observed and fostered.

"Well?" said Stone.

Collie's gaze was on the ground. "I don't know," he muttered. "I don't know."

"Well, good luck to you!" And the ponies swung into that philosophical lope of the Western horse who knows his journey's length.

The figures of the riders grew smaller. Still the boy stood in the road, watching them. Undecided, he gazed. Then came an answer to his stubborn self-questioning. Louise glanced back—glanced back for an instant in mute sympathy with his loneliness.

Slowly the boy turned and entered the jail. He folded his coat over his arm, stepped outside, and closed the door.

Before him stretched the hot gray level of El Camino Real, the road to the beyond. From it branched a narrower road, reaching up into the southern hills,—on, up to the mysterious Moonstone Canyon with its singing stream and its gracious shade. Somewhere beyond, higher, and in the shadowy fastness of the great ranges lay the Moonstone Ranch. . . . her home.

"I guess, steppin' up smart, I'll be there just about in time for supper," said the boy. And whistling cheerily, he set his feet toward the south and the Moonstone Trail.

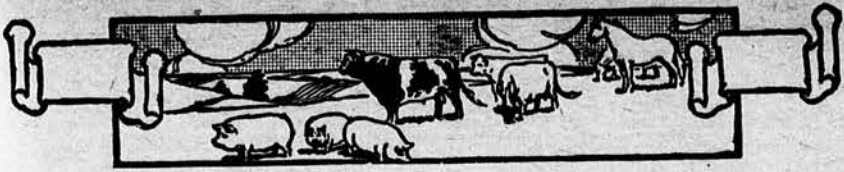
CHAPTER VIII

THE TEST

After a week of weeding in the vegetable garden, Collie was put to work repairing fence. There were many miles of it, inclosing some twenty thousand acres of grazing land, and the cross-fencing of the oat, alfalfa, fruit, and vegetable acreage. The fence was forever in need of repair. The heavy winter rains, torrential in the mountains, often washed away entire hillsides, leaving a dozen or so staggering posts held together by the wires, tangled and sagging. Cattle frequently pulled loosened posts from the earth by kneeling under the wire and working through, oblivious to the barbs. Again, "stock gone a little loco" would often charge straight through the rigid and ripping wire barriers as though the strands were of thread. Posts would split in the sun, the staples would drop out, leaving sagging spaces which cattle never failed to find and take advantage of. Trees uprooted by the rain and wind would often fall across the fence.

Altogether, the maintaining of a serv-

[Continued on Page Nine.]



Government Investigates Meat Production

THAT meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices, not only in the United States but all over the world, is stated in Part I of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists in the Federal Department of Agriculture have been engaged for some time. This country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement, and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton, and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, but in the last two years this not only has stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000. With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000, as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger. With swine the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with forty pounds of pork.

Despite these facts the United States remains the greatest meat-eating as well as the greatest meat-producing nation in the world. Approximately twice as much meat is consumed in this country as in Germany before the war, and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain, and France, is less than in Germany. The per capita consumption is also far greater in this country than anywhere else with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Our own exports now consist largely of pork and pork products, and these are derived to a great extent from corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 we imported more fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and mutton than we exported and more beef of all descriptions was imported in 1914 than was exported. In this limited respect we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico (under normal conditions), New Zealand, the United States, and Uruguay.—Circular, Federal Department of Agriculture.

Keeping Hogs Healthy

An important factor in making a profit from hogs is to keep them free from disease. A single outbreak may sweep away all the profits made in years. Some factors in keeping free from disease are proper sanitation, good methods in feeding and keeping free from lice and worms. Thin crude oil, or fuel oil is the best louse and nit killer I know of. We may keep the pigs free from worms by supplying them with plenty of mineral matter, such as wood ashes, salt, copperas and glauber salts. The best way to feed them is in a self-feeder, having each article in a separate division. Keep

your self-feeder in the dry and let your pigs have all they want of these minerals and you won't have any trouble with worms. Since cholera is responsible for about 90 per cent of the losses in swine, I believe we should vaccinate our hogs when occasion demands it. If we will use the above suggestions, use sanitation about our premises, good feeding methods, keep the lice and worms away and vaccinate our hogs if in danger of cholera, we will not lose, through disease, much of the profit we have made on our hogs.

Now suppose we have been careful in our methods and have produced a good crop of hogs. Next comes the very important item of selling them to the best advantage. Right here is where some of us lose the profit. Producing is only one-half of the game disposing of it to an advantage is the other half. It is a notorious fact that we farmers are long on production but short on selling our products to the best advantage. We should give this subject more thought and attention than we do.—H. B. WALTER, Atchison County.

Crude Oil Kills Hog Lice

Hog lice increase very rapidly in warm weather. Due to the fact that most of them are on the body of the hog, it is fairly easy to get rid of them. The easiest way to do this is to apply crude oil. This can be done with a brush or by tying old sacks around the posts in the hog lot and saturating them with crude oil. When the louse bites, the hog rubs that spot on the oiled post and the trouble is soon over.

A great many patented hog oilers are also on the market. Any of the coal tar stock dips may be used in a 2 per cent to 3 per cent solution and they carry with them the value of disinfection in addition to killing the insect pests. These dips, however, cannot be put on strong enough to kill all the lice and nits, so a second or third dipping eight or ten days apart is necessary. With crude oil the nits are killed by the first application.

There is some danger in covering the entire body of the hog with crude oil on a hot day. If the hogs are large and fat it is better to brush half the hog one day, and the other half the next day. In the meantime it will rub in the mud and dirt sufficiently to relieve the danger.

A concrete hog wallow is a great comfort for hogs and will help destroy insect pests. This should be made in the shade and should be about twelve inches deep, four feet wide and long enough to accommodate as many hogs as necessary. The bottom should slope upward toward the sides so that the hogs will have no trouble in getting out. This wallow should be filled with water once or twice a week, and in this water may be placed some of the coal tar dips, or crude oil, to disinfect the water and kill the lice. Such a wallow will pay for itself several times over during the season.

Pull Pigs' Tushes

The tusks of small pigs are very sharp and while fighting over their feed they frequently lacerate each other about the mouth. This would not be so serious if it were not for the "bull nose" infection sometimes found in the pens.

Injuries inflicted upon each other by pigs while feeding are a source of considerable loss to the Animal Husbandry department of the Kansas Experiment Station.

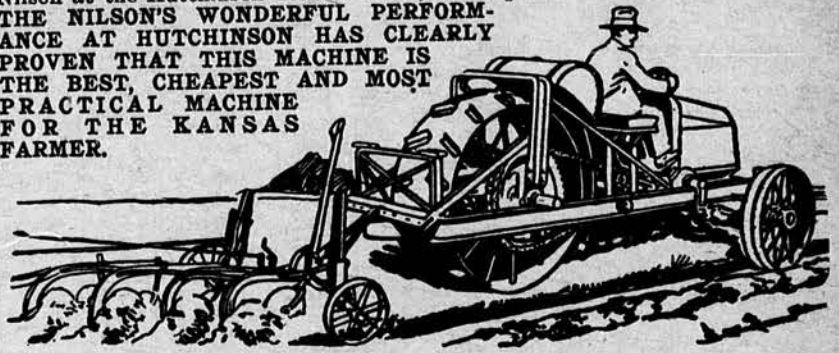
Mr. Gatewood, who has charge of the hogs on the station farm, attempts to avoid the trouble by pulling the tusks of the pigs, but this does not always keep them free from infection. Bull nose is a fatal disease. Once the hogs get it they may as well be killed.

Hog Cholera Checked

There was an outbreak of hog cholera in Leavenworth County this month, for the sixth time this year. Mr. Ross advised immediate vaccination with serum alone, and thorough disinfection. So far this year not a single case in this county has gone further than the original farm. This is a splendid demonstration of the result of prompt action in stamping out hog cholera outbreaks.

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The secret of this great machine is the invention of creating traction automatically.

You cannot afford to be without this machine, at least you should get complete information on the Nilson at once. It is especially designed for any farm—practically no up-keep expense. Easy to operate. Its simplicity and light weight makes it easy to keep in order.

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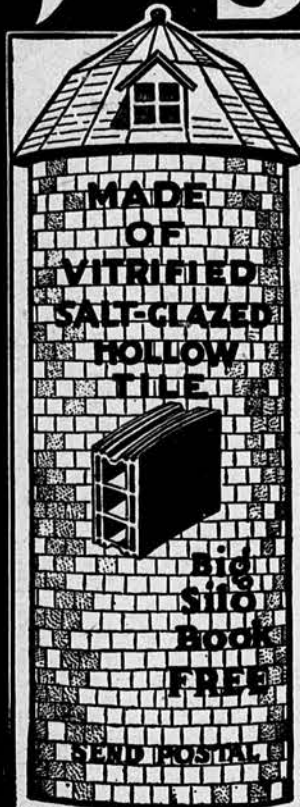
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SAVE THE STRAW

A TON of wheat straw contains ten pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus, and fourteen pounds of potash. These three are the main constituents of a fertilizer. Six years ago these elements were worth \$2.58. Since then they have greatly increased in price and some are difficult to obtain at any price.

The amount of wheat straw burned the United States in 1914 was 14,357,000 tons, or a total of all straw, including oat, barley, rye, and rice, of 17,613,000 tons, according to an investigation by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. This straw, in 1914, was estimated to be worth, on an average, \$3.71 a ton for feeding purposes. Some of this straw being worth more than others, such as rice and oat, was not burned or wasted to such a great extent. The total value of all this straw that was burned was valued at \$56,533,760.

This is an economic waste that has no excuse. Although the soil of Kansas is now fertile, the time is but a few years distant when every acre of the Kansas soil will need replenishing with some kind of a fertilizer. Where a farm is planted to small grain for twenty-five or thirty years in succession the loss of organic matter is from 32,000 to 50,000 pounds an acre. Unless some of this organic matter is replaced in some form the yielding qualities of the land will become materially lessened. The amount of manure produced on the average each year will not entirely replace this loss of fertility. It will be necessary to add commercial fertilizers just as they are doing in the Eastern states and in the foreign countries. Then why so much straw allowed to go up in smoke when it is so valuable as a fertilizer? The replacing of the straw on the land will help to keep up the fertility for several years yet.

Straw will also keep the soil from blowing away so bad in sections of the state where this is a common occurrence. The straw is spread on the ground and disked into the soil. This practice will not only keep the soil from blowing but will also hold the snow on the land. Farmers who have tried this use of straw report it a most valuable asset in increasing the yield of wheat.

The feeding value of straw is an important item. This is well shown in a recent bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture. At Hays, Kansas, also its feeding value has been demonstrated.

"To bring these straws up to their real value on the farm," says the government bulletin, "would necessitate their being fed or used as bedding for cattle and other live stock. The gain which accompanies this feeding because of increased soil fertility can hardly be calculated, but needless to say it would be enormous. Of all systems for maintaining soil fertility, none is so practical or as easily available as that of feeding live stock."

"The economical feeding of cattle necessitates the use of large amounts of roughages. Experiment stations have found no more efficient way of utilizing roughage than through cattle. Considering these factors in all their phases it seems that there is little doubt that systems of crop growing, permanent soil fertility, and cattle feeding are interdependent."

"The total production of grain straw in the United States in 1914 is estimated at about 120,000,000 tons, or an average of 1.14 tons per acre from 105,406,000 acres producing wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, flax, and buckwheat. At an average

value of \$3.71 a ton, the total value of this straw would be \$446,000,000. The magnitude of the annual output of straw may be appreciated when these figures are compared with the total production of cultivated hay, which in 1914 was estimated at 70,071,000 tons. In other words, there is about one and two-thirds as much straw as cultivated hay produced in the United States. The total value of straw as given above is exceeded only by the value of such crops as corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cotton.

"Of this total production of straw it was estimated that about 55 per cent (17,613,000 tons) was burned, 8 per cent (9,212,000 tons) was plowed under or otherwise disposed of."

Powdery Mildew of Grapes

H. N. R., Republic county, writes something is wrong with his grapes. He has three rows. They were all mulched with straw early in the spring and two rows seem all right, but the third row, an early variety, has made little growth and the leaves are of a sickly yellowish color. The grapes hang exposed, there being few leaves to cover them.

We referred this inquiry to Prof. Albert Dickens of the Agricultural College. He says:

"I think your grapes are affected with powdery mildew. This fungous disease is much more prevalent on some varieties than on others, but practically all varieties are likely to be more or less affected."

"The most satisfactory measure of control is to spray with Bordeaux mixture as soon as the fruit is well formed and at intervals of from two or three weeks according to the weather conditions, until the fruit begins to ripen. The most satisfactory formula to use for this purpose is the 3-4-50 mixture."

Bordeaux mixture is a chemical combination of copper sulfate, Blue Vitriol or Blue Stone, stone lime and water. It can be purchased ready mixed in as small as one pound packages."

Two-Row Tools

J. B., of Nebraska, asked in KANSAS FARMER of July 22 if it is advisable to use two-row tools, such as listers and cultivators, on rolling land. The question is certainly pertinent and needs thoughtful consideration among all farmers. From years of observation and experience it is quite well settled in the minds of the best farmers in this section that the lister should have no place among the implements of the farmer whose farm is rolling, or at least not be extensively used. The two-row lister, however, will do beautiful work where any other lister will, and the same thing may be said of the two-row cultivator.

The most successful corn raisers are those who thoroughly plow their ground. This can be done leisurely along late in the fall and in early spring when there is nothing else seriously pressing. With this preparation when the rush of work begins, take a loose ground lister, which is just simply a corn planter with large disk blades, to throw out the furrows. At a time when there was no rush of work, we have expended and used a little more power in the preparation of our ground by this method, but I am sure the farmer so doing will be amply rewarded for such expenditure.

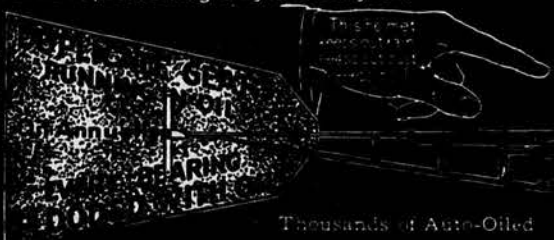
We are now ready for the rush of work with a two-row planter instead of a two-row lister. Four horses will plant more acres in a day with the planter than six will with a two-row lister—a saving of 50 per cent of power. After we are done planting and ready for cul-

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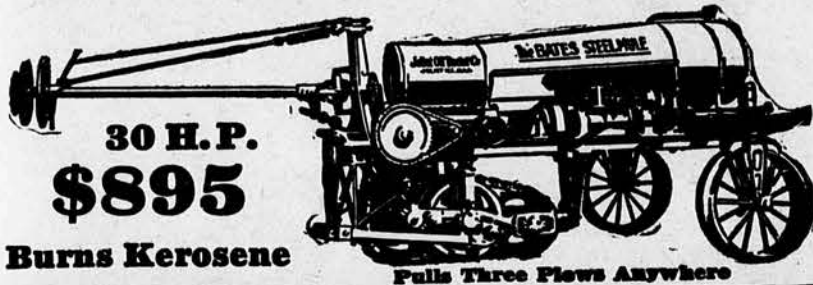
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tivation, it requires a lister cultivator to follow the listed corn, and four horses if we use the two-row tool. On the corn planted with the furrow openers three horses with a harrow will take three rows at a time in place of two—a saving of 25 per cent, and 50 per cent in efficiency—and the corn can be harrowed two or three times. Harrow the corn until it becomes too large, then take a two-row cultivator of the lighter type, or any kind that three horses will handle and do it fast. I know farmers who have followed out some such method that actually get enough more corn per acre to pay the entire expense of cultivating, planting and gathering. I know one farmer who claims he got twenty bushels more per acre from such methods than he did from the old method.

The question is often asked, why in these boys' contests a marvelous yield

is frequently reported and apparently never duplicated on a large scale. There is no reason under the shining sun why a farmer could not produce as large yields if he would as thoroughly till a large tract as the boys do the small tract.

The future seems to forecast that we must pay better wages for farm help, and on the other hand they must be more efficient. The more efficient and complex machinery is coming on the farm just as sure as the large railroad engine hauling its mile of freight cars has superseded the small one. The man on the farm who studies his methods and those of his neighbors with the idea of greater efficiency of labor and power is the successful man of the future. Method and system must take the place of a haphazard guess.—V. V. AKIN, Riley County.

OVERLAND RED

(Continued From Page Six)

iceable fence-line on a well-ordered ranch necessitates eternal vigilance.

The Moonstone Rancho was well ordered under the direct supervision of Walter Stone's foreman, "Brand" Williams. Williams was a Wyoming cowman of the old school; taciturn, lean, sinewy.

Some ten years before, Williams, seeking employment, had ridden over the range with Stone. Returning, the cowman remarked disconsolately, "I like your stock, and I'll tie to you. But, say, it's only playin' at ranchin' on twenty thousand fenced. I was raised in Wyoming."

"All right," Stone had replied. "Play hard and we'll get along first rate."

Every inch of Brand Williams' six feet was steeped in the astringent of experience. He played hard and prospered, as did his employer.

Collie stood awaiting the foreman's instructions.

"Ever mend fence?" asked Williams.

"Nope."

"Good. Then you can learn right. Go rope a cayuse—get some staples and that little axe in my office, and go to it. There's plenty fence."

The "Go rope a cayuse" momentarily staggered the boy, but he went silently to the corral, secured a riata, and by puzzling the playful ponies by his amateur tactics he finally entangled "Baldy," a white-faced cow-pony of peaceful mien but uncertain disposition.

Williams, watching the performance, lazily rolled a straw-paper cigaret.

Subdued to the post, bridled and saddled awkwardly, Baldy gave no outward sign of his malignant inward intent of getting rid of the lad the minute he mounted.

Williams slowly drew a match across his sleeve from elbow to wrist, ending with a flame that was extremely convenient to his cigaret. He wasted no effort at anything. He was a man who never met a yawn halfway, but only gave in to it when actually obliged to. Collie climbed into the saddle and started for the corral gate. He arrived there far ahead of the horse. He got to his feet and brushed his knees. The pony was humping round the corral with marvelous agility for so old a horse.

"He never did like a left-handed man," said Williams gravely. "Next time get on him from the other side, and see if he don't behave. Hold on; don't be in a hurry. Let him throw a few more jumps, then he'll quit for today most likely. And say, son, if he does take to buckin' with you again, don't choke that saddle to death hangin' on to the horn. Set up straight, lean a little back, and clinch your knees. You'll get pilled, anyhow, but you might as well start right."

The boy approached the horse again, secured the dangling reins, and again mounted. Baldy was as demure as a spinster in church. He actually looked pious.

Collie urged the pony toward the gate. Baldy reared.

"A spade bit ain't made to pull teeth

with, although you can," said Williams. "Baldy's old, but his teeth are all good yet. Just easy now. Ride in your saddle, not on your reins. That's it! And say, kid, I would 'a' got them staples and that axe before crawlin' the boss, eh?"

Collie flushed. He dismounted and walked to the foreman's office. When he returned to the corral, the horse was gone. Williams still sat on the corral bars smoking and gazing earnestly at nothing.

Round the corner of the stable Collie saw the pony, his nose peacefully submerged in the water-trough, but his eye wide and vigilant. The boy ran toward him. Baldy snorted and, wheeling, ran back into the corral, circled it with an expression which said plainly, "Let us play a little game of tag, in which, my young friend, you shall always be 'it.'"

Again Collie tried to rope the pony.

"Want any help?" asked Williams, as he slid from the corral bars to the ground.

"Nope." And Collie disentangled his legs from an amazing contortion of the riata and tried to whirl the loop as he had seen the cowmen whirl it.

"Hold on, son!" said Williams. "You mean right, but don't go to rope him with the saddle on. If you looped that horn, he, like as not, would yank you clean to Calabasas before you got your feet out of that mess of rope you're standin' in. Anyway, you ain't goin' to Calabasas; you're due up the other way."

Collie was learning things rapidly, and, better still, he was learning in a way that would cause him to remember.

Williams spoke sharply to the pony. Baldy stopped and eyed the foreman with rapid inquisitiveness. "Now, son, I got three things to tell you," and the foreman gathered up the reins. "First—keep on keepin' your mouth shut and tendin' to business. It pays. Second—always drop your reins over a horse's head when you get off, whether he's trained that way or not. And last—always figure a horse thinks he knows more than you do. Sometimes he does. Sometimes he don't. Then he won't fool you so frequent, for you'll be watchin' him. I wouldn't 'a' said that much, only you're a tenderfoot from the East, I hear. If you was a tenderfoot from the West, you would 'a' had to take your own medicine."

Collie's shoulder was lame from his fall and was becoming stiff, but he grinned cheerfully, and said nothing, which pleased Williams.

The foreman leveled his slow, keen eyes at him for a minute. "You'll find a spring under the live-oaks by the third cross-fence north. Reckon you'll get there about noon. Keep your eye peeled for fire. I thought I seen somebody up there as I come across from the corral early this mornin'.

We come close to burnin' out here once, account of a hobo's fire. Understand, if you ketch anybody cantolepin' around a-foot, you just ride 'em off the range pronto. That's all."

[To be Continued.]

Stanolind Gas Engine Tractor Oil

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It is produced under the watchful eyes of men who have made a life study of lubrication.

It is made expressly for gas engine tractors where kerosene is used for fuel.

It is equally efficient for stationary gas engines as well as for lubricating bearings of all types of harvester machinery and heavy gearings of tractors.

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It's an oil of great durability.

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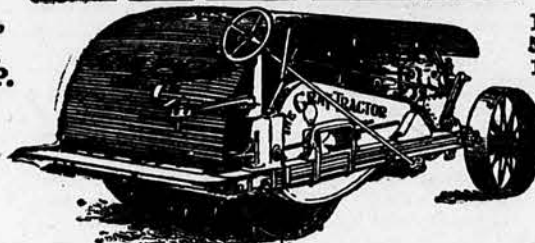
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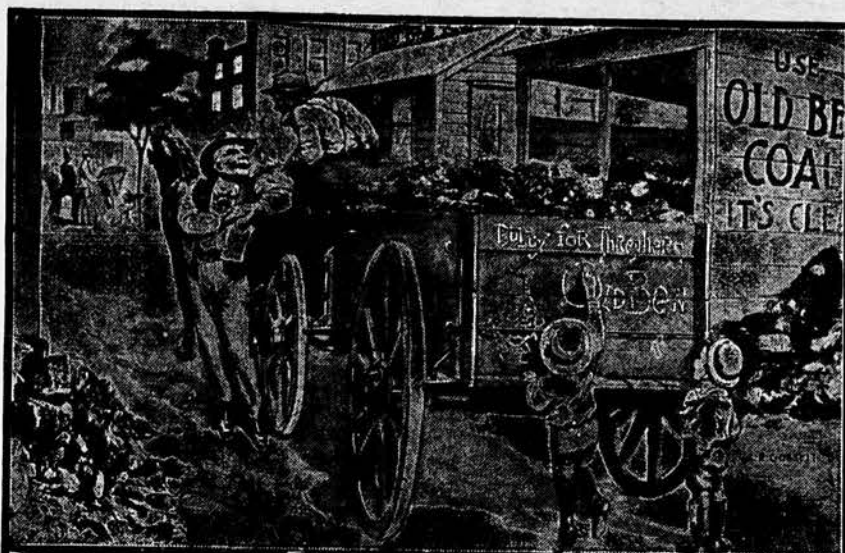
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P. O.....State.....

I operate.....Acres.....



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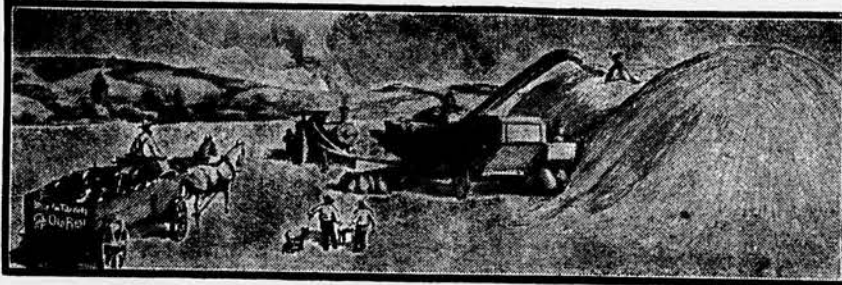
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CORN—always a wonderful crop—is more of a king each year. That is not to be wondered at since ensilage is proving so cheap and economical a feed. More and more we realize the extra profits in the all-year-'round use of green fodder.

In the same proportion **International ensilage cutters** have grown popular. Here are some **International** big points.

There's the famous special concave knife, with inward shear cut, cutting at outer edge first, hence the greatest volume is cut near the shaft with least power. The handy knife grinder that is always on the machine grinds one of the two sets of knives while the other is working. It's a water stone, leaving the temper in the knives. Perfect adjustment of knife blades to cutter bar can always be maintained, saving power and doing good work. Heavy channel steel frame, trussed, hot riveted, so that working parts can't get out of line. Self-feed keeps cutting always even; silage may be cut in various lengths. Blower pipe is adjustable to any angle; silage may be delivered to a silo of any height. Full equipment of safety devices.

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READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS



Study Cost of Production

COST of production is an important factor in figuring profits. The man selling cream, as a rule, lays great stress on the price he receives for butter fat. So much stress, in fact, that it would seem that the difference between profit and loss in cow milking was entirely a matter of price received for the product. It is right that the farmer should sell his butter fat where he can get the most for it. If he sells 200 pounds of butter fat from a cow per year at 30 cents instead of 25 cents, he has realized a greater income by \$10 on that cow, and a \$10 bill is at any time worth picking up.

However, it is a matter of more importance that the cow be of such individuality as to produce butter fat at a cost of 10 cents per pound instead of 20 cents. The profit realized from a cow consuming 10 cents' worth of feed to produce a pound of butter fat selling for 25 cents a pound, on a basis of an annual production of 200 pounds, is \$30. If the cow's charge for butter fat was 20 cents a pound, the profit on the same production would be \$10. The difference in the cow's charge per pound for butter fat, as indicated above, is not extravagant, either. The right kind of cow and the right kind of feed, and the two in the hands of the right kind of man, will produce butter fat at an average cost for feed of 10 cents a cents a pound.

It is the profit which the man and the cow have absolutely in their own control that is the big thing in dairying. The cow-milker has the cost of production within his control. It is for him to determine whether or not he will make money from dairying. As above stated, he is justified in seeking the best price he can secure for butter fat, but he must remember that he has little or no control over prices, that the difference in the prices paid by cream buyers can honestly and legitimately be very small, and that reducing the cost of production 5 or 10 cents a pound as the result of greater intelligence, is vastly more important than the 1 or 2 or 3 cents he may be able to realize from the higher price.

sometimes called "blood meal." Before learning of this remedy I tried various cures, and lost a number of calves.

"I place two or three spoonfuls of the dried blood in a bottle, back the calf up in a corner, open his mouth and pour the meal down his throat and keep his nose elevated until he swallows. Do this two or three times a day and he will stop scouring and get lively instead of dying as they often do.

"This is effective with calves of any age. It is simple, requiring no mixing or compounding of drugs. I have not lost a calf since I began using the dried blood treatment for scours eight or ten years ago. This blood meal is good to mix in the feed of calves after they learn to eat. It seems to act as a tonic.

"In pouring it down the calf, be sure to let him have a chance to breathe."

When to Cut Corn for Silage

Silage crops should be allowed to become thoroughly matured, if possible because of the food nutriment which develop during the last growing period of the crop. Corn does not increase greatly in bulk after it tassels out, but due to the storage of protein and starch in the stalk and ear between the time it tassels out and the time it is thoroughly dried it increases from eight to ten times its original feeding value.

In case a crop becomes too dry before it is placed in the silo, the condition may be remedied by adding sufficient moisture to cause the silage to pack well. This can be done by pouring buckets of water on the silage but where water pressure is available, simply turn the hose into the blow pipe.

The right time for making silage from corn is when the kernels are thoroughly dented and the lower blades have begun to burn. Sorghum should be cut for silage when two-thirds of the heads are thoroughly ripened. It is necessary to get at the corn immediately when dry winds begin to burn it up. Sorghum, feterita, kafir or milo will wait several days for cutting without serious damage.

How about the silo? If the dry weather continues the only way to get any real value from the crop will be to put it up as silage. Having plenty of silage will effect a great saving of cash in feeding the stock next winter. There is no cheaper or better feed for milk cows.

Blood Meal for Calf Scours

Several inquiries have been answered recently regarding scours in calves. Thos. D. Hubbard, of Neosho County, writes as follows of his experience:

"The simplest and surest remedy for scours I have ever used is dried blood,



THE cut here shown illustrates the ideal way of getting the most from the corn crop in good years as well as the poor. In the poor years it is the only way to get much return for the work put into the crop. The man with a silo need not worry over a prolonged dry spell, for he can run the fodder into the silo at the proper time and save that which has been produced in the most palatable form.

Each day of dry weather is now lessening the chance of a corn crop. A large amount of nutrient material has been produced, but it cannot be concentrated in the form of grain because of lack of moisture. If left to dry up in the field it will blow away and return but little value in feed. The way to avoid this loss and save the crop is to build a silo.

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Cooling Your Milk

AFTER you have done your best to keep dirt out of your milk, there will be enough bacteria in it to cause it to spoil quickly unless you discourage them by cooling the milk or cream to the temperature of cold well water and keep it at that temperature. The tiny organisms grow and increase very rapidly in warm milk, but in cold milk they do not thrive.

A cooling tank should be used for milk and cream on all farms where cows are milked in hot weather. If you do not have such a tank, you can make one very easily from a half barrel. Prof. J. B. Fitch describes this arrangement as follows:

"The half barrel may be placed between the pump and the stock watering trough. If there is much pumping to be done for other purposes, the milk will be cooled several times a day without extra trouble.

"Cans containing the milk are set in the barrel or tub. Two holes, each about three inches in diameter, should be made in opposite sides of the barrel. These are connected with the pump spout and the watering trough by gas pipes or wood spouts and should be high enough to keep the jars or cans surrounded by water without danger of its getting into them. As the fresh water is pumped into the pipe leading to the milk barrel it passes around the milk jars and cools the milk.

"The milk jars should be covered, as should also the top of the barrel. Covering will keep them cooler as well as keep out the dust. Towels wrapped around each jar will aid in keeping the milk cooler. Changing the water at least three times a day will keep the milk sweet from twelve to twenty hours."

To avoid lifting out the jars if the water is to be completely changed, a cork may be fitted into a hole near the floor of the barrel. The drained off water may be used for watering the garden and flowers.

If you do not have a cooling tank, see if you cannot rig up something that will help you to cool your milk or cream. See what sort of a record you can make in keeping your product sweet. Remember one of the conditions of the test is quality of product. What you get on this point is almost entirely in your own hands. Some time during the year you will have to stand the quality test. Get ready for it by beginning right now to practice these measures suggested for keeping your milk clean.

Keep Milk Clean

Milk is a food product and our dairy club members should always keep that fact in mind in handling their product. To be wholesome, food must be kept

clean. Probably all use the strainer, but you cannot strain dirt out of milk. You can strain out the hairs and the coarser particles, but the dirt that does the harm is that dissolved in the milk. Every particle of this soluble dirt carries into the milk scores of minute organisms called bacteria. These multiply very rapidly in warm milk and it is their presence in the milk that causes it to sour.

A bacteriologist at the agricultural college says straining may even hasten the harmful action of the bacteria because it breaks up the larger particles of filth and scatters these tiny organisms all through the milk. It is not possible to produce milk free from bacteria, but you can do a great deal by keeping dirt out of it as you milk.

The rules for keeping milk clean are simple. You should milk in a clean place. Do not stir any feed in the barn before milking. If the air is full of dust, you are sure to get a lot of dirt in the milk. Before you begin milking, clean the flanks and udder of the cow carefully. This will keep much filth out of the milk. Ordinarily wiping with a moistened cloth is sufficient, but occasionally the udder may need washing. In milking, use a pail with most of the top covered. Until you have used such a pail you cannot realize how much dirt will be prevented from dropping into the milk. These are the things that count for clean milk. You will probably continue to use the strainer, but be sure to scald it each time before using. As soon as drawn the milk should be cooled in a screened room that is kept absolutely clean. This cooling is most important, for milk sours very quickly in the summer if allowed to stand at ordinary temperatures.

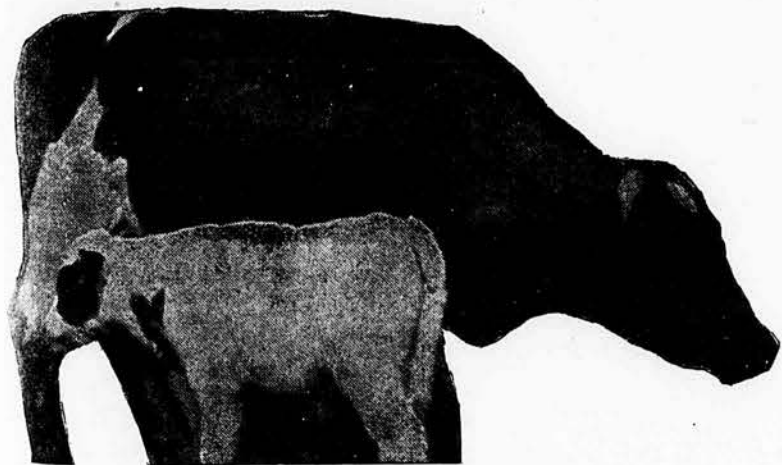
Succulence for Cows Important

One of the fundamental principles in feeding milk cows is that they must have a certain amount of succulent feed to do their best. Succulence simply means feed containing their natural juices.

The chemist may find just as much nutrient material in a dried feed as in one in the succulent condition, but the cow cannot. In the winter season silage furnishes the succulent part of the ration and no farmer milking cows can consider himself fully equipped until he can give his cows their daily allowance of succulent feed in the form of corn, cane or kafir silage.

Nothing will do your cow more good at this time of the year than some green fodder of some kind. If you have sweet corn, feed her some of the fodder after you have picked off the ears.

Club Member Owns Two Heifers



I WAS disappointed at being unable to start my record on June 10 as I intended, but I have, however, started it now—P. M. June 28. I feel that my heifer will prove to be a good milker, since she was giving about thirty-eight pounds of milk, on the average, at the time I vealed the calf. She dropped to about twenty-five pounds after that, but she has gained each day until now she is giving about thirty-two pounds. I am expecting her to give forty pounds within a week. I have varied her ration at times, changing the amounts and cutting some out altogether. I am now feeding two parts chops, four parts bran, and two parts linseed oil meal.

I have gotten a recipe for an anti-fly preparation from Mr. Ross.

I have another Holstein heifer in addition to my contest heifer, but she is not giving near so much milk.

I will try and write oftener.

Enclosed find personal check for scales you are selling club members.

—GEORGE H. KUHNHOFF, Leavenworth County.

The Soda Fountain

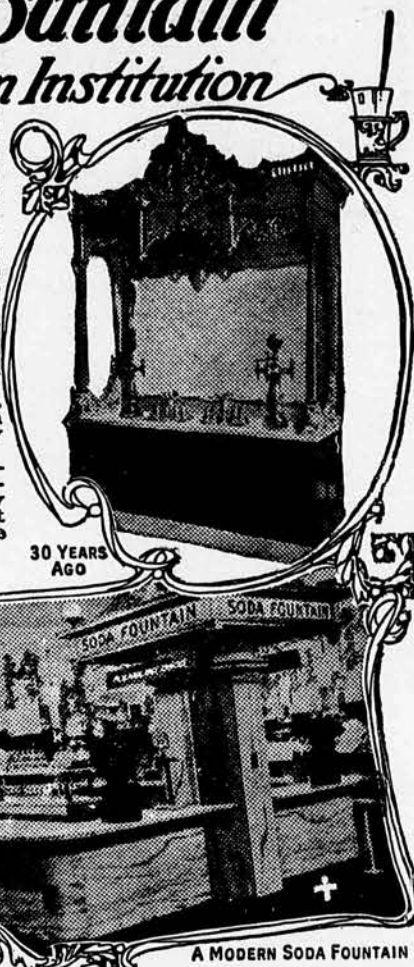
An American Institution

Did you ever stop to realize that the soda fountain is as much an American institution as the sausage is a German institution, "French Bread" is an institution in France and the Plum pudding an English institution? And the funny part of it all is that though one seldom sees a soda fountain in Europe (and then only for the sake of attracting American tourist trade) just as soon as a foreigner gets to this country he too seems to learn to love the soda fountain.

But, if you are old enough to look back a few years you will remember that only comparatively recently has the soda fountain been either so popular or so beautiful and hygienic.

You may remember what these old soda fountains looked like—what poor provision they made to supply even their scanty trade.

What has wrought this great change—what has made the soda fountain a national institution—a comfort and necessity in the daily lives of men and women—not only during the hot summer time but the whole year 'round.



A MODERN SODA FOUNTAIN

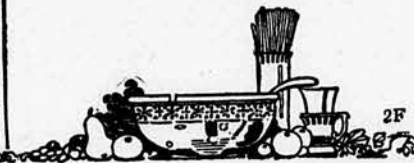
The answer lies in that delicious beverage Coca-Cola. Soon after its introduction at the fountains people began to ask more and more for this distinctive drink.

Along with its demand came the demand for more places that would serve it. Soda fountains sprang up everywhere, improving in beauty, neatness and attractive service. It is a fact that the part the soda fountain and all its allied industries have come to play in the economic life of the nation today is due largely to the stimulus given to it by Coca-Cola.

In the same way has the call for bottled beverages grown. In 1899 Coca-Cola in bottles was first put on the market and the same quick recognition and appreciation was accorded to it in this form as

was so evident in the fountain trade. The same principles of purity, goodness and deliciousness made another astounding record of growth possible. Bottling plants have been established all over the country to take care of this branch.

Just think of it—over 90,000,000 glasses and bottles of Coca-Cola are drunk every month. So—just as much as is the soda fountain a national institution so is Coca-Cola the National Beverage.



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ILLUSTRATED CATALOG "MAY" BE SENT



Little Talks to Housekeepers

Helpful Hints Here for the Women Folks of the Farm

Love is the filling from one's own
Another's cup.
Love is the daily laying down
And taking up.
A choosing of the stony path
Through each new day
That other feet may tread at ease
The smoother way.
Love is not blind, but looks ahead
Through other eyes
And asks not: "Must I give?" but
"May I sacrifice?"
Love hides its grief that other hearts
And lips may sing,
And burdened walks that other lives
May, buoyant, wing.
—Pauline Frances Camp.

When you get up in the morning feeling blue and discouraged because disagreeable things confront you, make up your mind firmly that, come what may, you will make this a "red letter" day in your life. Then, instead of a probable failure and the loss of a day, you will at least accomplish infinitely more than you would have done if you had given away to your depressing mood.—MARDEN.

Care of Milk

Two things—cleanliness and temperature—are entirely responsible for the quality of milk. Milk that is drawn from the cow under clean conditions, placed in clean vessels, and immediately cooled to the temperature of well water, will keep sweet much longer than will carelessly handled milk. Milk closed with the animal heat in and left to cool in water will fast deteriorate in quality, for such conditions are conducive to spoiling.

If it is necessary for you to prove this statement, divide a milking, stirring part of it in cool well water until it is the same temperature as the water, and set the other part in water while it is warm

and close the top. You will soon have your proof.

Housewife Can Save Steps

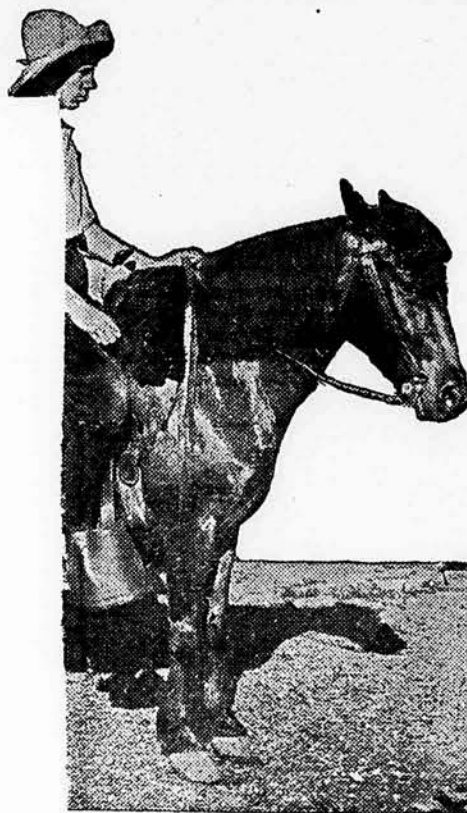
While exercise has many good qualities, most housewives would be less fatigued at the end of the day and would have more time for recreation outside the kitchen, if the kitchens were arranged more conveniently. We have several times seen the statement that in six years the woman who does the housework for an average family walks the distance around the world.

We are sure every housewife gets more than enough of this particular kind of walking. In most kitchens the number of her steps might be greatly reduced merely by giving serious thought to the matter and rearranging the kitchen furniture. We have in mind a friend in the city who for years kept her refrigerator in the corner of the back porch farthest from her kitchen door, and only this spring moved it to the corner which seems to have been made to fit it and which is just outside the door. This changing of her refrigerator will save her hundreds of steps every day.

Most kitchens could be improved in the matter of convenience, but it is also true that many housewives are taking many unnecessary steps because they have not given a thought to how they might arrange the kitchen furniture more conveniently.

K. S. A. C. Extension Schools

Have you arranged for an extension school in home economics for your community? If you have not, and can se-



try to Milk Cows

o start on a 45-mile journey to a summer, helping with the milking, he place last summer and made him-ose of school this spring he received to come back.

for the journey early in the day. ntial lunch for each, the boy's coat would last until his suitcase arrived. ssary to make several stops. The tion about eight-thirty that night, ble beds that awaited them.

s boy was milking eight to ten cows many interesting and practical things

ty boys who would make good and e no doubt as many farmers would boy is rendering.

for the boy and helps him swell his the burden is being lifted from the a ideal arrangement, this, under the

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DO YOU WANT A LOAN?

If you do, write us. We will furnish you money at the lowest rate, best terms, prepayment privileges with every loan.

CAPITAL MORTGAGE COMPANY

Topeka -- -- Kansas

White Plymouth Rocks

Hard to beat as all-purpose fowls. Excellent layers, with yellow legs and yellow skin. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, express or postage prepaid. Have bred them exclusively for twenty-four years.

THOMAS OWEN, Route 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

Real Estate For Sale

MR. FARMER:

You have been thinking about a bluegrass and big red clover farm. We have it for sale. Write for special description of any size farm which would interest you. Special price on 320 acres 1 1/2 miles of good town. Exceptional bargain in 160 acres 1/4 miles of town. The land to buy for the big increase in land which can be builded up by changing the same to clover. Write today for special list of what you want.

Mansfield Land Company

OTTAWA -- -- KANSAS

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

Do you want to move to Topeka to educate your children? If you do, this modern five-room home near Washburn College will just suit you. New, only occupied ten months. A choice location. Must sell quick. \$3,200 takes it. Address

S. CARB KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA.

IDEAL FARM

800 Acres adjoining town; two sets of buildings; every acre lays perfect; 250 acres of finest growing wheat, all goes with sale if sold before cutting, which will be about July 4th. Price, \$27.50 per acre. Will carry \$10,000 at 6%. No trades. Other bargains.

BUXTON & BATHERFORD

Utica -- Ness County -- Kansas

RANCH FOR SALE.

1,280 Acres, two streams, two sets improvements; 175 acres under irrigation, fenced and cross-fenced, outside range \$10.00 per acre. No trade considered. This is a bargain.

O. A. WILLIS, DOUGLASS, WYOMING

Colorado Needs 10,000 Poultry and Hog Raisers, dairymen and general farmers. Good markets, fine climate, schools and churches. Agricultural and Industrial map free. Write Immigration Commissioner, State House, Denver, Col.

160 ACRES, Two Miles Osage City, Kansas. Eighty acres corn; 30 acres hog pasture, balance pasture and meadow. Eight-room house, good cellar and cistern; large barn, dairy barn, wind mill. One hundred growing trees. Price, \$65 per acre. Easy terms. Will consider trade for smaller farm.

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SEVEN ACRES strictly first class bottom land, all cult., 1/4 mi. McAlester, city 15,000. \$45 per acre. Terms.

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Every page useful. Price, postage, 10c. Pattern Dept. KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

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If you will send us the names of ten persons who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, we will send you a set of Twentieth Century Travel Cards free for your trouble. Address KANSAS FARMER, Travel Dept., Topeka, Kansas.

cure a date between now and October 1, you will find the work offered very practical and those who take the course will look back to it as the most profitable week of the year.

These one-week schools conducted by the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College cover any two of the following courses: Food preparation, home management, home nursing, sewing, canning, dietetics, and home art work.

Special two-week schools in dressmaking will also be held upon request. At these schools every member brings her own material and is expected to complete a garment for herself during the two weeks under the guidance of the instructor.

If you are interested in either of these schools, for further information address Miss Frances L. Brown, Director of Home Economics in Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Be Thinking of Christmas

One of the things that can be done now in preparation for the holiday season, is keeping in mind friends who would specially enjoy the taste of your jelly, jam, preserves, or pickles, and then when you are making these, fill your gift jars and label them.

If you have a friend in a region where cherries do not have the flavor of our cherries, can you imagine anything more acceptable than a small amount of this delicious fruit? The writer thinks a glass of jelly made from wild grapes and alderberries would be hard to beat.

It does seem early to be thinking about Christmas presents, but there are some things that can be planned and done now as well as later.

We have a friend who all through the year makes notes of things that come to her mind as suitable remembrances for certain friends. In this way she is able to give things which money cannot buy and which are appreciated far more than the costly gifts.

We do not mean by this that every spare moment between holiday seasons should be utilized in this way, nor do we refer to hand-made things that overtax the nerves. Reason should be used in all such matters.

Dill Pickles

Soak medium size cucumbers 12 to 24 hours, in salt water that will float an egg. Remove from brine and pack in glass jars, alternating with a layer of dill and a layer of white mustard seed. Care should be taken not to allow pickles to lay against the side of the jar, as this forms an air chamber and causes them to spoil. Fill just full enough to allow them to shake loosely in jar. Heat to boiling, very weak vinegar—about one-third vinegar and two-thirds water—adding one cupful sugar to two gallons of vinegar, pour this over pickles and seal. These will keep indefinitely.

Take away thy opinion and then there is taken away the complaint, "I have been harmed." Take away the complaint, "I have been harmed," and the harm is taken away.—M. Aurelius.

FASHION DEPARTMENT — ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City, for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering, all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 7824—Children's Rompers: Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Appealing especially to the mother who has been unwilling to put "just a plain rompers" on the boy or girl. The picture tells that this model is buttoned on the shoulder, has a pocket and bloomers with a belted waist. Nothing more attractive than scalloping could be used to finish the neck, pocket and sleeves. No. 7790—Ladies' Shirt-Waist: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. This model proves that all plain waists are not made alike—the sleeves extend to the neck edge and the shoulder fronts of the blouse are gathered to the top of the sleeve. The revers, faced with material, have edging for a finish to match the low, flat collar. No. 7859—Ladies' Apron-Dress and Bonnet: Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Another suggestion for dressing the girl so that she will be cool, comfortable and look pretty, too. This apron dress is of striped galatea with the collar and belt of plain material, short, flowing sleeves and a pocket, are finished to harmonize. No. 7316—Ladies' Apron: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This apron resembles a Middy blouse lengthened to cover the dress. It is slipped on over the head and has a short opening at the front of the neck. There is a flat collar and a belt of contrasting material. Gingham, chambray, cambric and for studio use brilliantine or linen will be suitable materials. No. 7243—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt is made with either raised or regulation waistline, an is cut in three gores. Yoke and skirt are seamed at each side and closed down the centre of the front. The cut of the skirt is circular and measures 2 1/2 yards around the hem in the medium size. No. 7816—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. There's nothing to it—in the making—just study the grace and charm expressed by so simple a style. There is a tuck in each shoulder edge of the waist with its closing a bit to one side, buttons going all the way down the seven-gored skirt which may be made with an under box-plait or with a habit back.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas

College, Law, Music, Engineering, Art. Catalog and "How to Choose a College" on request



Special advantages in Music, Art, Expression, Piano Tuning and College Courses. Only one tuition for College, Academy, Domestic Science and combined Business courses. Board, \$2.75 per week. Famous Messiah concerts every Easter. For catalog, write President, ERNST E. PIHLBLAD, LINDSBORG, KANSAS

BARGAINS IN WHEAT LAND

POSITIVELY NO TRADES CONSIDERED.

This land has proven its ability to make 20 per cent net each year on the value asked. It is offered for sale, as the owner is ready to retire.

FARM NO. 1.

Harper County, Kansas, containing 160 acres; sandy loam with clay mixture; 90 acres in wheat, 20 acres ready for spring crops, 50 acres pasture. All fenced and cross-fenced. Running water, two wells. Four-room house, cave, etc. Stable for eight horses, cattle sheds and other out-buildings. Cash price, \$30 an acre.

FARM NO. 2.

480 Acres, Harper County, Kansas. 160 acres broke, 100 acres in wheat, 60 acres ready for spring crop, all good hard wheat land. \$25 an acre, cash.

FARM NO. 3.

160 Acres, 110 acres broke, 60 acres in wheat, 50 acres ready for spring crop; 50 acres mow land on creek bottom; all fenced, meadow cross-fenced; running water, well, granary and stock sheds; good hard wheat lands. \$25 per acre, cash.

FARM NO. 4.

74 Acres in Sedgewick County, Kansas. All broke, all fine alfalfa land; 6 acres in alfalfa, balance in wheat, was alfalfa; fenced; good house, well, barn for four horses, and usual outbuildings. Near station; 10 miles from Wichita. \$100 an acre. Balance of quarter in alfalfa and can be had for \$115 an acre.

WRITE TO H. N. HOVEY, CARE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of 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 per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 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 NEEDED—Big salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write Ozment, 44 E. St. Louis, Mo.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVEL for old established firm. No canvassing. Staple line. \$18 weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. G. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers, men and women. \$75 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. N-82, Rochester, New York.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE. PERCY Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOME IN Topeka, located on a good street, near school and business district; two lots, modern seven-room house, barn, a choice location. Will sell at a bargain. No trades. Address Z, care Kansas Farmer.

POULTRY.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS STILL hold their popularity. Barring one, they were the largest class at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Good to lay, good to eat and good to look at. I have bred them exclusively for twenty-four years and they are one of the best breeds extant. Eggs from first-class birds, the same kind I hatch myself, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay express or postage to any part of the Union. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 20c FOR BROILERS; HENS, 13c; roosters, 8c; young ducks, 10c; eggs, 21c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHEPHERD PONIES, GELDINGS, MARES and colts, all colors. C. H. Clark, Leocompton, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS FARM HAND; married, two small children. References. Commence August 15, 1916. Ethan Beam, Argonia, Kan.

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FROM GOOD workers for sale, \$5 each. L. P. Kohl, Furlay, Kan.

TRAINED RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX hounds, coon, opossum, skunk, squirrel dogs, setters, pointers. Pet—Farm dogs; ferrets. Catalog, 10c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

AIRDALE—THE GREAT TWENTIETH century dog. Collies that are bred workers. We breed the best. Send for list. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED KANSAS farm lands. All negotiations quickly closed. No delays. A. T. Reid, Topeka, Kan.

HORSE OWNERS—GOOD SOUND FLESH guaranteed from my fattening recipe. No matter how old the horse, results guaranteed. Mailed for \$1. Chas. Smythe, Ardmore, Okla.

LEARN AUTOMOBILE TRADE AND you learn all about the farm tractor, and all makes of stationary gas engines. Why pay a fancy price when you can get reduced rates for the summer and fall months? Enter any time. Write Berry Auto School; established 1904; St. Louis.

FOR SALE—LATEST PLAT BOOK OF Shawnee County, 44 pages, size 14x19 inches. Shows each township in the county, with name of each property owner on his land, also rural routes, school houses, railroads and complete alphabetical list of taxpayers in county outside Topeka and Oakland. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cloth binding, \$5.00. To close out remaining Bristol board binding will sell a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Plat Book for only \$1.50. Last previous county map sold for \$10. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE. Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Our specialty, mixed cars. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF PURE-bred poultry, turkeys, geese, seven kinds of ducks, guineas, bantams, hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, canaries, fancy pigeons, dogs. Write. Free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 4,000 BUYERS. Describe your unsold property. 514 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

HOGS.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HONEY.

ALFALFA HONEY, TWO 60-POUND cans for \$9.50, f.o.b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY J. W. STOFER IN Garden City Township, Finney County, Kansas, on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1915, one mare, weight 1,000 pounds; color bay; white ring above right hind hoof. Appraised at \$80. G. B. Norris, County Clerk, Garden City, Kan.



EARLY MOULTING

ONE of the difficulties in poultry raising is to get the hens to molt early, so that they will be ready to lay in the fall and winter when eggs are high in price. Left to themselves, hens will take a long time to molt, and will not finish sometimes till after cold weather has set in. They will not then lay until early spring, and all the profits for the winter months are lost. Some poultrymen advise the starving of the hens till their feathers begin to fall pretty freely, then to feed them all the nourishing feed they will eat till they are full feathered again. One poultryman of long experience gives this method of controlling the molting of hens: As soon as the hens are through laying, turn them on alfalfa and feed them dry bran in addition. Under this treatment they get thin. Then feed them a mixed ration of grains and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and night. Under this treatment they will finish molting quickly, get new feathers, and begin laying in September. By October they are in full laying condition and make a profit through the fall and winter. Of course, everyone has not an alfalfa field whereon to turn his chickens, but the idea is to give them a laxative food to induce them to start to molt. Any kind of green feed would help to do this. A little linseed meal in the bran mash would help towards the same result. Fowls on full feed are not so apt to shed their feathers so freely as those that are underfed. We do not believe in starving them, but to give them a light diet instead of the usual grain ration. Then after they have shed their feathers you can feed them all they will eat of the best food you can supply them.

Balanced Ration

A subscriber wishes us to publish a balanced ration for egg production, making use of kafir. A good balanced ration for laying hens can be made as follows: Kafir, 100 pounds; meat scrap or ground cut bone, 10 pounds; alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal, 10 pounds; oats, 10 pounds; gluten meal of oil cake meal, 5 pounds. The idea is to use kafir in place of wheat and Indian corn, presuming that kafir is more plentiful and cheaper than wheat or corn. Where the latter is as easily procured as kafir, we would feed equal portions of the three grains rather than all of kafir. A very advantageous way of feeding kafir to chickens is to cut off the heads of kafir and feed it to the hens in that state. It will do them good in exercising while picking off the grain. This balanced ration business proves a stumbling block to many feeders of poultry. They think every ingredient must be balanced to a nicety. But all that is required is not to feed all one kind of grain to the exclusion of others. If we had large quantities of corn we would feed mostly with corn, giving animal food to balance the ration. If we had lots of oats we would feed largely with oats, giving a little variety occasionally of other grain, but never forgetting the animal food, whatever grain is used. So if we had lots of kafir we would feed mostly of that, giving the other grains occasionally for a change.

Trap Nests

One of the most important problems connected with the poultry business is the selection of the profitable and unprofitable hens from the viewpoint of egg production. Many methods have been tried in order to accomplish this, but the best method known to date is the trap nest. In fact it is the only reliable and accurate way of knowing the hen's capabilities as an egg producer. These nests are arranged so that when the hen enters to lay, the door closes and keeps the hen in the nest till the attendant releases her. The nests should be attended to at least five times each day, which requires a great deal of time and work. It is obvious that trapnesting the fowls on a farm where a large number are kept, is out of the question. It would take too many nests and too many attendants to pay for the trouble. It is therefore necessary to find some other means of determining which is the good layer and which is the poor layer. Some persons claim that you can tell by the shape and contour of a hen whether she is a good layer or not; the wedge-shaped hen being said to be the

great layer. But too little is known of this method to depend on it as being reliable. The only other way is by observation. By watching and marking the early and persistent layer and discarding the lazy and persistent setter. The busy active hen and good rustler is generally a good layer. When such are observed they should be marked with leg bands and kept for next season's layers. Their progeny should also be marked and reserved for breeders in the future, for it is only in this way that we can improve the capacities of our good layers from year to year.

Even though the hens are not laying as persistently as a few weeks ago, do not neglect to give them plenty of water and a modicum of care as to their feed and general welfare.

Then hen that lays in July, when everything green is drying up and the

air seems to be sizzling, is as valuable as the one that lays in winter; for a nice fresh egg for breakfast is a delicacy not to be despised when everything else seems to be stale.

A correspondent wishes to learn of something to one up the systems of his fowls, which seem to be run down. At this time of year the old hens seem out of sorts, after having gone through the strenuous laying season, and they really need rest and plenty of nourishing feed. Some of them are beginning to molt and need toning up a little. They should be examined for lice, for frequently the cause of the fowl's moping is a superabundance of these pests. One of the best tonics known to the poultry fraternity is the Douglas mixture, and it is frequently given to hens when they are not feeling well. It is made in the following manner: Take of sulphate of iron (common copperas) 8 ounces, sulphuric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce, put into a jug or bottle one gallon of water, and into this put the sulphate of iron. As soon as the iron is dissolved, add the acid, and when it is clear the mixture is ready. This mixture is to be given in the drinking water every two or three days, a gill for every twenty-five birds, or a teaspoonful to a pint of water. If there are any symptoms of disease it should be given every day.

Breeders' Directory

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. A. Deltrich, Carbondale, Kan.
D. J. White, Clements, Kan.
SHORTHORNS.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.
HOLSTEINS.
C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.
DORSET-HORN SHEEP.
H. C. LaTourrette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.
JERSEY CATTLE.
J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—A few young bulls for sale of production ability. Write at Prices low.
SAM JONES & SON, JUNEAU, WISCONSIN

GALLOWAY CATTLE

GALLOWAY BULLS

FORTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and heifers.
E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.

A Great Increase in Railroad Wages Means Higher Freight Rates and a Burden on Agricultural Prosperity

Do you think the railroads ought to increase the wages of their highly paid train employees \$100,000,000 a year?

No great increase in railroad wages can be made without directly touching your pocketbook. Out of every dollar you pay the railroads 44 cents goes to the employees.

Compare the wages of these men (who have refused to arbitrate their demands for higher wages, and are threatening to tie up the country's commerce to enforce them) with those of other American workers—with yours.

On all the railroads in 1915 three-quarters of the train employees earned these wages:

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers . . .	\$1641 3983	\$2067	\$1455 3505	\$1892	\$1005 2445	\$1526
Conductors . . .	1543 3004	\$1850	1353 2932	\$1719	1055 2045	\$1310
Firemen . . .	943 2078	\$1203	648 2059	\$1117	406 1633	\$924
Brakemen . . .	854 1736	\$1095	755 1961	\$1013	753 1821	\$1076

You have a direct interest in these wages because the money to pay them comes out of your pocket.

Low freight rates have given American farmers command of the markets of the world.

With two-thirds of the cost of operating railroads the wages paid labor, any great increase in labor cost inevitably means higher freight rates.

A \$100,000,000 increase in railroad wages is equal to a five per cent. increase on all freight rates.

The railroads have urged that the justice of these demands be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission (the body that fixes the rates you pay the carriers), or by a national arbitration board. The employees' representatives have refused this offer and have taken a vote on a national strike.

This problem is your problem. The railroad managers, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

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Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager,
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MODERN HEREFORDS

ROBERT H. HAZLETT

HAZFORD PLACE, EL DORADO, KANSAS

World's Largest Herd of Direct Descendants of Beau Brummel, Anxiety 4th and Don Carlos.

WILLIAM CONDELL, Herdsman.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES AND MULES.

DEIERLING STOCK FARMS

Have fifteen large, heavy boned, black, registered jacks, 15 to 16 hands high, good heads and ears, good style, good breeders. I have a number of jacks sired by the champion, Pride of Missouri, also several other good herd prospects. In my 1914 sale I sold the champion of Kansas State Fair, 1915, Eastern Lightning, also Demonstrator, first prize aged jack Missouri State Fair. Reference, People's Bank. Written guarantee with each animal. Have a number of Percheron stallions for sale, also saddle stallions. Barn in town. Wabash Railroad. WM. DEIERLING, QUEEN CITY, MISSOURI.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.

FAULKNER'S Famous Spotted Polands

We are not the ORIGINATOR, but the PRESERVER of the OLD ORIGINAL BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.

The oldest and largest herd on earth. Every hog recorded in the recognized records. MID-SUMMER SALE AUGUST 9. If interested in the world's greatest pork hog, ask for catalog. H. L. FAULKNER, BOX K, JAMESPORT, MO.

YOUNG'S BIG POLANDS—SALE SEPTEMBER 16, 1916

Sixty-five Head—Boars, bred sows and spring gilts. Herd headed by C Wonder, a thousand-pound son of the great A Wonder, assisted by Long Jumbo 2d by Halford's Long Jumbo. This will be one of the best offerings of the season. Send now for catalog. H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. Address T. H. YOUNG, STAHL, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

For sale, fall boars, price \$35; ten fall gilts bred to A Wonder Special and Rood's big doe 2d for September and October litters, price \$40. First check gets choice. O. W. LONG - CRAIG, MISSOURI

HENRY'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Fall boars, also gilts bred or open, sired by Mammoth Orange. Spring pigs by Mammoth Orange and Big Bob Wonder. JOHN D. HENRY, Route 1, LeCompton, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

For Sale—A few large type bred gilts; all vaccinated by the double process. Price reasonable for quick sale. A. J. SWINGLE - Leonardville, Kansas.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

150 choice spring pigs left, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your wants to the CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM. A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

100 Head, all immune, big-type Poland China sows and gilts, bred for July and September farrow. A few choice October boars. Prices reasonable. THE DENING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS H. O. Sheldon, Herdsman

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS. Mr. Farmer, look this way. Pigs ready to ship. T. Langford & Sons., Jamesport, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES.

Registered Percherons. 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions. 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 registered mares. 24 registered Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money. Above Kansas City. OLD FRED CHANDLER RANCH. Route 7 - - - - - Charlton, Iowa

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Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale. H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179. Families represented, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauty and Violets. H. H. HOLMES, Route 1, Great Bend, Kan.

LOWMONT SHORTHORNS.

Brawley Heir 351808 heads herd. Inspection invited. E. E. Heacock & Son, Hartford, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OAK GROVE FARM

Offers O. I. C. PIGS at Bargain Prices. BIRD ODELL, R. F. D. 1, Marionville, Mo.

GOOKIN'S O. I. C's.

For Sale—White King 36445 by Chief of All and out of Minnehaha. Spring pigs, pairs and trios, no kin. F. C. GOOKIN, Route 1, RUSSELL, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

TWENTY yearling bulls, big rugged fellows, sired by ton sires; all registered and priced reasonably. Will sell a few females. E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—1915 bull calves by Rose's Grand Champion 17998, a 2,400-pound bull; also a few good cows and heifers. AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Bargains in Bred Sows, Fall Boars and Pigs at weaning time. Pair no akin. History free. Sina's Mulefoot Ranch, Alexandria, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm.

HOLSTEIN FRESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Pure-bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the South-west, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding.

Pure-bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure-bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices f. o. b. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Write, wire or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank

CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS

Two hundred registered and high grade Holstein cows, heifers and bulls for sale, singly or carload lots. Included are ten registered bulls, all out of A. R. O. dams; thirty-five registered females of all ages; several good A. R. O. cows; forty high grade cows; sixty two-year-olds, and seventy-five heifers, one to two years old. All tested by state or federal authorities and priced to sell. Write or come at once.

HENRY GLISSMANN

STATION B

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

High grade cows and heifers and registered bulls. The best breeding. Call and see them.

O. E. Torrey

Towanda, Kansas



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If your present dairy herd is not quite up to standard, get a good purebred registered Holstein bull, and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The purebred sire will always demonstrate his right to be called "The foundation of the dairy industry." There's a vast difference between keeping Holsteins, and just keeping cows. One purebred registered Holstein will do the work of two and possibly three ordinary cows. You realize a saving in feed, housing, risk and labor. And moreover, Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. Investigate the biggs "Black-and-Whites."

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America

F. L. Houghton, Sec'y Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

A BARGAIN

FOR SALE, registered bull calf, born March 28, 1916. A large, growthy, fine individual, sired by Hamilton Prilly 5th, a 23-lb. bull; dam, Lady Aaron De Kol. S. E. ROSS, Route 4, Mountain Grove, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE SEND FOR PRICE LIST. WOODLAWN FARM - Sterling, Ill.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Must Reduce Herd

Forty head of registered cows, heifer and bull calves for sale. Of the best blood lines among the breed.

I am a member of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

SWEET SPRING STOCK RANCH

Box 241 Monett, Missouri

Brookside Farm Jerseys

Registered Jersey bulls for sale. Flying Fox and Eminent breeding, good enough to head any herd. Also a few females. THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit, Estab. 1878. If interested in getting the best blood of the Jersey breed, write me for descriptive list. Most attractive pedigree. R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS

Sunset Jersey Cattle Herd

Will offer at private sale fifty head cows, heifers, bulls, calves. The famous Blue Belle-Golden Rosebays. Send for special circular before buying elsewhere. Bargains. Ennis Stock and Dairy Farm, Horine, Mo. (Just south of St. Louis)

Jersey Cows and Heifers

140 head to select from, pure-bred and grade. 20 heavy springers, bred on farm. J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

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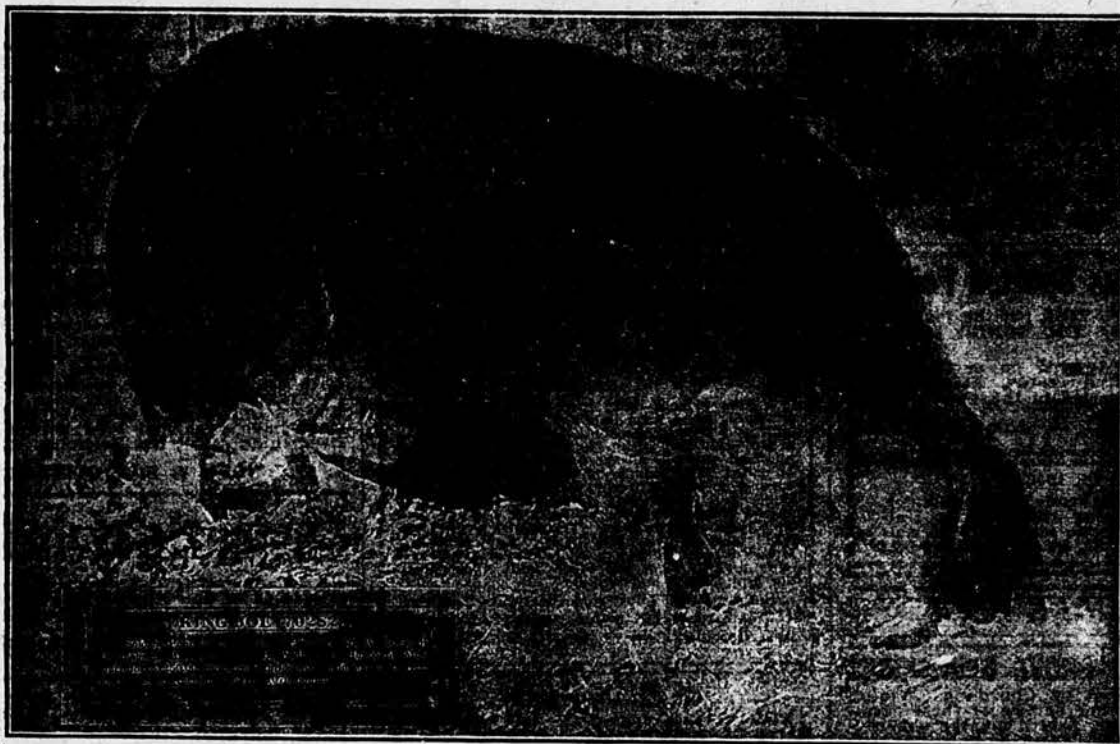
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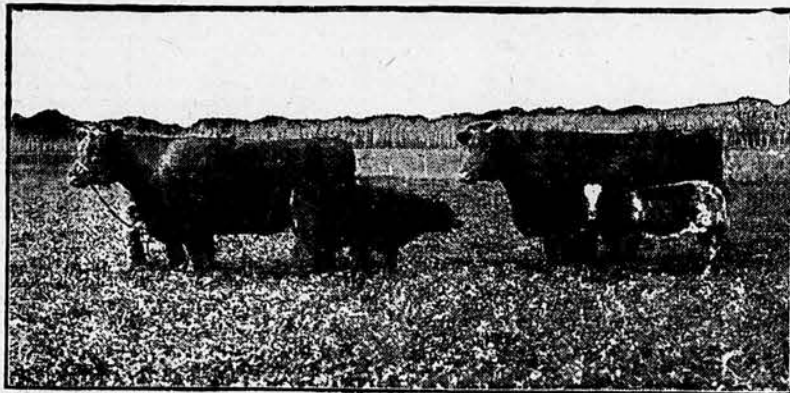
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