

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 28.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 13, 1912.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

ONE of the most familiar of Kansas plants, alfalfa is not yet fully known.

It has turned the brown grass lands to perennial green. From the sun and air it gathers evanescent fatness and stores it in the ground. It feeds the cattle on the most nutritive ration that they may become the pabulum of the world's greatest people. It builds the thews and sinews of the mighty Percheron till he knows not his strength. Because of it the dairy cow pours forth the creamy nectar which is man's universal food. It pastures the pig into the most delicious of human viands and helps the hen to greater industry. It is the one universal farm feed.

It drills wells through the subsoil and pumps water from the depths. It mines deep beneath the surface and brings up hidden wealth. It rejuvenates the worn soil and rebuilds the farm.

Alfalfa gave Kansas a peerless place among the world's mightiest sisterhood of states.

—I. D. G.



Alfalfa is the Oldest Plant Known to Agriculture and the Most Valuable

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

Every farmer knows his own seedling conditions better than anyone. It matters not what these conditions are or how he wishes to do the work, he can get a Superior Drill that will do the work right. Superior Drills are known and used wherever grain is grown.

If the farmer wants a drill for the exclusive purpose of scientifically drilling Alfalfa, Clovers, Grasses, Millet, Rape or Flax, he should send for the SUPERIOR ALFALFA DRILL folder.

If he wants to sow grains, peas, beans of all kinds, beets, etc., the Superior will do the work right.

Send for the Superior Drill Catalogue. Read it and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Superior Drill—"The Name Tells a True Story."

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.



Cow-Ease

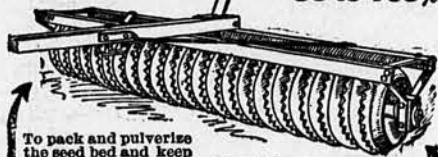
Prevents Ticks.
**KEEPS
FLIES OFF**
Cattle and Horses

and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to you a address a half-gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, \$1.50. Satisfaction or Money Back. CARPENTER-MORTON CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher
3 Machines in 1
**INCREASE
ALL
YOUR CROPS
50 to 100%**



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant.

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

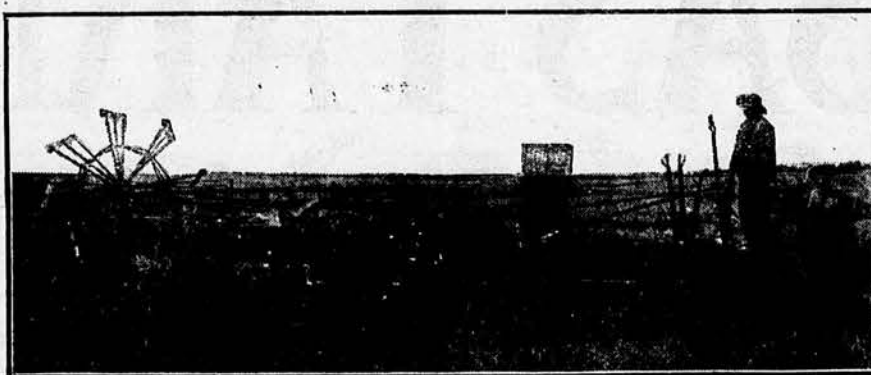
BUILT OF FIR
ONE-PIECE STAVES—
half-inch tongues and grooves—
heavy all-steel door-frame—
hinges form ladder—billet steel
hoops—a silo with every convenience
and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.
NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2, LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch: Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch: Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.



Send for Circulars The Peterson Mfg. Co. KENT OHIO

POWER AND ROADS

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS
TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS



JOHN MESSMER, ANNESS, KAN., ATTACHED HIS AUTOMOBILE ENGINE TO HIS 12-FOOT HEADER BINDER AND DID HIS HARVESTING WITHOUT HORSES—THE ENGINE CONVEYS THE POWER TO THE BULL WHEEL. THE RIG WORKED SUCCESSFULLY. THE ENGINE IS REVERSED AT THE CORNER AND THE MACHINE BACKED UP TO MAKE THE TURN.

Tampa Farmers Buy Autos.

On a recent visit of the editor to Tampa, Kan., he was told that during the last week of June the local automobile dealer had sold seven machines, each to a farmer. The country surrounding this town shows every evidence of prosperity. Crops looked better than in any other section of our 125 mile overland trip west from Topeka. We were told of four quarter section farms, each on the same section, having a total of \$20,000 in farm buildings.

Cost of Gasoline Engine Operation.

A 12 horse-power Olds oil engine and a 5-inch Valk centrifugal pump have been supplied free to the engineering division of the Kansas Agricultural College. The purpose is to conduct experiments to determine the cost of pumping, especially for irrigation, and more particularly for small irrigating plants. Interesting experiments are in progress to determine, with gasoline engine, the amount of fuel required to perform work under various loads up to the rated capacity of the engine. The tests will show, also, the relative value of kerosene, gasoline, distillate and denatured alcohol. These tests are being made by students in the engineering department. Two of the students are now designing and completing a machine to test the strength of various qualities of rope, of certain splices, and also of knots.

Read Insurance Policy.

Our subscriber, J. A. H., Salina, Kan., asks if insurance is written on automobiles. Yes, and nearly every city owner carries such insurance. Since one-half of the autos in Kansas are owned by farmers they should look after the matter of insurance. First, farm owners keep the auto in the barn. When you write insurance look into this point: Does this contract permit you to thus store your car in a barn? In one or more states the problem has already come up to the insurance department to learn the status. Policies naturally vary in their wording. Most of them contain special requirements relative to gasoline and some of them relative to the storage of automobiles in structures where gasoline is kept. The lesson is obvious: Get out your policy, read it over carefully and see if you are doing anything which would invalidate this contract.

Small Farm Tractor Problem.

Last week the editor spent in Dickinson county. Several tractors are in operation on the larger farms of that county. Every quarter or half section farmer with whom we talked expressed himself as believing that the tractor was the coming power for all kinds of field work, believing, however, that the farm tractor, as they are familiar with it today, are too large and too expensive for the use of the farmer who will plow one to two hundred acres per year—a part of this in the fall for wheat and a part in the spring for summer crops. We believe that the call of the quarter and half section farmer is for the small tractor. The fact is that all manufacturers are building a tractor which is adaptable to the use of the small farmer. In general, however, farmers do not know this. Their ideas of the tractor and power plowing are measured by the work of large farmers who are using tractors and large plowing outfits and which tractors and outfits are large be-

cause these men have large areas to plow. Tractors are and have always been made in sizes suitable to the various needs, just as have automobiles varied in horse-power, carrying capacity, etc., to accommodate the requirements of the various purchasers. Any farmer, therefore, who is looking to the tractor for the solution of his farm power problem can advantageously take the matter up with every tractor manufacturer.

There is advertised in KANSAS FARMER the Hackney auto plow, a photo of which plow at work will next week be reproduced in these columns. This is a strictly one-man outfit and operates three mold-board plows. This is a comparatively new implement. However, it has been in successful operation for several years and appears to be safely past the experimental period. This is a three-wheeled rig, the two front wheels being those which supply the power and the real wheel supporting the frame and guiding the plow, on the same principle as the steering wheel of a header. The machine is guided on a principle exactly like that of the automobile. The plows are detached when the tractor is desired for hauling, threshing, or other farm work aside from that of plowing. Three plows operated with the facilities offered by this tractor will make the plowing of the 100-acre field a short job.

Auto In Farm Use.

The only reason I bought an automobile was because I got the fever, and when once the germ gets in your system it is hard to expel. The first month or so after I bought the car I would have sold it at two-thirds of its value, but now I could not and would not do without one. We live 6 miles from town and the road is usually in good condition. I bought a 4-cylinder Jackson weighing 2,310 pounds, 1910 model. I have been gone the last two winters, so the car stood idle for 10 months during that time.

We use the car for pleasure as well as for hauling produce to town. I have taken a 30-dozen and a 12-dozen egg crate, besides butter, etc. I have hauled two bedsteads with springs and mattresses for same at one time. Have also had the car filled full of seed corn between the two seats, so you see I not only use it for hauling my wife and two boys, but anything that I can get into it or upon it.

Before we bought the car my wife dreaded the trip to town. Now, it is a little pleasure jaunt, while my horses are eating or resting in the pasture. My car is easily handled, and if I am too busy to leave the farm, my wife runs it to town or on any other errand necessary. I have had very little trouble with it since I bought it in May, 1910. We have traveled 3,062 miles, using 267 gallons of gasoline, costing \$44.80; other expenses consisting of oil, transmission grease, tire trouble, cells, carbide, and two inner tubes, were \$43.92, making a total of \$88.72 for the time we have had the car. I have the same tires on that were on when the car was bought. I have had but one blow-out, which was caused by running into glass. I keep an account of all expenses for running the car and date of same. I am no mechanic and know enough to let the engine alone. During the 10 months the car stood idle, I had it jacked up and air let out of tires.—FRANK HOOVER, Sabetha, Kan.

FROM DEBT TO \$20,000 Use SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator Exclusively

That, and more, is what J. F. Armstrong & Sons, of Austinburg, Ohio, have done. Like other shrewd farmers, they have succeeded because they know profit is of far greater importance than first cost.

Like others making most money from dairying, the Armstrongs chose the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Armstrong says:

"Austinburg, Ohio, May 29, 1912.
"The Sharples Tubular Separator has done fine work all the time."
"J. F. ARMSTRONG."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of the Armstrongs and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning and all the profits.

Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either. Get quick reply by asking for Catalog 165

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.
Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

Crib Your Corn

with a
Meadows
Portable Wagon Dump
and Grain Elevator

You'd never use a scoop shovel or basket again, if you knew how easily, quickly and cheaply the Meadows Portable Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator cribs corn and other grains. Will unload the biggest load in 5 minutes. The horses do all the work—wagon raises and lowers itself automatically—elevator sets at any angle, elevates any height, distributes grain where you want it.

The Steel Elevator
Not affected by weather. Steel throughout. No wood to swell, shrink or crack. Chains always same tension. Price really LOW. Write for catalog.



SILOS

Built of Concrete are the
Best value for the money

No Repair Bills. No Insurance

WRITE FOR PRICES

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

WHY WE SHOULD DRAIN.

Farmers say "fields that averaged 25 bushels per acre now average 50 to 60 bushels per acre since tiling." "I have realized 25 per cent on my investment in the increased yield of a single crop." When one can double his crop; when one field will do the work of two, why hesitate to tile?

More interest is being given in Kansas on increasing the yield per acre than ever before. Write for "Hints on Farm Drainage," sent free by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO.
HUMBOLDT, KANS.



1200 W. 10th St., BUTLER MFG. CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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



KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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



FARM YOUTH'S SCHOOL.

Many farm boys and girls are at this date laying plans for school this fall. Many will attend business colleges, and KANSAS FARMER wants each of its young readers to make a wise choice. Our public educational institutions hold out no inducements which are not fulfilled, but in the case of an occasional business college the student is not always assured that he will get everything promised or value received for his money.

There are two classes of business schools. One class is operated on the plan of getting the student's money and pushing the student through the school in as short a time as possible. There are a few schools of such character still in existence, and such institutions do not deserve your patronage, and with them you cannot afford to spend your time or money.

The common method of obtaining students by such institutions is that of advertising to "guarantee" a position. The student is required to sign a contract wherein no money is to be paid until the student has obtained a position, whereupon he is to pay in monthly installments the amount of tuition charged. In securing such contract it is necessary that the student be morally and financially responsible. The contract bears the signature of the student and, if a minor—as he is in most instances—the contract is signed by the parents, and if these are of doubtful financial responsibility, then some well to do neighbor must sign as reference. When such contracts are reduced to their final analysis they are in effect a binding and legal promissory note, which finds its way into the hands of an innocent purchaser and is collectable. The guarantee of a position is of no value. It is safe to say that the student realizes little if any benefit resulting from his expenditure of time, labor and money at such schools.

Another misrepresentation made by so-called wildcat business colleges is to sell scholarships at a low price and when the student gets into school he discovers that the cost of certain special books and systems of study needed are exorbitant and cost more than the scholarship. If the student doesn't wish to submit to the additional charge he has the privilege of leaving the school, thereby breaking the contract he signed to attend, and is out the money previously paid by him.

On the other hand, there are numerous reliable and responsible business colleges rendering a valuable service. These are institutions which feel the moral responsibility in the education of the young. Such institutions deserve the patronage of the boys and girls of KANSAS FARMER readers. Figures show that the larger percentage of students in attendance at the business colleges in Kansas are boys and girls of the farm. The president of one of the most successful and reliable business schools in Kansas recently told the editor that the farm boys and girls who had completed their country school work were the best students he had—that while attending school they worked the hardest and accomplished the most, and he was more successful in helping them into positions than any other class of students.

A good business college training is worth while and a distinct advantage to every farm boy and girl who is fortunate enough to secure it. This, too, even if the boy or girl should return to the farm rather than seek a job in town or city.

Farming is an active business, and the farm is always in contact with numerous other business interests. It is only justice to himself that the farmer should know about modern business methods. No less is this true of the girl of today who is to become the maker of the home and its business agent of tomorrow.

This is, essentially, an age of business development. The farmer is at the base of the business structure as the primary producer of the greatest part

of our national wealth. There is more need, therefore, that we have the essentials in the training of the successful business man in other lines, whether he be a banker, merchant, or other tradesman.

The fact that there are a few black sheep in any fold should not weigh against the good to be had from our worthy institutions. It is an easy matter, in these days, to keep out of the hands of sharks in any business or calling. KANSAS FARMER makes it one of its worries to have reliable information as to who is who in the business world. This applies to schools and colleges as well. Any of our subscribers can always have our information on any institution or subject for the asking. Moreover, the fact that any institution or business firm is advertised in this paper is of itself a guarantee of reliability. And KANSAS FARMER obligates itself in accepting the advertisements to see that its subscribers are dealt with fairly by those advertising in its columns.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

Co-operation is the order of the day in the business world. Great railroads are built; great factories established and great mines operated by the combined capital of a great many people.

Such enterprises could not have been possible in any other way, and to them must be credited the remarkable development of our country. Few men are rich enough to build a railroad, and none is rich enough to build all of them, but the combinations of small capital have done it.

What co-operation has done for the ministers, teachers, clerks and wage-earners in the promotion of the great railroad and industrial enterprises whose capital is their savings, it will do for the farmers in one or all of these ways.

It will bring profit in community breeding of some one breed of farm animals or in the production of some one crop, as potatoes or broomcorn.

It will bring profit in community ownership of expensive machinery, as threshers, silage cutters, potato planters and diggers, road machinery, etc., for which the investment is considerable and the use only occasional.

It will bring profit in the community purchase of supplies, which are always bought more cheaply in wholesale quantities, and—

It will bring profit in community marketing of products by which grain, alfalfa, fruit or live stock can be shipped in car lots to the great markets, and a middleman's profits saved.

Even co-operative credit associations could be formed for the borrowing of funds with which to finance the harvests or to feed cattle.

Co-operation is the life of trade, not competition.

CONSERVATION OF CATTLE.

Conservation of our natural resources, of our children and of ourselves has been the theme of many a sermon preached from the pulpit, the lecture platform and the editorial chair. Now comes a distinct and strong effort to recoup the mistakes of the past and insure the permanency of American agriculture by conservative measures in regard to our cattle.

The National Live Stock Exchange Association took steps at its last annual meeting to urge upon the legislatures of the various states the passage of a law forbidding the killing of any female calf unless the animal is by nature made incapable of propagation. This restriction is to be enforced for three years, and if it could be adopted would undoubtedly result in an enormous increase in beef producing animals and a consequent decrease in the cost of this very important element of human food.

Argentina has a law forbidding the slaughter of any cow under the age of seven years. Sentiment among the commission men is exceedingly strong for effective conservation work. They be-

lieve that if prohibition against slaughtering of heifer calves was adopted for even the short period of three years the impetus which this would give to the breeding industry would be so great that the cattle standard of the country would become high, the price of beef reduced to the consumer, and large quantities of fertility restored to the soil which now suffers for it. This might work a present hardship to the packers who might be hard pressed to find beef animals enough to supply their market with veal and baby beef, but it would directly benefit the consumers and be for the ultimate good of the packers.

K. S. A. C. ANNIVERSARY.

Kansas was born in 1861. The law creating the State Agricultural College was passed by Congress in 1862 and the institution was established in 1863. KANSAS FARMER was established in 1863, and both the Agricultural College and this paper will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary next year.

For the purpose of properly commemorating the first half century of usefulness of the greatest agricultural college in the world, President J. H. Waters urges the attention and assistance of every alumnus and former student, and under sanction of the regent has appointed a committee to prepare for the big celebration.

Loyalty to the mother institution has ever been a characteristic of the graduates and students of the Kansas Agricultural College, but in the conduct of their business affairs they may neglect to attend the exercises of commencement week, although they are present in the spirit. Efforts will be made to secure the largest attendance of graduates that has ever assembled on the campus when the celebration of the fiftieth birthday takes place.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In every mail we receive letters from subscribers who fail to sign their names or to give their correct postoffice address. These letters often contain money. If the postmark on the envelope is obliterated, it makes it absolutely impossible for us to locate the remittance. Often a subscriber sends in a remittance, heading his letter from a different town from which he receives KANSAS FARMER, and consequently when we look upon our mailing list we do not find his name, and enter his subscription as new. Two papers would thus be mailed to the same party, possibly for a year, then we receive a vigorous letter of complaint from the subscriber.

We urge everyone to be very careful in writing to sign their name and give the exact address to which KANSAS FARMER is mailed to them. If this is done we will guarantee that there will be no occasion for complaint.

Last year the United States imported nearly a billion bushels of potatoes from foreign countries, and somebody paid for them. This statement has a strange appearance when applied to the greatest agricultural country in the world. It occurs to us that if a large percentage of the energy which is now being used in political effort were devoted to the cultivation of spuds, the cost of living would be materially reduced. The work done by these people would be no harder, the country would have a valuable food product for sale instead of to buy, and there would still remain just as many voters in November.

A person induced into a Grange under the delusion that it is all fun and no work cannot be blamed for dropping out when he learns the truth. The Grange is a place to work—for the good of all—and applicants should be made to understand this very clearly before they are admitted.

Happy is the man whose hens are neither on a strike nor on a vacation.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Are you one of those who complain that your county fair does not amount to much, and who wonder "why they don't do something?"

If so, you are the cause, in part at least, of the failure of the fair, because you don't "do something." You are "they" and have nobody to blame but yourself.

If you grow something or save something for exhibition, if you talk county fair to your neighbors as you talk politics, if you boost for it your neighbors will do the same and you will have a real county fair. You have no idea how much real influence you will exert until you try it. The horsemen work for the speed ring, and they make a success of it because they are interested and because they work. You are interested in some other department, and you can succeed in that if you work for it.

Remember, it is not the biggest pumpkin, nor the biggest calf, that should make the show, but the best pumpkin and the best calf. Size is only one element in perfection, and if your exhibit has nothing but size to attract attention, it becomes a monstrosity and has no proper place in a fair.

Quality counts in men, as well as in animals or plants, and one way to improve this quality is to place the best of everything grown or made in your county on exhibition for the world to see at your county fair.

If your pumpkins or peas; horses or hens; cows or cantaloupes should win prizes at your county fair the ribbons so won are an evidence of your accomplishment in having done your best; of inspiration to your neighbors to try to do better and of satisfaction to you in helping a community institution to success.

If your county fair does not amount to much, kick yourself. You are "they."

WHEAT 85 MILLION.

The 1912 Kansas wheat crop will not be known until threshing has progressed further than at this writing. The Kansas Board of Agriculture last week issued a report showing the condition of wheat on June 26 as 76.6 per cent, as against 100 per cent a perfect condition. Based upon yields of other years, the condition reported would warrant an estimate of 80 to 85 million bushels. The Board of Agriculture makes no estimates on bushels and, in fact, no estimate on condition. The 76.6 per cent condition reported by it is the average condition reported by its several hundred farmer correspondents located in all parts of the state.

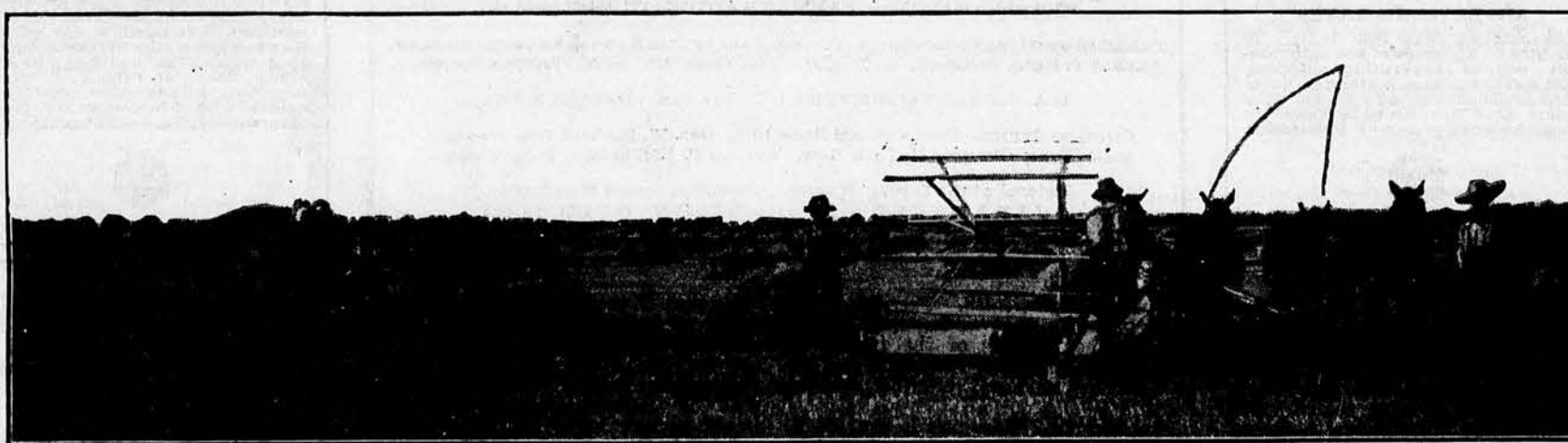
The wonderful recuperative power of the wheat plant has this year been demonstrated. It is our belief that the thresher will show much greater total yield than was believed possible the last week of May and first week of June. Timely rains and the ability of the growing wheat to survive early adverse conditions have wrought the change in feeling regarding the possible production.

The chinch bug and Hessian fly have, in eastern Kansas, done considerable damage, although that damage occurs only in spots. The extent of that damage will not be known until threshing is finished. In 1908 the Hessian fly damaged wheat to the extent of 10 million bushels, yet it was not believed before threshing that the damage was so great. It is certain, though, that Kansas will have a big lot of wheat, and estimates—whether high or low—can have no effect on the actual yield and the money return from the crop.

The county papers are reporting threshing machine results, and these reports so far are of good yield and good quality. Numerous such reports in hand are of 60- to 63-pound wheat, varying from 20 to 28 bushels per acre, and several reporting early sales at around 90 cents per bushel.

A timely Grange maxim: "Nothing runs itself except down hill."

THE EDITOR OBSERVES



DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS, 1912, HARVEST SCENE—FORTY ACRES OF PURE KHARKOF WHEAT—ESTIMATED YIELD, 35 TO 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE—EARLY PLOWED AND SEEDED WITH PRESS DRILL—UPLAND FIELD WITH FOUR LOADS MANURE PER ACRE TWO YEARS AGO.

These may be called travel notes. The editor made an overland trip last week from Topeka to Dickinson County, going one route and returning by another, making a trip of 250 miles through central Kansas fields. While making our headquarters in Dickinson, the county of our birth and for 30 years our home, we extended our travels into the edge of the surrounding counties. So we had a fairly good look at things in general and talked with many farmers in many localities. Those of our observations here recorded we have endeavored to make sufficiently general in their application to prove of interest to KANSAS FARMER readers in all parts of the state. The general crop outlook is fine. Farmers are feeling good over the prospects. The wheat crop along our route was mostly in shock, and it promises to exceed the early spring prospects. Corn is small but of good color, is growing rapidly and the fields are unusually clean. Sorghum and Kafir forage is promising, and wild grass pasture could not be better.

Everywhere that the harvesting of wheat had not interfered the second cutting of alfalfa was being cut. The yield is above the average for the second crop, and the quality of hay fine. It was being harvested, too, without one drop of rain. The same harvest conditions existed with reference to the first crop. We believe that farmers through the localities where alfalfa is considerably grown are more enthusiastic about that crop now than ever before. An increased acreage of alfalfa will this fall be sown throughout the entire territory covered by our travels. Speaking of alfalfa harvesting, the methods of today are vastly different as compared with those of ten years ago. Improved methods are due to a greater appreciation of the value of the crop. More alfalfa hay is each year being saved under sheds and stack covers than before, and many growers are actually curing rather than drying the hay before stacking. You may recall an editorial in KANSAS FARMER of last week on the curing versus drying of hay. Growers proper curing and the disadvantages resulting from the former methods of drying. In Dickinson county wheat harvest was interfering with the cutting of the second alfalfa crop, and on this account many fields will be permitted to seed. We think this condition prevails generally throughout those sections where considerable wheat is raised, and it is our guess that the alfalfa seed crop in Kansas will this year be larger than normal, but not so large as last year. Another thing alfalfa growers have learned is that it is essential that the crop be cut as the first bloom appears. This, not because alfalfa at this stage makes the best hay, but because when cut at this stage the growth of the succeeding crop is stimulated. When cut as the plant is just entering the bloom the crown at once sends up numerous new shoots which make the succeeding crop. If the plant is allowed to stand in full bloom the shoots which make the succeeding crop are much slower in starting. One successful upland grower of alfalfa in Dickinson County told us that by cutting alfalfa early he could in normal years harvest one crop more per season than he had been able to do formerly when he cut later and the yield was heavier.

Matter of General Farm Interest Picked Up Here and There on a Visit Home

We find a great growing tendency toward the baling of alfalfa from the wind row. In times past when alfalfa was so handled the crop was immediately shipped and sold. Those baling alfalfa this season are storing the baled hay under cover for market later. One grower who has baled upwards of 250 tons so far this season, gave as his reasons for baling out of the wind row that the plant could then be baled cheaper than at any other time, that there was less loss and wastage in the handling of the crop, that the storing of the same was more economical, there was no loss from rain, and when favorable market conditions prevailed the crop was ready to load without delay. This grower does not operate his own baling outfit, but has baling done on contract basis of \$2 per ton, the contracting party furnishing baler, power and help necessary.

Throughout our travels the impression prevails that wheat is yielding much better than anticipated. It must be borne in mind that these travels were not through or into those counties which compose the wheat belt of Kansas. Throughout the territory covered, however, a considerable acreage of wheat is grown and, generally speaking, wheat is considered the big money crop of the farm, corn being grown for feed and not for market. However, in some sections covered by these travels, alfalfa is taking the place of wheat as a money crop. One farmer told us that in a period of 10 years has been sure that an acre of alfalfa had made him four or five times as much net profit as would wheat on the same land.

While there was a great deal of wheat which will make a good yield of fine quality, there was from one end of our trip to the other a great deal of poor wheat. In fact a considerable acreage which was not worth cutting. Inquiry into the methods of cultivation in instances of the best fields revealed the information that they followed early plowing, deep plowing, a firm seed bed, clean fields and early seeding of good seed wheat. We found one field of exceptionally fine wheat in so far as both quality and yield were concerned, in which each of the foregoing factors entered into the cultivation, and in addition the year before from three to six spreader loads of manure per acre had been placed on the field and the ground seeded with pure Kharkof wheat at the rate of one bushel and three pecks per acre. We are promised full data regarding the preparation of the ground, the cost of labor on the ground over and above the cost of that ordinarily done, the yield, etc. When this is available it will be presented to KANSAS FARMER readers. The poor wheat generally seems to be that which was sown in corn stalks and that sown late on late plowed ground. There are exceptions, however, to this method of cultivation, but generally speaking this condition prevails this year. However, last season was a season which, in so far as wheat seeding practice was concerned, upset some of the generally accepted best methods. However, it must

be kept in mind that last season was an exceptional year in more respects than one. Generally speaking, early sown corn stalk wheat gives much better return than does late plowing and late seeding, provided the corn fields are clean.

A considerable acreage of wheat throughout our travels will either not be cut, or if cut will be of very poor quality. This on account of weeds. It seems to us that in many sections of Kansas the loss of wheat from foul fields is becoming very great, and we believe this loss is increasing each year. This through the fact that our farms are so thoroughly seeded to weeds. This condition exists to the most noticeable and damaging extent in the oldest farming sections. The editor can safely say that in many sections and upon thousands of farms in Kansas it will be necessary for the farmer to either discontinue growing wheat or at once begin an earnest fight against the weeds, and this is a good year to begin the fight. The fight should not be confined, either, to those farms which are now thoroughly seeded with weeds, but on all farms where weeds grow, and that is on practically every farm.

After the harvest and the wheat is off the ground, if it is impossible to plow the weeds under before the seed ripens, it will pay big, and will pay as well as any other one thing in connection with the growing of the crop, to mow before the weed seed matures. It may be necessary to mow only a part of the field. If the plows start at once and the ground is in condition for plowing, a considerable proportion of the field can in all probability be plowed before the weeds mature, thus reducing the expense of mowing to only a part of the field. One other thing must be done, and that is, the seed wheat must be clean. We met one farmer who last year sowed pure Kharkof wheat which had been obtained from an adjoining farm. A great deal of work had been done on the field in the preparation of the seed bed and the field had previously—we were told—been a clean field. This year the growing wheat was full of weeds. The grower was cursing the man who sold him the seed wheat because he at the same time sold so much weed seed. It was unfortunate that the man who grew the seed did not put the wheat through the fanning mill and take out the shrunken kernels and weed seed and sell well prepared seed, but since the grower and seller of the seed did not do this does not excuse the purchaser from cleaning the seed before he sowed it. We will wager that the loss of wheat in dollars throughout Kansas this year will run up into the millions on account of the damage done by weeds. This has been a favorable year for the growth of weeds in the wheat fields. We never know when we are going to have such a season as this, and the safe method is that of not having the weeds on the farm.

Speaking of the mowing of weeds brings to mind a pasture condition we observed. Some eight or nine years ago

this particular prairie grass pasture had been abandoned because it was so weedy. On account of the weeds there was, of course, no grass for the stock to eat. The owner of the pasture, however, began mowing and mowed frequently enough to keep the weeds down. He told us it necessitated mowing twice per year. The renovating system was not promoted by dinking the pasture. For several years past this has been a good pasture, keeping as much stock per acre as the virgin field did, illustrating the value and in fact the necessity of keeping down the weeds in the pasture. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of pasture on Kansas farms which are yielding little or no feed and which are given up as hopeless so far as pasture is concerned, which can be rejuvenated by the mowing system alone. The grass roots are still in the soil and alive, but the grass does not grow because the sun and air cannot get to them. The weeds literally smother the grass. If the weeds are kept down and the grass is given opportunity to grow, pastures will be restored, and the restoration of the weedy pastures of Kansas will add millions annually to the state's wealth.

Fifteen years ago in Dickinson County there were five acres of Kafir planted for grain where there are now two planted. Years ago the farmers of that county to a very large extent had learned to depend upon Kafir for their grain, growing Kafir in one field for grain and in another field for forage, having learned that a grain crop and forage crop could not be successfully grown in the same field or on the same stalk. A few years favorable for the growing of corn have caused the farmers of that county, as well as all the counties in the central one-third of Kansas, to forget the wonderful usefulness of Kafir, with the result that a short corn year—such as prevailed in 1911—causes a considerable shortage of grain for feed. The Kafir which is growing for grain in this particular county is for the most part that which was planted after the corn was planted and in many instances after all the balance of the farm work was done. It is consequently small and weedy, the latter because harvest was on as soon as the Kafir was ready to cultivate. The Kafir, accordingly, will be compelled to produce a crop, if it does, as a result of its own efforts and not because the man who planted it aided or abetted in the production of a crop. This is not fair to Kafir, neither is it fair to the live stock, the growth of which is dependent upon feed.

In our travels we found on the farm of one young man a field of Kafir in which the plants were as tall as any of the corn in the neighborhood. This was the most advanced field of Kafir we have seen this year. The young man said that on his farm it was necessary to feed out two or three cars of steers per year, and also to feed some sheep; that these feeding operations were the foundation of his business; that he could not feed and fatten these animals unless he had grain with which to do so on. He stated that it had been proven on his farm during a period of ten years that Kafir was the most certain grain crop and that in the years most favorable for corn the Kafir had outyielded

(Continued on page thirteen.)

GUERNSEYS ON KANSAS FARMS

An Old Breed Which Finds a New Home on the Kansas Prairies

From the buffalo and antelope of the Kansas plains to the range steer was a long step, but it was one which marked an advance of civilization. From the range steer to the dairy-bred cow is a much longer step, and marks a greater advance. Kansas has passed through one of these changes and is now entering upon the other.

To men who have always been accustomed to beef cattle and the beef idea in money making, the change to the dairy idea, with its different and more intensive methods, is a violent one, and yet this change has come in Kansas.

Along with the other states, Kansas is suffering from a shortage of cattle and this means beef cattle, in the Kansas language. It also means that Kansas, like the other states of the plains region, is now in a transition stage when the beef production of the ranch and range has practically ceased and beef production on the farm is only fairly begun. This was a necessary change and one which had to come, but we have not yet adjusted ourselves to the idea, nor have we determined the best and most economical methods. This problem is now being solved by the men who like the business in the use of good blood, good feed and good methods.

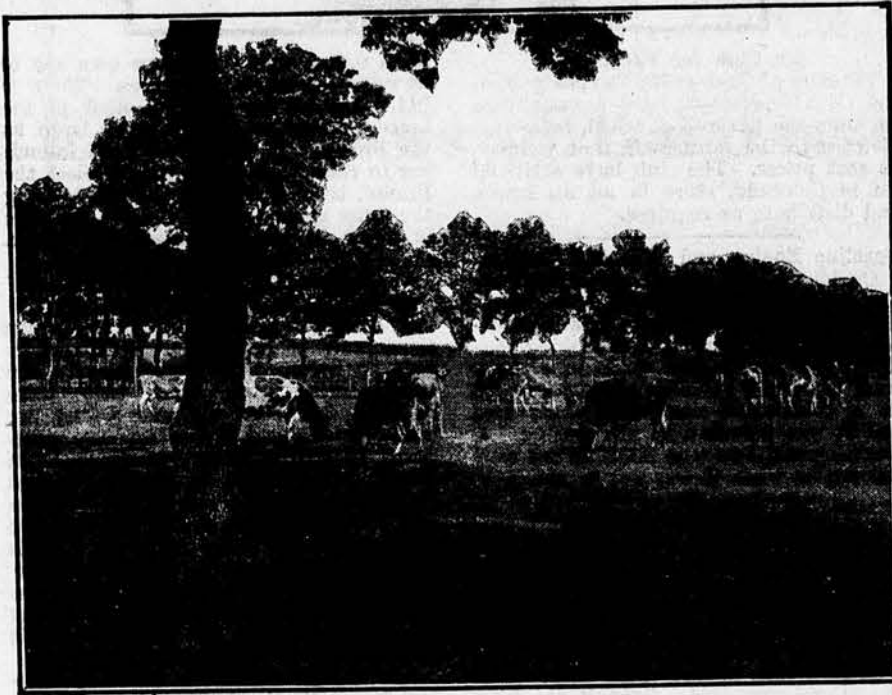
It also means yet another thing. It means that farmers, generally, are learning the real worth of good blood and the value of special purpose animals. It means that they are finding that the dairy-bred cow, which will produce several times her own weight in milk each year and which does not have to go to the shambles to bring the one profit of her life, as does the beef steer, is a most profitable farm animal. She will go on returning profits in milk, in increase and in fertility, year after year, and her product is always in demand at a good price.

To the man who has always been accustomed to the rounded form and flesh-carrying capacity of the beef animal, it is hard to acquire any degree of admiration for the angular and thin-fleshed dairy animal. The methods of handling the two are widely divergent, and this affords another reason why farmers, generally, have been slow to take up the dairy idea as a money making proposition. Another reason lies in the regularity with which the dairy cow must be fed and milked. As they express it, they object to being "tied to a cow's tail." It is a noticeable fact, however, that every man who succeeds in life is tied to something, and the work of caring for the dairy cow is no greater and no more confining than that of caring for other classes of cattle or doing other kinds of work that receives proper attention.

Every since Kansas entered the Union there have been men who believe that this would make an ideal dairy state, but it is only within the last two years that this idea has taken great hold upon the farmers of this state. That it has done so is shown by the increased demand for milk cattle, the high prices they bring, and by the erection of silos all over the state. While the erection of the silo does not alone signify that the owner is entering the dairy business, it does signify the adoption of the more careful and intensive methods which have always been associated with a successful dairy business, and it also means that, in perhaps the majority of cases, the entering or more profitable continuance of the dairy business.

Until recently, Kansas has had almost no dairymen, although she has had a great number of farmers who milked cows. These farmers, because of the high market price for dairy products, the necessity for enriching their lands and the convenience with which cream, which is the highest priced farm commodity can be marketed, are learning the profitability of the dairy business and, with this, the value of good blood in their cattle.

Perhaps the most numerous of the dairy breeds of cattle now in this state is the Jersey although the Holstein is a close second. Other breeds are more or less rare, there being a small number of herds of Dutch Belts, Guernseys and Ayrshires, with more herds of the dual purpose, Brown Swiss, Red Polls and Polled Durhams. The Jersey has been called the city man's cow because of the fact that she gives very rich milk and a small quantity, when compared with the Holstein. The Holstein is the farmer's cow because of the very large yield which furnishes a fair amount of butter fat and a large amount of milk for pigs. She is also a desirable



THE GUERNSEYS IN THEIR NEW HOME ON PARK VIEW FARM, TOPEKA, KAN.

animal for supplying the milk route.

The Jersey is rather a small and dainty feeder, while the Holstein is a gross feeder, capable of assimilating large quantities of grain and forage. These are the two extremes among the more popular of the dairy breeds of cattle and a desire has been felt on the part of many farmers and dairymen for an animal which will produce the rich milk of the Jersey with the larger quantity of the Holstein. Such an animal has not been found, but it is approached in the Guernsey.

The Guernsey had its origin in the island of that name in the British Channel. Together with the Jersey, both breeds were formerly called Alderneys, and it was not until about 1873 that the Guernsey was recognized as a distinct breed in this country. Even now they are sometimes called the big Jerseys. Both the Jersey and the Guernsey had their origin in the Normandy cattle brought from France to the Channel Island. The history and breeding are practically both the same, so far as origin and methods are concerned. Each breed, being confined to an island and all other breeds religiously excluded from that island, it has been possible, through many generations, to develop the present perfect and most powerfully

prepotent animal. In the development of the Guernsey, however, more of the original characteristics of the parent stock have been preserved. This accounts for the difference which now exists between them and the Jerseys. The Guernsey color is a light yellow and orange or buff, with considerable white. Dark colors approaching brown are sometimes seen on cows, and more frequently on the bulls. Jerseys are most generally solid color, ranging from light yellow to almost black.

Guernseys are somewhat larger than Jerseys, and they are larger in America than they are in their island home. Ever since 1850, when Guernseys were first imported to this country in numbers, there has been a marked effort to increase their size. The same thing is true of Jerseys and the general run of both breeds, if American-bred, is larger than those at home. One of the distinguishing features of the Guernsey is the large amount of yellow coloring matted deposited in the skin. This is most noticeable where the hair is white around the ears, eyes and udder. This is thought to be a good indication of capacity to produce butter fat, and is one of the points examined by buyers of this breed of cattle. It is certain that the Guernseys are economic feed-

ers and excellent butter producers and that the butter, as well as the cream, has a rich yellow color. The milk shows from 5 to 6 per cent of butter fat, though instances are known where the percentage is much higher. This fact, together with the larger yield of milk, especially adapts the Guernsey to the requirements of a high-class trade, where quality secures a high price.

At the State Fair, held at Topeka last fall, the statement was made by one of the well informed Guernsey breeders of Kansas that there were then only 63 registered Guernsey cattle in Kansas. Since that date, according to Prof. Ralph W. Cone, a Guernsey breeder at Lawrence, Kan., the number has rapidly increased. The most notable increase in the number of Guernseys in Kansas was made by the recent purchase in Wisconsin and Illinois of 17 head of females by the Park View Dairy Farm adjacent to Topeka. This farm had already secured a bull by purchase at the Topeka State Fair from a herd on exhibit, and the bull had been used on grades and on cows of another breed, where the wonderful prepotency of pure-bred Guernsey blood has been shown in the produce.

As Guernseys are comparatively new in Kansas, few people are familiar with the more popular blood lines of that breed. Several of the cattle purchased by the Park View Dairy were imported from the Island, and the blood lines represented in the entire herd are those of such noted sires as Lord Kitchener and his sire, Golden Hero of L'Etiennerie, Harley of Chitral, Governor of the Chene and Masher 63 F. S. Several of these cows have advanced register records, and all are fine producers.

Prof. Cone, who attended the recent sale of Guernseys at Arcady Farm in Illinois, says that he picked up two points there which are of interest to the beginner in dairying. One is that excellent certified milk can be produced without extensive and expensive equipment, as the inexperienced are likely to suppose necessary. Cleanliness, sunlight and air are the prime requisites, and these may be secured without great outlay. The other is, that for the very best results in breeding, direct personal care is needed. Notwithstanding adequate funds to secure finely bred stock and to hire capable caretakers, several of the animals in the herd from which he bought showed slight defects and blemishes, indicating a lack of directly interested care at the moment when needed. The small breeder, if he starts with good foundation stock and gives to it his personal attention, can produce a most perfect specimen.

Rumor has it that another considerable purchase of Guernseys has been made for Kansas since the one referred to above, but this is unconfirmed. It is certain, however, that interest is rapidly growing in this splendid breed of cattle, and the experience of those who now own them is such as to make them want more and to cause their neighbors to desire to get a start with his breed.

The main point is to get dairy-bred animals for dairy purposes. It does not matter which breed you select so that it is the one you like best. It is not necessary to buy high priced pure-bred animals with which to start in the business of commercial milk production, but it is necessary to have a pure-bred bull, and it is better to select such an animal from one of the old established breeds, which will insure their prepotency. The importance of this is now to be seen on the Park View Dairy Farm, where two or three grade Guernseys are kept for their great ability as milk and butter fat producers. These animals are only partly Guernsey in blood, but except for their large size and slight difference in color they have practically all of the good points of the pure-bred Guernsey. The bringing of this herd of Guernseys to Kansas is significant, not so much because it represents a considerable accession to the number of this breed in the state, as because it is the index of a general feeling that is quite prevalent to the effect that good blood pays if accompanied by good animals and good care. It also signifies the more rapid strides which will be made in Kansas in the near future in her change from a strictly beef producing state into a dairy state, as well. Kansas should be a great dairy state, and this can be accomplished without in any way interfering with her already established reputation as a beef producing state. There is abundant room for both.

Profits in Cattle Feeding

At present prices there are but few feeders who need to complain about not making a profit in feeding cattle, but they do, and this brings up a question: Why is it that the experiment station, with their careful methods, can feed cattle at a profit when the farmers and feeders do not?

One farmer remarked that if he were equipped for the business of cattle feeding like the experiment station is and had the whole state of Kansas behind him for financial backing, he could do like the stations do. He expressed an opinion that is all too common and that should not be held by any one.

The purpose of the experiment station is to get new knowledge, to dig out new facts, or new combinations of old facts. If the station can feed cattle at a profit when the farmer cannot, then the station is in possession of some knowledge or some equipment which the farmer does not have, but should get.

Everything in the way of information which the station possesses is free and available to every farmer in the state. It is much cheaper for him to get his knowledge from the station, where it has been worked out by experts, than it is to work it out for himself. It is also much quicker, and a knowledge of methods and equipment is just as essential and just as easily secured as is that about feeding rations, or breeds.

There is absolutely nothing to the excuse that the station is better equipped and does not count the cost. If the station is better equipped it is because its officers recognize the economy of such equipment. The station does count the cost, and does it much more carefully and accurately than do most farmers. It is their business to know. An experimenter would not last long in office if he dared to publish anything but accurately secured facts.

All station experiments are not successful from a financial standpoint, but the results of experiments which were not financially profitable are just as valuable as those which were. They may be even more valuable. A bunch of steers fed on a certain ration prove that the ration is no good for beef making, and they lose money. Such an experiment is just as valuable as though they had been fed on a different ration and had made money. The feeder might be using this very money losing ration and wondering why he was not "getting anywhere." It is just as important to know what to avoid as it is to know what to do, and the station supplies this knowledge without cost.

Beef cattle must be produced and fattened on the farms, and if the farmer lacks in equipment or in knowledge the experiment station is open to him without cost.

Watch Your Hogs

during the hot weather. When the sun beats down they don't get enough exercise, they "get off their feed." Look out for Hog Cholera. Begin to mix

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

with their slop—a quarter of a can to every barrel—a teaspoonful to five gallons. For Lewis' Lye is the best hog conditioner known—is used by thousands of hog raisers. Don't take chances—get Lewis' Lye at once—better be "safe than sorry." It is in the can with the Quaker on it. Ask your grocer or write to us for our free lye book.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



Business is Good

The shipments of "Star Brand" shoes during the month of May at wholesale prices amounted to

\$1,678,997.62

This is a gain of \$122,482.36 over May of last year and is the largest shipment of shoes ever made in one month by any St. Louis shoe manufacturer.

Our business knows no dull seasons—no "off years". This year, as in all former years, new high records in the sale of "Star Brand" shoes are being established.

No substitutes for leather or shoddy material of any kind are ever used, which explains why

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

"Star Brand" shoes are made in over 700 styles—for men, women and children. Look for the star trademark on the heel—it means you're getting pure leather shoes.

If your regular dealer does not sell them it will pay you to change dealers.

Style Book of men's, women's or children's shoes sent on request—say which.

Address Dept. E-17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
Manufacturers of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HOW TO BUILD CORN CRIBS



BLUE PRINT PLANS FREE

You get practical hints for storing and handling ear corn and small grain. Our free book gives plans, lumber bills and itemized cost of building corn cribs and granaries—also full information about

MARSEILLES

Portable Elevators and Wagon Dumps

Underneath or Overhead Wagon Dumps in all-steel or wood. Elevator Outfits, Crib or Horizontal Conveyors in all-steel or wood. Our steel tubular elevator is the strongest and fastest made for all small grain and flax. Complete line of spouts, belt attachments, jacks and horse-powers. We can furnish an outfit for any style of granary or crib whether large or small.

"How to Build Corn Cribs and Granaries, with Plans"—free if you mention this paper. Ask for it as Book No. A 13

John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

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

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

THE FARM



Ice Club for Farmers.

Farmers of Centerville Township, Neosho County, Kansas, have organized an ice club, the purpose of which is to furnish ice to the farmers in that vicinity, at cost prices. The club buys artificial ice in Colorado, store in an ice house, and distribute as required.

Gasoline Engine and Washing Machine.

On one of the recent trips of the editor we passed a farmhouse at 9 o'clock Monday morning, when the family washing was under way. The washing machine was set in the shade of a huge tree. A small gasoline engine was set on a foundation under the same tree and it was attached to the washer. A weatherproof box was made to set over the engine when it was not in use.

Cane Best Chance Now.

Replying to our subscriber, O. N., Minden, Neb.: You are too far north to expect a crop of grain from Kafir or Milo if planted this late in the season. Planted a month ago the chances for grain from either of these would have been good and, in fact, much better than the chance for corn. Cane is the best chance you now have for grain. The Dwarf White and Red Amber are the varieties you should get. List same at once, listing about as you would corn. You may get a crop of seed. If you want fodder, list about two times as thick as corn. Make the rows the same distance apart as for corn. Cultivate the same as corn and in this way force the growth.

Color Holstein Bull.

Our subscriber, D. L. M., Isabel, Kan., writes that he has purchased a pure-bred Holstein bull calf. He says the calf is white with a few black spots, and wants to know if the color is all right. There is no reason to believe from this marking that the calf is other than pure bred. Many Holsteins are marked as we believe this calf is. Holsteins are being bred lighter today than heretofore. Just such marking as this would not be to our liking. This matter of marking, however, is one of personal preference. The probabilities are that the calves from this sire and grade red and white cows will be much darker than the sire, and the chances are that they will be marked much more nearly in conformance with the ideas of the subscriber. The matter of marking is pretty much a fad, and the marking of this calf should not detract from the value of dairy breeding in his veins.

Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

Our subscriber, H. H. C., Eskridge, Kan., writes: "I note in KANSAS FARMER inquiries concerning siloing sorghum bagasse. I cannot speak from actual knowledge concerning the value of this silage, but while in Iowa a man living near my town rented a piece of land and planted 60 acres of it in sorghum. The sorghum was run through the cane mill and the bagasse put in the silo. His entire crop was one year handled in this way. He also siloed bagasse from the sorghum which neighbors hauled to his mill. This man erected comfortable sheds for stock. He fed his own stock this siloed bagasse and wintered both horses and cattle for other farmers. I saw the stock several times during the winter and spring, and I never saw stock look better without grain. The man handling the bagasse in this way claimed it was a satisfactory and economical feed."

Narragansett Turkeys.

Our subscriber, M. B. P., Mankato, Kan., asks what the standard markings are for pure-bred Narragansett turkeys, and desires to know whether they are as large and prolific as Mammoth Bronze or Bourbon Red. The standard description of the color of the Narragansett turkeys is metallic black, each feather ending with a broad steel gray band. The steel gray in some sections of the plumage is almost white. The light color is not so prominent in the female as in the male. Narragansett turkeys are more inclined to wander than are the Mammoth Bronze or Bourbon Red. We do not advise the breeding of Narragan-

sets unless solely for your own use or to raise for market purposes. There is little demand for breeding stock of the breed. They do not grow as large as the Bronze. If the writer were intending to raise turkeys he would select the Bronze, because they grow largest, bring the most money on the market, and are in great demand for breeding purposes.

Destruction of Grasshoppers.

A. L. H., Sabetha, Kan., asks if grasshoppers which are working in his garden truck may be destroyed. Grasshoppers may be poisoned the most cheaply and satisfactorily soon after they have hatched, but both old and young are readily destroyed by a mixture composed of half a barrel of fresh horse droppings in which is mixed 1 pound each of salt and Paris green. If the horse droppings are not fresh, the salt is dissolved in water and mixed with the manure and poison. When this mixture is scattered freely about where the grasshoppers are abundant, they seem to be attracted to it, for they devour it readily and are poisoned thereby.

Another poison bait is made by mixing 1 pound of Paris green with 50 pounds of wheat bran, brought to a stiff dough with sweetened water. This is placed about the field.

Farm Problems in Arithmetic Class.

L. E. C., Tampa, Kan., a country school teacher, thinks KANSAS FARMER's idea of using farm problems in the arithmetic class as worthy of consideration, and asks for a sample problem. Here is what F. L. Kent, of the Kansas Agricultural College Extension Department says:

"The Babcock test is one of the best ways of teaching percentage in arithmetic classes," said Professor Kent, after a careful demonstration of the test with a simple outfit such as any teacher could have on her desk. "For instance, if a cow produces 56 pounds of milk a day which tests 2.6 per cent of fat content, her production is 1.456 pounds of fat a day. If a cow gives 42 pounds but the test is 3.5 per cent, she will give 1.47 pounds of fat. Carrying the problem out by means of daily records to the end of a month, a cow producing 725 pounds in a month with a test of 3.5 per cent will give 25.375 pounds of fat a month. Or, a cow giving 42 pounds a day testing 3.5 per cent, gives 1,260 pounds of milk and 44.1 pounds of fat a month. The problems may be further elaborated by finding the gain in dollars, supposing the value of the butter fat on the market to be, say, 27 cents a pound. By using the cost of feed and other items, further complications and variations of the problem can be made for the older pupils."

These problems will help, no doubt, in moulding the attitude of the parents toward the school and the branches taught. A farmer sees more "sense" in a study which has evident bearing on farming, and it will often, too, stir up rivalry among the farmers. One will be unwilling that his favorite cow be outdone by a neighbor's. Thus the teaching of the Babcock test and its use in the arithmetic class may not only interest the boys and keep them in school longer, but may benefit the whole community by raising the dairy standard.

Big Premiums for Live Stock.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has set aside \$175,000 for premiums in the live stock department. This amount will be supplemented by registry association of the various breeds and by legislative appropriations from several states. It is proposed to make the live stock department of this exposition the most important showing of live stock ever made in the history of expositions.

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

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Keep Out the Rain

Protect your hay and alfalfa with a "Baker" Stack Cover, the standard for 42 years. Don't experiment at a loss in profit, get the perfect stack cover, one that will keep out the rain. "Baker" Covers are made of high grade thread-ed canvas; will last longer and give better service than any other. Go to your dealer and insist that he sell you a

"BAKER" STACK COVER

(Guaranteed Full Weight)

The fortunate owner of "Baker" Stack Covers saves the cost of the covers many times over in the protection from mildew and dampness to his hay stacks.

Our trade mark is your guide to a perfect stack cover; see that you get a "Baker." If your dealer cannot supply you with a "Baker" Cover, write us.

FREE Send for booklet, "Insured Hay Stacks," it contains valuable information you should know. Write today—it's free.

Baker-Stackwood Mfg. Co.
(Established 42 Years)
619C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

"THE EVERCLEAN WATERER"



Gives every hog a clean, fresh drink. Cool in summer, cannot

freeze in winter. Automatic construction. The hog's weight does the

work. A great protection against disease, and a labor saver. The best on the market. Shipped on trial to responsible parties. Write for circular.

R. W. RYON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Clay Center, Kan.

STEEL ROOFING \$1.25 PER 100

Greatest Roofing offer ever published. New, high grade, durable Steel Corrugated Roofing. \$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. 22 in. x 24 in. Per 100 sq. ft. When ordering this lot mention 7-A-700. This price is f.o.b. Chicago. Write **Freight Paid Prices** for. We can furnish Roofing and Siding from the cheapest to the best. Write for our prices on

Galvanized Roofing at \$2.50 per 100 sq. ft. and up.

ASK FOR FREE ROOFING CATALOG Valuable information on Ceiling, Siding & Roofing. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., Dept., J49, Chicago

CORN

Harvester with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price, \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

HAY PRESS

The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1564 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

BARLEY'S GIANT ALFALFA STACKER

For great strength and superior work, it has no equal. Swings around and dumps forward at any height in center of rick 40 to 50 feet, and big 2 1/2-foot wheel alfalfa rake. Special price to farmers.

T. K. BARLEY, Sedalia, Mo.

Do You Want a Good, Solid Wall Concrete Silo

with Concrete Chute, built by contract? As experienced builders we can take on a few more contracts, to commence work at any time. Prices and workmanship are right.

NEVIUS BROS., Chiles, Kansas.

New Use for Sunflowers.

That the sunflower can be useful as well as ornamental has been proved by J. W. Wampler of Garden City. Mr. Wampler has a large truck garden and specializes in raising pole beans. The garden is irrigated by a windmill. Beans and sunflowers are planted at the same time in rows on each side of the irrigating ditches. The sunflowers grow rapidly and shade the ditches, thereby saving the water supply from evaporation. They also form the necessary support for the bean vines.

Chinch Bug Inoculation Abandoned.

Our subscriber, S. B. B., Paola, Kan., asks if the method of inoculating chinch bugs with disease for their destruction is successful. The Snow method of inoculation was more or less successful, but not generally so. It could not be depended upon. Favorable weather conditions were necessary for its success. In the present day it has been lost sight of as a method of destroying the bugs. KANSAS FARMER last week contained an illustrated article by T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, which article contains the best information of the present day on the destruction of the chinch bug and the protection of growing crops from its ravages. Early last fall KANSAS FARMER contained an article, also by Professor Headlee, giving full information as to methods which could be pursued in the destruction of chinch bugs during the early fall by burning out the hedge rows, bunch grass, etc.

Feeding Value of Corn and Kafir.

Our subscriber, L. W. S., Canton, Kan., inquires as to the relative feeding value of Kafir and corn. For all practical purposes we believe the feeding value of these two grains as practically equal, although in figures we are shown that eight pounds of corn is equal to ten of Kafir. Admitting this difference in feeding value, when the certainty of the Kafir crop and the increased yield of that crop is taken into consideration as compared with corn, we regard Kafir as the best and most certain feed grain crop for our subscriber's locality. The editor was last week in the vicinity of Canton, and we were surprised to note the little attention being given Kafir by the farmers of eastern McPherson County. A good many acres of Kafir are planted, but for forage only. An occasional field of Kafir is listed thin for grain, and this not listed apparently until after all other spring work was done, thereby not giving Kafir the chance to produce a crop that is given other feed crops.

Silage Supplements Pasture.

Many of our farmers who farm on high priced lands have practiced a system of soiling by planting corn of different periods of maturing, sorghum, alfalfa, peas, oats, rye and other forage plants, to furnish green feed to partially or entirely supplement pasture. These farmers are beginning to realize that the most of these crops can be dispensed with and all of the feed be raised in two fields and at one time in the shape of corn fodder for silage and alfalfa hay to balance and supply an almost perfect ration for all live stock. The corn can be gathered at one harvest and put into the silo, leaving the land to develop a catch crop for fertilizer or clear to be prepared and sown to wheat or be fall plowed for spring planting. The alfalfa is harvested and stored to be fed in connection with silage.

While there is much labor involved in hauling in the green corn for the silo, there is also a large amount of labor saved in other ways, as when corn goes into the silo the shocking is eliminated and there is no husking, shelling or grinding, and it is all done during a pleasant season for working out doors. There is no better place for corn grain than with the fodder in the silo.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Winners of the Ten-Year Race

In the first decade of this 20th century came a race for supremacy in pneumatic tires.

All the great makers were in it.

And all of us knew that the tire which won must excel all others.

Now motor car owners have

rendered their final verdict, and the result is this:

No-Rim-Cut tires by far out-sell every other tire.

The demand today is twelve times larger than three years ago.

And our monthly output of nearly 100,000 tires fails to keep pace with the call.

200,000 Users

1,250,000 Goodyear tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out on some 200,000 cars.

So the present demand tells the final decision of 200,000 users.

And the increasing demand—sales doubling every few months—shows how these users endorse these tires to others.

How Goodyear Won

We won this race to the topmost place by cutting tire bills in two.

First we built a tire more wear-resisting than any other tire.

To do this we built a testing machine, where four tires at a time are constantly worn out under all sorts of road conditions.

Thus we compared 240 formulas and fabrics. Thus we compared every material and method. And thus we compared rival tires with our own.

By this metered mileage, in the course of years, we learned how to build an almost perfect tire.

Rim-Cutting Ended

Then we got rid of rim-cutting forever by inventing this patent tire.

With the old-type tires, 23 per cent of all ruined tires were rim-cut. And rim-cut damage is beyond repair.

No-Rim-Cut tires make this ruin impossible, so they save this 23 per cent.

10% Oversize

Then we made these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the

rated size. We did that to carry the extras added to a car. To save the blow-outs due to overloading.

This 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. Tens of thousands of users have proved that.

Save 48%

So No-Rim-Cut tires, under average conditions, save 48 per cent.

Men began to find this out about three years ago. Since then the demand for these patent tires has doubled six times over.

No-Rim-Cut tires have now become the most popular tires in the world.

You will never buy a lesser tire when you learn what these tires mean.

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

GOODYEAR

AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

(697)



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT



Over Two Million Farmers and Stockmen use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FEED Every Month of the year because One Tablespoonful mixed with regular feed Saves Six Bushels of Oats Every Month for Each Team. It makes Colts, Calves and Pigs grow Rapidly and gives Good Health. It makes Cows give More Milk. It Saves Time and Grain in Fattening Hogs or Steers. Purifies the Blood, Tones up the System, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so animals obtain More Nutrition from grain. Biggest Seller in the World for 25 Years. Strongest Cash Guarantee. Cheapest to use. Write Me about Special Three Months' Free Trial. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it every day for ten years. M. W. SAVAGE, of International Stock Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

ASK your neighbor to let you send in his subscription to KANSAS FARMER for the next year. We allow a commission for new subscriptions. If your own subscription expires this month, don't overlook a prompt renewal.



Mr. F. Wyatt, Inventor

PRICES SMASHED!

The "Jayhawk" Up-to-Date Hay Tools Sold Direct to You

At a Saving of 20 Per Cent to 25 Per Cent!

On market nine years. Sold in 26 states last year. Up-to-date in every way. Get our proposition and our big free catalog, which explains everything. A postal will bring it. Do not let this opportunity go by you. Write today.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 606 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan.



Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel
Every Machine Fully Warranted

Streeter, North Dakota, Dec. 8, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Salina, Kansas:

Dear Sirs:
We stacked about 350 tons with our "Jayhawk" Stacker this year and I am well pleased with it. We have not had one cent's worth of repairs on it so far. One man can put up about fifty tons per day if there are enough sweep rakes to bring it in. I would not take two times the amount my stacker cost me if I could not buy another one like it.
Yours respectfully,
F. T. Hanson.

Tools that Give You the "Hang" of Your Work

"The man and the scythe seem to work as one." That is the way you will feel about any Farm Tools you buy if they are Keen Kutter Trade-marked Farm Tools. They have the "hang" that enables you to work easily, naturally, fast. The day's end shows work accomplished and only a healthy "tired feeling."

SCYTHE
No. K50
Price \$0.85

POTATO HOOK
No. K4A
Price \$0.75

KEEN KUTTER

Trade-marked Farm Tools

Here we show only a beginning of a complete line that includes Scythes, Potato Hooks, Spades, Digging Forks—a correct tool for the job to be done.

Our Motto: "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
—E. C. SIMMONS.
Trade Mark Registered.

If not at your dealer's, write us.
Send for Simmons Cream Separator Booklet No. 1331.

GRASS SCYTHE
No. K5D
Price \$1.25

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., Inc.
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

KEEN KUTTER

To Keep Milk Pails Clean and Sanitary

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a rag or brush, rub pail thoroughly, rinse well and the pail is spick and span—"sweet" and hygienically clean.

Contains no caustic, alkali or acid to harm the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c



RUST-PROOF METAL STACK COVERS

This Cover Will Save Enough in One Stack to Pay for It!

Our Corrugated Galvanized Metal Stack Covers save all the Hay as successfully as if it were hauled into sheds and barns. Made in all sizes. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Wind-proof, water-tight and last a lifetime.

Farmer Agents Wanted Write today for descriptive booklet, prices and special agency terms if you want agency. Mention this paper.

The Martin Metal Manufacturing Co.
WICHITA, KANSAS.



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



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?
If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.
SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

LIVE STOCK



Exercising the Bull.

A young farmer who is just establishing a dairy herd and who has purchased a pure-bred Holstein male, in conversation with the editor recently inquired how he could exercise this animal. The dairyman's idea is to have fall fresh cows, necessitating the separation of the male from the herd eight or nine months of the year. We advised as the most common and easily arranged manner that of stretching a wire between a couple of trees a hundred yards apart and placing a ring on the wire, into which would be tied a rope six or eight feet long and snapped into the ring of the animal's nose. This arrangement would give the animal ample opportunity to parade. Even with this arrangement it is a good idea to tie him behind the wagon as it is driven about over the farm. We know of instances in which the head of the herd was led to the field every time the wagon went to the field. There are a dozen ways of exercising the animal with little inconvenience and labor if there is a will to do so. The exercise will not only be healthful to the animal, but will have a good effect on his morals. It will do him good to be tired every night. He will sleep better and will not have the disposition to demolish everything with which he comes in contact.

For Better Hogs.

I have been asked to write something on the much-discussed question: "Does the Outlook Justify Raising Breeding Hogs to Sell in the Next Twelve Months?" No subject has been so much discussed recently.

The prevailing opinion that the country is overstocked is a mistake. This idea seems to have crept out from some statement handed out by some of the packing companies, perhaps due to the fact that such large number of hogs are being rushed to market—breeding, matrons, pigs and hogs of every description—caused only on account of the shortage of crops and high priced grain—too high to feed hogs for a profit on the present market prices. Cattle shortage has, and is, making necessary more hogs. It is estimated that it takes four hogs to take the place of one cow in the meat supply, and it would take over 10,000 to supply the shortage of the beef. In view of the fact that it would be hard to figure how long it would take to overcome the beef shortage, it would seem very safe to predict that it would pay to raise hogs to feed for the market in the next 12 months. I think 6- or 7-cent hogs will look very cheap inside of six months. It will pay anyone to raise breeding stock or market hogs to meet the demand that must come. It will take about two years of careful breeding and feeding to supply the shortage in hogs now in sight. Packers have held hogs at 6 cents, when they might have forced them a little lower, but prices on cured products must be stimulated in order to meet the radical high priced market that is liable to follow, especially if the grain crop should be good and prices on feed be lowered to a normal feeding value. This naturally would cause a great demand for breeding stock, and prices on hogs would soar very high.

In concluding my short paper, will say: Raise nothing but the best bred hogs, as time and feed are too valuable to put into poor, runty hogs. Any of the following breeds are good: The Berkshire, Poland China or Duroc are all right in almost any climate, and the Chester Whites do well where it is not too hot.—J. T. BAYER, Yates Center, Kan.

Alfalfa and Horses.

One hundred thousand dollars is a large sum, yet it is estimated by conservative business men that that sum is but a part of what has been paid out by Leavenworth county farmers for hay since last summer. Almost every day the men who ought to raise hay enough for their own use, and a surplus for sale, can be seen hauling hay out from town at 90 cents a bale, and most of it not much better than wheat straw at that.

And there is no excuse. Every farmer

in the county should have a field of alfalfa.

Alfalfa is no new thing. I would not like to say, without looking the matter up, just how long this wonderful plant has been known and cultivated by man, but I know that I am quite safe in saying that it was grown in the time of Christ, for I remember reading of it in Virgil. They called it Lucerne in those days, and I believe it is still called by that name in Europe. I think I have heard, too, that it was grown by the Egyptians 3000 B. C.

Why grow prairie hay, or timothy, which produce about one ton to the acre, when we can grow alfalfa which will produce five? Besides, timothy and prairie impoverish the soil and alfalfa enriches it.

A good many farmers are afraid to feed alfalfa hay to their horses for fear it will make them sick. I believe myself that timothy or English rye grass is better hay for a race horse, but I have been feeding nothing but alfalfa to horses and mules for six years and they have done well on it, and do as much work as anyone's horses. Furthermore, out west in parts of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, where the altitude prevents the successful growing of corn, the horses are fed and worked on alfalfa hay alone, without any grain whatever.

It is true that alfalfa hay will make a horse sweat freely, but that is probably good for the horse; it also increases the other activities of the body, causing the animal to throw off the waste matter more readily. Another thing—you don't have to sow your alfalfa field every year. Once started and a good stand obtained, I do not know just how long a field will stand, but I do know that there are fields in Mexico at least 300 years old, and as good now as ever. Feeding, through its nitrogen gathering bacteria, principally on the universal atmosphere, 70 per cent of which is composed of nitrogen, this wonderful plant enriches the soil, storing up fertility, adding humus also with its all penetrating roots, whose hair-like strands will penetrate 15 feet below the surface of the earth in three years.—ARTHUR MOSSE.

Champion Dairy Cows.

Inquiry comes for the names and records of performance of the champion producing cows of the different breeds. The cows have been doing such wonders in the way of record breaking that it is hard to keep track of the champions. The records for the moment stand as follows, but these are likely to be changed at any time:

HOLSTEINS.

Bansotone Belle De Kol, seems to be champion of the world and, of course, of the Holsteins. Her record is as follows:

Milk in one year, 27,404.4 pounds.
Average butter fat, 3.86 per cent
Butter fat in one year, 1,058.34 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,322.425 pounds.
Average yield of milk per day, 75 pounds, or about 9 gallons.
Average yield butter per day, 3.62 pounds.

GUERNSEYS.

The Guernsey record is now held by Spotswood Daisy Pearl:
Butter fat in one year, 957.38 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,196.72 pounds.
Average butter per day, 3.28 pounds.

JERSEYS.

Jacoba Irene seems to be the champion among the Jerseys, with the following record:

Butter fat in one year, 952.96 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,191.2 pounds.
Average butter per day, 3.26 pounds.

AYRSHIRES.

Among the Ayrshires, Netherhall Brown 9th stands first, with the following record:

Butter fat in one year, 820.91 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,026.13 pounds.
Average butter per day, 2.81 pounds.

Improved land in American farms has increased 63,000,000 acres in 10 years, or 15 per cent.

DAIRY



Figures have been made purporting to arrive at the cost of properly raising a heifer calf for the dairy until that calf freshens and becomes a milker at the age of about 20 months. These figures show that such heifer can be raised at a cost not to exceed \$22. These figures come from an experiment station and we are inclined to the belief that the figures are higher than would prevail under average farm conditions. If this heifer at freshening time shows indications of being a milker better than the average farm cow, she will sell at \$50 and her value will exceed this amount in the proportion that she may promise better than the average.

We note in an exchange that a reader asks if it is a fact that the acid in silage caused tuberculosis among cattle. We are glad to say that this inquiry was not projected by a Kansas farmer. It is beyond understanding to know how so many unreasonable impressions are given credence upon the recommendation of silage as a feed. Suffice it to say that silage will not produce tuberculosis any more than will corn or oats or prairie hay, which have been the feed for centuries. Tuberculosis is produced by a germ only. How a tuberculosis germ might be the product of silage is a mystery, and why any sound-minded individual should ask such a question is also beyond understanding.

The manufacturers of cottonseed oil products have evolved a commodity which undoubtedly will be called "cottonseed oil butter." This is the result of a new process of handling cottonseed oil by which it is claimed the product will take the place of dairy butter and oleomargarine. No information is given as to how this product is made, nor how palatable it will be. However, it can be depended upon that the national pure food laws will not permit illegal labeling. The consumer will know what he is buying when he gets it. It is certain, too, that it will not possess the flavor and the easily digestible fats which are found in the butter.

The dairy cow, no matter how good or how poor, must have had a start and foundation in the calf. If you have a calf from a good cow and on which calf you are building great hopes as a good milker, you can make that calf meet or exceed your expectation by its good care as a calf. Keep it thrifty and growing so that it will be a large, rugged animal. While feeding it well, have it consume large quantities of roughage that its capacity may be extended to the largest possible limit and that as a cow it will be a large consumer. The prospects for a good milch cow can be ruined in the calf. On the other hand, the prospects for a good milker can be very much improved by the proper handling and feeding of the calf.

The dairyman who has undertaken to grade up his herd with Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey or other dairy blood can well afford to learn all he can of the breed he has selected. The beginner in the use of improved dairy blood wants to know the how and why of the many things connected with the breed selected. For example, he wants to know the proper color markings, the points in conformation, the best families, etc., of his breed. Dairyman so interested should become readers of the official publication of the breed he has. These publications are devoted exclusively to their particular breeds and from them the beginner will receive much information and inspiration.

As has been pointed out in these columns time and again, there is every reason from the standpoint of profit and success why the dairyman should know—by the use of the Babcock test and scales—just exactly what each cow in the herd is producing. There is a great deal of pleasure in knowing the results obtained from each cow. From the standpoint of pleasure and greater satisfaction with the work you are doing, the scales and Babcock test are both worth while. The one essential of contentment and satisfaction in all work

is that of finding pleasure in it. To find this pleasure it is necessary to know just what is going on in the progress and upbuilding of the dairy herd. The only known means of determining what the dairy herd is doing is by testing the cows.

The editor has been looking through the advertisements of breeders of dairy cattle in the several official breed papers. As a result we find prices of pure-bred male calves from large producing ancestry ranging from \$75 to \$150—prices which place these animals within the reach of farmers who can accommodate eight to ten cows and who are desirous of grading up their herds for dairy purposes. It must be borne in mind that the prices given are on the farms where the calves have been reared, and it will cost from \$10 to \$15 to express one of these animals to Kansas. It must not be understood that the male calves from record breaking dairy cows can be purchased at these prices, but the prices named are those given for calves from cows which are producing 350 to 500 pounds of butter fat per year. Calves from such mothers will return a big profit on the investment.

It does not require the investment of any considerable amount of capital to attain a herd of pure-bred dairy cattle provided the farmer is satisfied to grow into the business. This growing into the business—particularly the dairy business—is the best course to pursue. There is a great deal involved in successful dairying aside from the character of the animals employed. There is the necessity of knowing the proper methods of handling and feeding—two things which count for as much as dairy blood. The best blood without the other two would be a failure. However, there are no secrets and no mysteries about dairying. Just the application of good common sense in caring for the cows and calves and in the growth of feed which will produce milk and the feeding of that in the most economical and profitable manner.

The scientific information gained through experiment station investigations is valuable in that it gives agriculturalists the facts to work with. The figures resulting from the experiment stations in the handling, feeding and breeding of dairy herds are of no value to the farm dairyman except that they give him facts by which he may be guided in feeding, handling and breeding his herd. KANSAS FARMER does not print more of scientific investigations than is necessary to point out the facts following in any particular line of work. We endeavor so far as is possible to reduce these facts to the language of the farm. When this is done the reader must demonstrate for himself the value of the information gained by actual practice. If the reader does not take hold of the figures and thoughts presented with a view to working them out to a satisfactory conclusion in his own labors, then our effort is lost and the time of the reader is wasted.

The scarcity of good milch cows is daily becoming more and more apparent. Hundreds upon hundreds of good milkers would be bought by Kansas farmers if such cows were obtainable close at home. The rearing of good milkers for sale is one of the attractive and profitable features of engaging in dairying. The man who sets about grading up the dairy herd by the use of a good male too frequently worries about what he will do with the offspring. The grade steer calves will sell for beef or feeders at a profit, and grade heifer calves, if from a good sire and a good mother, will sell for milkers at a price 50 per cent higher than will common stock, and when they have come into milk and have shown ability as milkers, will sell for two or three times as much as common cows. There is no mistaking the fact that heifers of dairy breeding and cows which are good milkers will meet a ready sale at good prices. A scarcity of dairy cows exists, and will continue for many, many years to come.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

RIGHT NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE.

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as *right now*.

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.



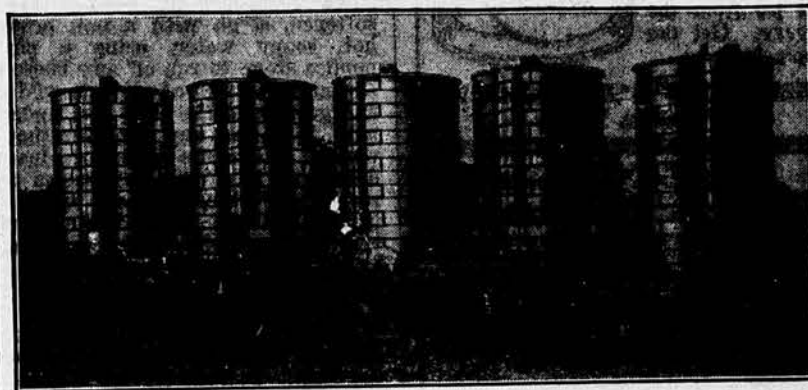
Then there is the great saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages.

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitarianess. A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or drop us a line and we will have him look you up.

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

METAL SILOS THE UTMOST EFFICIENCY



Air-tight. Rot and Rat-proof. Fire-proof. Nothing to wear out or break. Resists the wind without guy cables. Can't burst. Can't shrink or swell. No hoops to adjust. The utmost value and service for the smallest cost is what you get in the

PERFECTION METAL SILO

The State of Oklahoma, after trying it out, beside the other kinds, contracted for SEVEN Perfection Metal Silos. They had all the advantages of other silos, and in addition, other valuable advantages not found in any others.

In the PERFECTION you get exactly the capacity you need. If you need a larger silo later, instead of building a second silo—an expensive process—you simply get extra metal sections and build onto the top until it has the desired capacity. A PERFECTION silo can be increased to double its size at a much less cost than a new silo.

Easily put up. You can build your own silo and not have the expense of an expert carpenter or mason at high day wages. Made in any desired size, from 30 to 345 tons capacity.

EVERY ONE FULLY GUARANTEED.

Names of satisfied users on application. You can't lose anything to investigate this silo. The time is here for quick action. Let us prove to you, right away, that the Perfection most fully fills all silo requirements. Catalog free.

PERFECTION METAL SILO CO.

Mulvane Building, Topeka, Kansas. Factory at Kansas City, Missouri.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

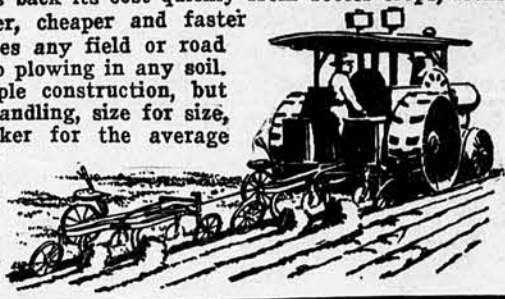
OHIO

20-H.P. IN BELT; 10-H.P. ON DRAW-BAR
Low First Cost; Runs on Cheap Kerosene
Sets the pace for steady power. Any man can run it. Makes back its cost quickly from better crops, from deeper, cheaper and faster

Tractor

plowing than with horses. Does any field or road work. You can't kill it by deep plowing in any soil. Light weight owing to simple construction, but with utmost power and easy handling, size for size, of any engine. A profit maker for the average Kansas farm. Drop us a line for full free information and price. No trouble for us to answer questions.

ROAD SUPPLY AND METAL CO.
Topeka, Kansas.



See
the
E-Z
SEAL



It is Sanitary, It is all Glass!

There are four good things about this fruit jar—the easy seal, the glass cap, the green tint and the big mouth. It takes most fruit whole.

It is all glass—that's another good thing. The "tin age" is past. No tin about this jar—no metal. Even the cap is glass—no twisting—nothing to taint the fruit. This season try

E-Z SEAL JARS

You can preserve all kinds of vegetables as well as fruit, and be sure they will "keep" in E-Z Seal Jars. Get our Free Book. This jar is the housewife's joy—easy to fill, easy to close, easy to open and easy to clean. It is air-proof and light-proof—the jar that is sanitary.

Free Jar— Free Book

Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the jar from the grocer. Get the Book from us.



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AJ FREE for the Coupon

Please note—In order to secure free jar this coupon must be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name _____

Address _____

TO THE DEALER—Present this to jobber from whom you received E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912. DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name _____

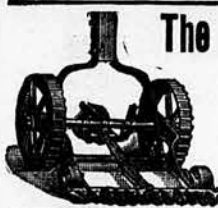
Address _____

When writing advertisers, please mention
KANSAS FARMER.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent prepaid for \$1. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



The CLIPPER

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

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

MEETING OF KANSAS GRAIN GRADING COMMISSION.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222, the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor in Topeka, on the 30th day of July, 1912, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1912.

THOMAS PAGE,
J. G. MAXWELL,
T. RODGERS,

Secretary, Grain Grading Commission.

HOME CIRCLE



An Uncertain Market.
Simple Simon, aeroplaning,
Said he didn't know
That he'd ever seen the time
When land was quite so low.
Touched a harmless-looking lever,
Tumbled to his fate.
"Zounds!" said Simon. "What a sudden
Rise in real estate!"
—Lippincott's.

Worry, fretfulness and irritability
never helped solve a difficult problem.

Boil the drinking water unless you
know it is pure. It may prevent an at-
tack of typhoid fever in your home.

To extract live insects from the ear
pour in sweet oil or glycerine. Some-
times an insect will crawl out if a
bright light is placed in front of the ear.

If you wait until the baby is 2 years
old before you begin his training you
will find that, instead, he has trained
the entire family.

A simple solution which is said to be
good for tan and freckles may be made
as follows: Put $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of borax
into 1 quart of vinegar; shake well and
let it stand until the borax is dissolved.
Keep the mixture in a convenient place
and add a tablespoonful of it to the
water when bathing the face and arms.

For Stained Hands.

If you do not want to wear rubber
gloves while putting up jelly, the hands
are usually badly stained during the
process. To remove the stains, soak
them for 15 or 20 minutes in a bowl
of pure lemon juice—or in a pint of
warm water to which has been added a
teaspoon of citric acid crystals. This
is the same thing as lemon juice and
much cheaper. After they are well
softened, scrub with a nail brush and
hot, soapy water, using a piece of
pumice stone to rub off any black spots.
Dip an orange wood stick in cold cream
and go around the sides and under each
nail, to soften any deposits that may
remain. After the hands are rinsed and
dried, rub in a little cold cream to cor-
rect the effect of the acid, which, while
it bleaches the skin of the hands, is
very drying to them and makes the nails
brittle.

Be Neighborly.

Don't let any one persuade you that
you are better off staying at home all
the time. It does women a great deal
of good in more ways than one to get
away from home now and then. Women
who never go out, or eat at another's
table, get into a rut, and narrow down
to a peck measure existence that gives
them no room to expand or to grow
now ideas. Especially should the mother
of young people get away often, in order
to learn all she can of other homes,
picking out the best of each for her
own. From such visits, wives go home
with a greater appreciation of their own
husbands, children and houses. They
find that other women have things to
bear; other husbands have deficiencies;
other children faults and failings, other
homes look fully as burdensome as
their own. Then, too, they find the
better parts, and find many things
worthy of introduction into their own
lives. As to gossip; not all gossip is
harmful. Much of the neighborhood
news is really interesting and helpful,
and in hearing of others, our own views
are broadened. We learn many things
that will help us, and make us hap-
pier. It is well to determine, before
you start, that no harmful gossip shall
be indulged in. Save us scraps from
your papers or magazines, especially the
funny things, for a sense of humor
should be cultivated; tell every pleas-
ant thing you can think of, but keep
the unpleasant hidden; in fact, don't
take it with you. Learn to forget the
faults and failings of others, if you
have heard any. If somebody has said
a pleasant thing of any one present, re-
member to repeat it, for people starve
sometimes for a little appreciation. If
you know any helpful thing, any new
methods of doing, take that with you.
Make your visit a bright spot for the
other woman, as well as for yourself.

Try to leave her happier than you found
her, with a better and broader view of
life and her surroundings.

Rural Telephone Value.

Our recent travels have impressed upon
us the advantages of the rural telephone.
We doubt if the man who invented the
telephone conceived of its possibilities.
We doubt if he ever thought of the bless-
ing the rural telephone would be to the
farm life. The rural telephone has
brought the farmer to the town; or,
rather, the town to him. It has brought
farmers themselves closer together. It
has made the city dweller and the coun-
try dweller neighbors. It is not our
intention to enumerate the advantages
of the telephone. These are well under-
stood. The principal advantage seen,
however, is in the marketing of farm
products. The telephone gives the farmer
opportunity to know at once the markets
in the different surrounding towns, for
his commodities before he loads them
into the wagon. It gives him oppor-
tunity to deliver his hogs or corn to
the town offering on that day the best
price. It enables him to keep in touch
with the general tone of the market
and to avail himself of the conditions
surrounding the market of each product,
and enables him—if he is a good guesser
—to sell when markets reach the high-
est notch. It is not unusual to hear
farmers remark that on a single trans-
action—maybe on a load of wheat—that
the rural 'phone has more than paid for
itself for a year, or possibly for a longer
time.

The local 'phones are, for the most
part, constructed and maintained by
local organizations and the local tele-
phone company is, up to this time, so
far as the editor knows, the most suc-
cessful example of neighborhood co-
operation we have in this state. If your
locality it without the rural telephone
it is far behind the times, and now is
a good time to begin thinking and agit-
ing a rural 'phone system.



5502

5502. Ladies' Kimono—Made in empire
style, with a high waistline and having the
seamless shoulder, this kimono will be ap-
propriate for cotton or silk crepe, challis,
lawn and many other materials. The pat-
tern, 5503, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44
inches bust measure. Medium size requires
6 yards of 27-inch material. Price of pat-
tern, 10 cents.

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

Visit Ancient Santa Fe New Mexico

the city that was old when the
Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

You'll be interested in its Ori-
ental people and customs, its
crooked, narrow streets, and
the adobe houses and Missions
over three hundred years old.

Rubbing elbows with the old
town is modern Santa Fe, with
good hotels and fine houses and
business blocks.

In the surrounding country are
communal villages, cliff dwell-
ings, picture writings on the
cliffs, pottery and arrowheads
dating back to prehistoric
times.

Low rates to Santa Fe this
summer.

"Old-New Santa Fe" and other
booklets free for the asking.



J. M. Connell, G. P. A.
Topeka, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Pur- pose Fowls in Existence.

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in
Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more
profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial
subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and cata-
log of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root
Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

**BEST FARMERS USE PRINTED STA-
TIONERY.** Rise to the dignity of sound busi-
ness. 100 noteheads, 100 envelopes, 100
cards, \$1, postpaid. Neatly printed, with
name of farm and products. Be up-to-date;
advertise your stock, poultry, dairy products,
etc. National Printing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

Schools and Colleges

300 A Year—Students From Nine
State and Canada.

MARYVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

CAPT. E. S. COOK, PRES.
MARYVILLE, MO.

Occupies two entire
floors. Bookkeeping,
Banking, Shorthand,
Typewriting, Auc-
tioneering, and all
business branches.
Individual instruc-
tion, expert teach-
ers. Students enter
any time. Seventh
year, September 3.
Write for Catalog
"F."

Learn the Auto Business

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

The Standard Engineering Company
1116-18 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
Courses of one, two and three years.
Positions for graduates. Similar courses
in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars
apply to

THE SECRETARY.

July 13, 1912.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 2 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

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

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. \$80 monthly. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroads in Topeka vicinity; \$80 to \$100 monthly; promotion, engineering; experience unnecessary; no strike; age, 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; thousands of men sent to positions on over 1,000 official calls. State age. Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 380,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A. 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS EMPLOYEE or manager of grain, dairy or stock farm, by single man of 28. Temperate and well recommended. Want to share in profits. Address, U. S. S., care Kansas Farmer.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 5, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers for sale, in carload lots or less. A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—THOMAS Evans, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

TO TRADE—A LOT AND NEW 6-ROOM house (\$1,500), in Centra, Ill., for a \$1,000 jack. J. E. Karnes, 500-502 S. Com. Ave., Centra, Ill.

EIGHTY ACRES LEVEL TIMBER LAND in southeast Missouri, near railroad. Clear. Will trade for live stock. S. B. Rohrer, 504 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 47, Lincoln, Neb.

BARGAINS IN BLACK LAND IN THE black land belt of North Texas. If you are in the market for a farm this summer or fall, see this belt of country before you buy. Sam E. Bateman, Celina, Texas.

IF INTERESTED IN 5 TO 40-ACRE tracts, fruit land, send for free booklet. Also, 350 acres apples and peach orchards for sale. Utah Lake Land Water and Power Co., Elberta, Utah.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS. Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

PIERCE MOTORCYCLES, 1912 MODELS, at wholesale prices, direct to riders in unoccupied territory. This offer is for a limited period only, to introduce Pierce Motorcycles. Write for catalog and special prices. The Pierce Cycle Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Depart. 636, Chicago.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERR- shires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS, 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; \$15 each. F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

YEARLING DUROC JERSEY BOAR— sired by Blue Valley Chief, a good individual. Wesley Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED—OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, \$9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn to go.
They want their full measure of all
your pleasure,
But they'll not accept your woe.

An Ohio grange, with a membership 220, voted, unanimously, to return all the free seeds sent the members by their Congressman. That sure was a bump for the free seeds proposition.

"The Grange is carrying education into the homes and beyond school years. It is lightening the social and intellectual lines of old and young, sharpening the farmer's wits, exposing the enemies' schemes and boosting for the good of us all. Do you belong? Do you boost?"—Ohio Bulletin.

"Let the people rule" is great in sentiment and is greater and grander when practically put into practice by the people of a state or nation. It represents the ideal Republic—"A government of the people, by the people, for the people." And this great foundation principle is equally grand and beneficial in its results when lived up to and practiced by members of our order.

Who Should Rule?

The object of all reforms is overlooked in many instances in our desire to push the one order of which we are members.

These reform movements must one and all have the same object, and that is, the equal distribution of wealth, and not until every one—woman, child or man—receives what is justly earned, can we

ever claim that this government is founded on the true principles of civilization. The world must look to the great middle class to sustain an equilibrium in these agitated times, and this class must be prepared for the important task.

The farmer's first great lesson is taught by nature: that a seed time must precede a harvest, and this should be followed by an equally potent fact: "If you sow not, neither shall you reap." This does not always follow, for frequently another does the reaping at the expense of the sower.

When the agricultural class fully realizes that the prosperity of the world depends on the intelligence of its farmer and industrial classes and that these two classes can rule and control the class above and the class below to the advantage of all, then will we make better progress. The quibbling over little, unimportant measures is a great drawback to progress. A good road is as acceptable to a Republican as a Democrat; to a Socialist as a Populist. If these people can agree on this issue, why not on some real important measure?

A measure to relieve the producer from that useless burden—militarism—should meet with as hearty support as a measure to maintain good roads. The price of one war vessel would build several miles of good roads and have something left over for other internal improvements.

Coffey County Pomona Grange.

On June 20, the Coffey County Pomona Grange held its meeting at Sharpe, Kan., and, after opening in form with Brother Fields in the chair, the following program was rendered:

"Helps and Hindrances for Lecturers,"

by the lecturers present; reports on feeds tested by the Agricultural College; general discussion; "Pure Food for the Family," by Mrs. C. M. Cellar; state grange insurance report, by C. M. Cellar; "Co-operation," by Mr. Wentz; "Farmers' Telephones," general discussion; "Laws Needed by Kansas Farmers," by Mr. Bowman; "How to Get These Laws," by Hon. J. A. Mahurin; "Just Road Laws," by George Calvert; "National Laws Governing Trials," by Mr. Hanna; "Do We Want Proportional Representation in the National Granges," by W. B. Cellar; "Shall Our Representatives in the Legislature and Congress Vote for the Laws We Need, or for Their Party policies, or According to Personal Wishes," general discussion; "The Status of Our Delegates Who Took the Fifth and Sixth Degrees at the State Grange, and the Fifth Degree Membership Generally," by the members. This topic brought out a spirited discussion and sharp differences of opinion as to the meaning of State and National laws. It was the general opinion that the State Grange does not give those who take the fifth degree at the State Grange a fair deal, in that their admission fee is taken and nothing is given them that will admit them to membership in the home Pomona granges. To some of our membership it looks as if the state and national laws governing this degree should be made to harmonize and their meaning more clearly interpreted.

The ladies began a series of studies on pure foods and Dr. Wiley's articles in Good Housekeeping. They are contributed select readings and music. Those who had special topics assigned them treated them very ably, and the discussions which followed were to the point and helpful to all.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas

LOCATION.—ACCESSIBLE, WHOLESOME, HELPFUL. Departments: College—Varied and thorough courses. Medicine—Fine clinical opportunities. Law—Access to all the courts. Fine Arts—Expert instruction in Music, Painting, Elocution, Academy, Bible, Engineering. Free catalog giving full information. Ask for our Book of Views.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, HOLTON, KANSAS

The late Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago said, "The Christian colleges are the salt of the earth." That he believed it is proven by the millions he gave to perpetuate them. CAMPBELL COLLEGE IS A DISTINCTIVELY CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. OUR AIM—To conduct an institution in the interest of the students. Tuition and living rates most reasonable. Fall term opens September 2. T. D. CRITES, D. D., President.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

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

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MANHATTAN

Fall Term, Sept. 18.

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

Elburn Piano \$1²⁵ a Week

We will sell you a genuine Elburn Piano and let you pay for it \$5.00 a month. We also handle in this territory Steinway, Vose, Kurtzmann, Harwood and other standard well known pianos. There is so much misrepresentation and so much trash that we urge you to buy only reliable pianos. Our house has been in business many years and we have eleven big stores. We can ship you a piano from our nearest store. We can save you money.

Buy Only a Reliable Well-Known Piano

Nearly all pianos look alike and sound alike when new. But a month or a year will show the difference between the real piano and the cheap imitation. You must be very careful and not allow yourself to be fooled by misrepresentation. We can show you what is what in pianos and who is who in the business. Just drop us a letter or postal today and say: "Please send me prices, terms and particulars about the Jenkins Piano Plan." Address J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., 703 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Low Prices—Easy Terms

We can save you money on a reliable piano. You must be careful in buying to see that the house you buy from is reliable and that they will keep their promises and not misrepresent.

We refer to any bankers in the west and to our thousands of well pleased customers. Very likely we have sold to a friend or relative of yours. We will send you prices and terms and full information. All this is free and without any obligation on your part to buy. The Jenkins plan of dealing is the greatest success plan in the world for selling pianos.

Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you hear from us. This means much to you. We can show you pictures and give you prices, terms and information that will please you greatly. Our advice will surely be helpful as it is genuine.

Important Message to Silo Buyers

Licensed under
Harder Patent
No. 27732

The mighty rush for Silos is on. Our factory superintendent reports as follows: "We are running night and day; extra gangs of men are at work; we are doing our utmost." Tremendous sales continue. Don't delay sending in your order for a Saginaw Silo. It will save disappointment later. Remember, we never accept orders we cannot fill. With our patent base anchor and inner anchoring hoop you know the staves can't loosen or that your Saginaw can never blow down.

Whirlwind Silo Filler A Mechanical Masterpiece

There are many reasons for the easy-running, large-capacity qualities of the Whirlwind. Pile in the corn and it will disappear in whirlwind fashion. Easy to understand—easy to operate—the great efficiency of the Whirlwind is understood when you know it is mechanically right.

Free to You!

The greatest book on Silo Building ever published. Photographs show every part of work. Send your name on a postal. Get the facts. Then get your order in early. Ask for circulars.

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Cairo, Ill.

GRAIN TIGHT GALVANIZED STEEL WAGON BOX BOTTOM

This bottom can be put on any wagon box and is the only one-piece, "grain-tight" wagon box bottom on the market. Made of one sheet No. 22 galvanized steel. We shape this piece of steel to turn up on the outside of sides and front end of the wagon box, which makes the box "grain-tight," and turn the rear end of the sheet down over the rear end of the wagon box bottom to protect in loading and scooping.

Put one in your wagon and save the grain that would otherwise sift out through the cracks. Takes the hard work out of scooping. Enough grain is scattered along the roads each year to pay for a good farm. Save all you produce.

We also manufacture the old reliable A. B. C. line of Portable Corn Cribs. Letters of inquiry answered same day they are received.

A. B. CLIPPINGER & SON

Armourdale Station.

Kansas City, U. S. A.

HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER

Saves the labor of one man and horse. Is fine for bunching clover or alfalfa for seed, also peas, flax or any short grain of a dry season.

Is the best method known to gather short, thin hay out west in the high altitude, where the hot sun cures the grass before it is cut.

Attaches to the seat post with a cord running to the tilting level. Operator can use either hand or foot-lift. Never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt.

Observe in this cut the

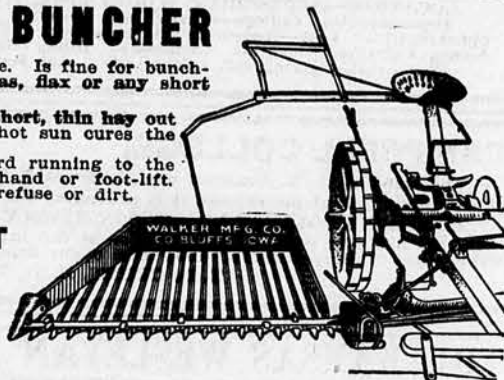
FOOT LIFT ATTACHMENT

Attaches to any mower.

Write today for full description.

WALKER MFG. CO.,

16-18 Tenth Street,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

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

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.

129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED

For a beautiful, as well as a most profitable pasture, sow Blue-grass. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from August until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write **MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS, KENTUCKY.**

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4 PER 100, \$2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SOME OF OUR FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

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

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Hospital for Wheat.

In each of many sections in Canada there is a "hospital" where diseased wheat is "cured" of various complaints, the most common of which is smut. All the wheat grown within a certain area of the hospital is inspected by a grain inspector who passes or disqualifies the diseased wheat for planting. He orders the wheat sent to the hospital where it is treated for smut. These hospitals are maintained by the Canadian government and are one of the many practical means that government has for increasing and extending its agricultural prosperity.

Thinks Tractor the Thing.

C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan., is the user of the farm tractor for plowing, harrowing, threshing, pulling dead trees out of the orchard, and next year will draw the wheat binders with the engine. He is convinced that, in his opinion, it is the cheapest power he can use. He says the gasoline tractor has done well everything he has asked of it to do, and will use it to the greatest possible extent. He uses an Ohio,

POULTRY



Most hens are on a strike this month, and strictly fresh eggs are at a premium.

These hot, sultry days are very trying on the hens. Feed little, if any, corn or other heating foods. Give plenty of green stuff.

It is now a good time to clean out the nest boxes, while the hens are resting from their labor. Take the boxes out of doors, empty the nesting material and burn it; then spray the boxes with kerosene in which there is considerable crude carbolic acid. Then fill with fresh hay or straw and put boxes back in poultry house.

If you intend showing some chickens during the fall fairs, you had better be picking them out and getting them in trim for exhibition. It is the large, thrifty birds that generally win in the fall, for size at this time is a great consideration in the eyes of the judges. Feed them for all that is out, the most nourishing of foods. Stimulate the appetite occasionally with a little raw meat.

You ought to count your young chicks every few weeks, so as to be sure that you are not losing any. If, on counting them, you find they are getting fewer after each count, try and find out where the loss occurs. Either lice are killing them, or rats or skunks are getting them; or, maybe, it is just an ordinary cat that is the cause of their disappearance. Anyway, find out the cause, and then you will know the remedy.

Give the birds that are to be put on exhibition some training. Get them accustomed to the coop in which they are to be shown. This is especially important if they are inclined to be wild. The handling will have a taming effect on the birds, if done gently, and the frequent presence of the owner in the vicinity of the coops will soon cause them to lose all fear of him. Birds treated in this way will not have that affrighted look which so seriously makes against a fine appearance in the show room.

Give fresh and clean water to the fowls several times a day, and especially let the first drink in the morning be clean water. Water standing over night during warm weather is liable to be full of dust, poison and parasites. These are not good for chickens. Fowls should have all the pure water they can drink, for they drink a great deal in summer and when fresh water is not furnished to them they are apt to drink any foul water they may come across. This is bound to cause trouble by breeding all manner of diseases.

Interesting Experiments.

Prof. Dryden, of the Utah Station, gave a series of talks at institutes the past winter. Among other things he said: "Ask of the people, 'Is there money in hens?' and four out of five farmers will say, 'No.' Of course, the correct answer implies that the hens receive the best possible treatment. The man who feeds his hens on the dung hill, with a few table scraps once a week, has no right to an opinion, nor has he who keeps his hens until their teeth fall out. There probably is no money in poultry keeping as it is conducted on the majority of farms."

In the experiments at this station, there were nine separate pens, and the financial results varied from nothing to 200 per cent profit on the cost of the feed. All received the same kind of food, though in different quantities, and all had as much as they could eat. The pen that gave no profit and the one that paid 200 per cent were of the same breed, but one was composed of 3- and 4-year-olds and the latter of pullets. And the hens were fed in boxes and the pullets had to scratch in the straw for theirs. The hens produced 64 eggs each during the year; value, 56 cents; the pullets produced 182 eggs each; value, \$1.08. The hens ate 534 cents' worth of food, while the pullets' food cost 64 cents.

Another pen of old hens that were

fed in the straw ate 62 cents' worth of food, and laid 107 eggs; value, \$1. The eggs of the pullets cost 4.1 cents per dozen; of the first old hens, 6.9 cents, and of the last mentioned, 6.9 cents.

The first old hens represent the poultry on the average farm. To feed a thousand would cost \$537.50. They lay \$560 worth of eggs, and there is a profit of \$22.50 if none of them die. The pullets, on the same scale, would cost \$620 to keep and would produce eggs worth \$1,880, having a profit of \$1,260. Deduct \$200 for interest, and we have \$1,060 for the labor of feeding and caring for them. When the experiments began in November the pullets had been laying for a month or more, and this was not counted in the record. The fowls were all Leghorns.

A bushel of wheat, with 50 cents' worth of bones, lean meat or butcher's scraps, will feed two Leghorn hens a year. Those two hens, with intelligent treatment, will produce about 400 eggs a year. Say those eggs average a cent apiece, and you have \$4 returns for your bushel of wheat and 50 cents.

Feed More Oats.

In view of the fact that corn and wheat, the staple chicken feeds, are unusually high in price, and that oats will be the first grain feed to be harvested and therefore more plentiful and cheaper than the others, it would be well to feed more of it than is usually done. That oats make good chicken feed no one who has used them will dispute. One expert poultryman who has used them extensively is enthusiastic over them, especially boiled oats. He says: "This year I have fed more boiled oats than ever, and still less corn, and I am now ready to doubly emphasize the value of boiled oats for chicken feed. Very few poultrymen feed boiled oats and a great many more have never heard of it. For chicks, oat flakes, the first week, steel-cut oats the first month and boiled whole oats to maturity. But feed it with common sense. Never more than will be eaten up clean, and not oftener than twice a day, and other food for variety. If they lose their appetite for it, quit feeding it for a few days; but they never do this if it is fed in connection with some animal food; a grade of meat meal preferred, and with a daily ration of two-thirds good, sound wheat and one-third cracked corn. Oats will put big frames on growing chicks and cause them to mature extra early."

"I feed oats this way: I buy the heaviest oats I can find, and if I do find a good lot I buy enough to last six months. To every two bushels of oats I add one bushel of barley and one-half bushel peas that have been broken. The boiler in which this mixture is steamed is filled a little over half with it, and then filled up very near to the top with cold water. To every two quarts of grain a small teaspoonful of salt is added; allowed to swell over night, and this is very important, and in the morning set on the back of the kitchen stove and allowed to cook slowly. Two quarts will swell into four quarts and most of the oat hulls will split open and show a plump grain the size of a wheat kernel.

"Unless educated to it all poultry will eat raw oats sparingly or ignore it. You try boiled oats on them."

"The result of this ration, and it is a cheap one and really no bother at all once you get into the routine of it, is chicks with good long legs under them, with big frames, bright eyes and growers from the shell to maturity. In fact, the principal value of this ration is in the way the chicks grow, and in their appearance while growing. They will look like promising chicks, they will feather up grandly, and they will make you an enthusiast on raising chicks."

"I wish to repeat it—that there is as much in the feeding as in the breeding in producing a prize winner. Or, allow me to say it in slightly different words: A chick that does not make a steady, uninterrupted growth rarely makes a prize winner."

"And do feed it on a clean spot, or on clean boards, kept clean."

THE EDITOR OBSERVES

(Continued from page 4.)

the corn 15 to 20 per cent, and that in the poorest corn years the Kafir had outyielded corn 50 to 100 per cent. Placing his dependence in Kafir, he therefore gave Kafir the same show that farmers generally give corn, and this man planted his Kafir as early as his neighbors planted corn. The seed bed had been well prepared, the Kafir was frequently and as thoroughly cultivated and the field was clean, with the result that this man's Kafir is as big as the corn of the community and his chances for a Kafir crop and for the feed he needs are at this writing very much better indeed than are the chances for a crop of corn. This young man exemplifies the thought KANSAS FARMER has many times presented, namely, that the farmer who would be most sure of feed cannot afford to neglect the Kafir crop—either in acreage, methods of planting, cultivation, or in any other particular. Let us place a greater dependence and faith in Kafir, and if we will our prosperity will not only be safeguarded, but increased.

We found the pig crop short, this due to the close sale of stock last summer and in a considerable measure due to the loss of breeding stock by cholera. One cause of the present pig shortage is on account of the effect of the late, cold spring on sows at farrowing. Many farmers told us they did not raise 30 per cent of the pigs farrowed. This situation, of course, is due to the lack of proper quarters for farrowing. However, we found one hog man in particular who raised a full crop of pigs. This man was Jim Haley, Hope, Kansas. Haley had no cholera in his herd last year, and he attributes this to preventive measures which he pursued and by supplying his hogs with such conditions of shelter and feed as kept them healthy and hearty. He has the best hog plant it has been this editor's opportunity to see. However, we admit that we are not familiar with the operation of swine growers, that department of KANSAS FARMER business being looked after by specialists in swine husbandry. It occurs to me, however, that Jim Haley's hog barns are models of efficiency and convenience, and we believe that any hog man who contemplates erecting new buildings for the accommodation of his swine can well afford to travel several hundred miles to see Haley's plant.

But the scarcity of hogs in Kansas, which I am told is the condition generally throughout the corn belt of the middle west, indicates that hogs will bring good prices during the next 12 months and that there should be more attention given to the swine on the farms of Kansas farmer folks. The outlook generally for feed crops—corn and Kafir—could not be better at this time of the year. The fellow who has been fortunate enough to have a good crop of pigs can make a nice bunch of money this fall. We believe further that the man who gets into the hog business and who stays in it on conservative and intelligent lines, is the man who in a ten-year period will make money. Good stock, good accommodations, intelligent handling and pasture, with Kafir for grain, will make hog growing in Kansas highly profitable and successful.

We met a young farmer improving a new farm. He located on this farm a year ago this spring. Every foot of it was sod. His specialty runs to hogs. He had a fine lot of spring pigs. He had to have pasture. There was no alfalfa on the place. Last spring he broke sod and worked this down so that he had good rape pasture last fall. This spring he plowed this same field early and seeded to rape, and had last week a fine growth. His pigs had been pasturing on it ever since the pigs were old enough to pasture, and if this rape did not grow another inch during the growing season of this year he would have all the pasture these hogs will need until killing frosts come. You know that KANSAS FARMER has been urging the necessity of hog pasture and has recommended alfalfa, as we know it to be the best hog pasture crop, but there are a whole lot of fellows who have no alfalfa pasture for some reason or other, and such can well afford to give rape a trial. In the eastern two-thirds of Kansas there is very rarely reason why the hogs cannot be pastured on alfalfa. In a considerable portion of the western one-third of the state we believe that rape will provide pasture nine out of every ten years, and in the eastern two-thirds on farms where such conditions exist as

BARGAINS IN LAND

ALFALFA LANDS

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

T. J. RYAN & CO.,

ST. MARYS, KANSAS

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

Farm Bargains, sales, trades, Want Texas land. Don't trifle. Buckeye Agency, Agricultural, Kan.

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

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kasperek, Belleville, Kan.

1,200 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; \$7 to \$20 per acre. Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

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

ONE OF THE BEST half sections in Neosho Co., Kan. Two sets of improvements, located one and half miles from railroad town. For sale at a bargain. Write. **BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.**

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, \$65; terms. FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, \$3,500; only \$750 down, balance \$250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.**

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

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, 1/4 of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at \$32.50 per acre. Write for plat or come and investigate. Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.

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

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY. We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application. **EBY-CADY REALTY CO., 112 East First Street, Fort Scott, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**

160 ACRES FREE

Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from \$15 to \$18 per acre. **WALCH LAND CO., Winnipeg, Canada.**

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only \$600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once. **John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.**

Farm Bargains

140-acre farm, 4 miles to Ottawa, all bottom land, no overflow, 5 acres of timber, buildings worth \$3,000, new; well never-failing water; tame grass will make 3 tons to acre. Will give terms to suit. Price, \$67.50 per acre. 240-acre farm, extra well improved, two wells and wind mill; 100 acres in corn; 140 acres tame grass; 5 miles from Ottawa. Price, \$50 per acre, with small amount down. Don't wait to write, but come at once. **Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

will not permit alfalfa pastures, we are confident that the gap can be supplied by rape to better advantage than by any other crop.

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

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for \$200. W. T. DEWESE, Needesha, Kan.

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

100 ACRES ALFALFA—House, well, all smooth, \$800. 320 acres, \$5 per acre, smooth, level, fine soil. 100 other bargains. Harry Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN. 285 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at \$36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

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

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN. 320 acres, 80 in cultivation, 87 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 3 1/2 mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at \$30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

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

EXTRA GOOD STOCK FARM. Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. \$3,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it. **M. P. FISHBURN, Carthage, Mo.**

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

325 acres fine black limestone land, \$29 per acre. 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write **ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.**

TEXAS—Are you interested in any section of Texas, or Texas generally. We will cheerfully furnish impartial and reliable information without obligation to you. Information Dept., United Realty Corporation, Waco, Texas. Ins.

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

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

FINE, LITTLE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 2 lots, near Washburn, with small incumbrance. Equity for clear quarter western land. 200 acres, good improvements, land in Pottawatomie county, lays fine, close to good town. Will trade for a good, smooth farm in western Kansas. **ELLIOTT & LOGAN, 435 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.**

84 ACRES, well drained bottom land, good 7-room house, and outbuildings, 3 miles from Ft. Scott, Kan., a city of 12,000, and one of the best markets in the state; rock road pass the house, two directions into town, 1/2 miles from school, 1/2 mile from largest sorghum mills in west. Price, \$70 per acre; \$2,000 mortgage at 6 per cent; balance cash. Address. **A. R. PETERMAN, R. F. D. 2, Ft. Scott, Kan.**

South Eastern Kansas

Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, **THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY, Iola, - - - - - Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

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

FOR EXCHANGE

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

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of wheat, in Pottawatomie County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, \$4,800. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

80-ACRE ALFALFA FARM

for sale; 3/4 miles from Clay Center, Kan., a town of 4,000 inhabitants, county high school, 16 churches, 18 acres alfalfa, 5-room house, stable, and granary for 1,000 bushels of grain, orchard and fine well of water. Price, \$5,500, on very easy terms.

J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

CATHOLIC FARMERS.

I have some good farms close to Seipio, Kan., for sale at the Owner's Price. Cash sales a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from \$10 to \$40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

Kingman Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

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

280 ACRES—1 1/4 miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, \$28,000. Incumbrance, \$12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, \$5,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., \$8,800; mortgage, \$2,500. Wants grocery. **SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.**

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA

We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 40 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents.

ALLEN & HART, Kansas City, Mo.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

For Sale or Trade. 160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net \$400 to \$700 per acre and sell at \$800 to \$1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, \$150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.

D. F. THOMAS, Roswell, N. M.

FARM LOANS

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

Alfalfa Maxims.

The experiment station of North Dakota is doing a tremendously important work in getting before the farmers of that state the value of alfalfa and the best methods of alfalfa cultivation. The station sets forth the following maxims which, we believe, apply with equal force to Kansas conditions:

Alfalfa must be inoculated.
Alfalfa can not stand wet feet.
Alfalfa needs a well drained soil.
Alfalfa is a poor weed fighter the first season.

Alfalfa does not thrive when not cut.
Alfalfa should be cut when one-tenth in bloom.

Alfalfa should not be cut too late in the season.

Alfalfa roots go deep.

Alfalfa is the prince of drouth resistors.

Alfalfa needs a deep, well packed seed bed.

Alfalfa does best on manured soil.

Alfalfa is best seeded with a drill.

Alfalfa should not be pastured until well established.

Alfalfa should not be pastured in the spring, when starting growth.

Alfalfa boards itself and pays for the privilege.

Alfalfa adds humus to the soil.

Alfalfa sod plows hard.

Alfalfa sod produces good crops.

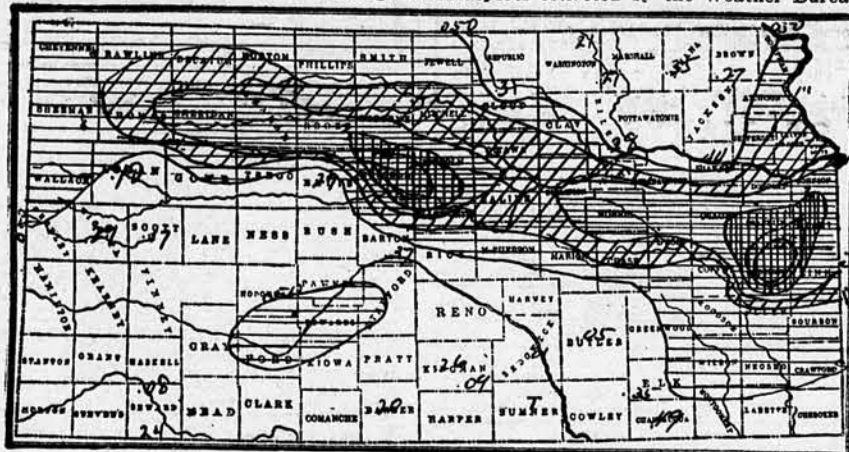
Alfalfa yields are large.

Alfalfa hay represents quality.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 3

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Anderson—Wheat about all cut. Corn doing fine.
Barber—Corn doing nicely. Ground in good condition.
Barton—Harvest well along. Wheat uneven. Second crop of alfalfa in stack.
Bourbon—Hay in good condition. Chinch bugs damaging corn.
Butler—Crops still looking well but beginning to need rain.
Clark—Harvest delayed by uneven ripening. Oats good.
Decatur—Corn making great growth. All forage crops doing well.
Doniphan—General conditions good.
Douglas—Wheat damaged by chinch bugs. Oats good. Corn backward. All fruit good except peaches.
Elk—Crops doing fine. Chinch bugs doing damage.
Gray—Wheat good. Barley good. Oats improving. Corn coming nicely.
Jewell—Harvesting in progress. Corn clean in good condition. Good crop of potatoes.
Johnson—Wheat being cut and is good quality.

Lyon—Chinch bugs doing some damage. Good rains.
Marion—Wheat all cut. Corn tasseling. Second crop of alfalfa harvested.
Morris—Corn late and spotted. Cutting second crop of alfalfa.
Nemaha—Needling rain. Harvesting alfalfa, timothy and wheat. Alfalfa light, wheat good.
Norton—Crops in excellent condition. Ottawa—Wheat harvest two-thirds done. Oats, fair crop. Second crop of alfalfa is good.
Phillips—Harvesting wheat and alfalfa. Corn growing nicely.
Pratt—Wheat harvest about done. Hailstorm did much damage.
Sedgwick—Wheat harvest in progress. Second crop of alfalfa being cut. Corn growing rapidly.
Sumner—Wheat harvest in full sway. Corn and Kafir growing nicely.
Thomas—Good growing week. Some hailstorms. Needling rain.
Wallace—Crops doing well. Wheat, barley and rye very good.
Wichita—Crops in fair shape, although spotted.

Farm Inquiries

Effect Cane On Soil.

Our subscriber, C. D., Abilene, Kan., asks if it is a fact that cane is hard on the soil. Many farmers avoid planting both cane and Kafir because they think them hard on the ground. These crops use moisture to a greater depth than do corn or other crops. Likewise, cane and Kafir grow longer. The Kafir stalks continue to sap the soil long after the crop is cut. The stalks themselves remain green and send up young shoots, making the second growth. For these reasons the sorghums are called resistants. It is a fact that it requires no more plant food to produce a ton of sorghum or Kafir forage than it does a ton of corn forage. In this respect, Kafir and cane are no more exhaustive of the soil fertility than is corn. Nevertheless, the soil, following Kafir and cane, for the reasons above mentioned, is not in as good physical condition as is the soil following the corn, which is not so exhaustive of soil moisture and which does not grow so long. If the Kafir or cane ground is plowed in the fall of the year so that it may take up the winter's moisture, it will work in the spring fully as well as ground which has been planted to corn. Investigation has proven conclusively that cane and Kafir are not more exhaustive of the soil's fertility than are other crops producing the same tonnage.

Kafir and Milo Markets.

Our subscriber, L. A. L., Dunlap, Kan., asks if there is a market standard for Kafir and milo. Chicago and Kansas City have for a year made sales on their respective boards of trade for Kafir and milo. For the eight months ending February 29, 1912, at Chicago, the State Grain Inspectors inspected 350 cars of Kafir and 40 cars of milo. The following grades for Kafir and milo have been established:

KAFIR CORN.

- No. 1 White—Shall be pure white of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.
- No. 2 White—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry and clean.
- No. 3 White—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2.
- No. 4 White—Shall be seven-eighths white, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.
- No. 1 Red—Shall be pure red, of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.
- No. 2 Red—Shall be seven-eighths eighths red, sound, dry and clean.
- No. 3 Red—Shall be seven-eighths red,

not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2. No. 4 Red—Shall be seven-eighths red, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

- No. 1—Shall be mixed, of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.
- No. 2—Shall be mixed, sound, dry and clean.
- No. 3—Shall be mixed, not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2.
- No. 4—Shall include all mixed, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

MILLO.
No. 1—Shall be mixed of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

- No. 2—Shall be mixed, sound, dry and clean.
- No. 3—Shall be mixed, not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2.
- No. 4—Shall include all mixed, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

On the Chicago market for the above period, 84 per cent of the Kafir graded No. 3—this on account of the dirt in the grain and the musty condition of the grain, pointing to the fact that if Kafir is to be grown for market, care must be exercised in its threshing and storing. Feeders who bought on this market expressed a preference for the No. 2 grades. There are over 700 manufacturers of poultry foods in the United States who use Kafir largely in their mixed poultry foods. The uses for Kafir and milo are confined principally to the feeding of live stock. We recently read of a large feeder of steers who was using a thousand bushels of Kafir a day. He figures that Kafir and milo are worth 90 per cent as much as the same weight of shelled corn for feeding all kinds of live stock.

FIELD NOTES.

Bales' Durocs.
Mr. W. W. Bales, Duroc Jersey breeder, located at Manhattan, Kan., and owner of one of the good herds of his part of the state, starts a card in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Bales has about 40 extra good pigs sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. The pigs are of March and April farrow and for the most part out of daughters of the noted boar, Tatarax. Mr. Bales is located on a good farm just north of the Agricultural College, and is always glad to show the pigs. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boars With Quality.
S. P. Chiles, of Jefferson, Kan., will sell on September 8, nine head of the best fall boars the writer ever saw on one farm. They were sired by Sentinel, he by 2nd Impudence, and three of these pigs are out of the great show sow, Perfect Louise, the dam of E. L.'s Perfection, the champion boar at Iowa. Three are out of S. P. Perfection, also an Iowa champion. Three are out of Louise Junction 2nd, the dam of S. P. Louise and Perfect Louise. All these sows are big and smooth, and they produce big, smooth pigs. They are not called big type, but they are bred from a way down the line from state fair champions of the big, smooth kind. Please send for a catalog, and watch for sale advertisement in a later issue of Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 MUMBLED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy. W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains. J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

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

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

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

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

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

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

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

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Poland Chinas With Quality

For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right. F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE. H. B. WALTERS, Effingham, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

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

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

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

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

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

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

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS

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

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

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M's Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M's Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices. C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

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

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed. FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

FALL BOARS.

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

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

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

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

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

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

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

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

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

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 1—Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.
Sale at Pleasant Plains, Ohio.
Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 3—S. P. Childs, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-dena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Granger, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Fairview, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoran, Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 3—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-dena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Nov. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Fairview, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshire, Elmdale, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan.
Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. H. Harvey, Marysville, Mo.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.

Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirks-ville, Mo.

Wesley W. Trumbo, Route 3, Peabody,

Kan., has a Duroc Jersey boar, sired by Blue Valley Chief, for sale. Write him.

Foster's Big Poles.

Mr. H. H. Foster of King City, Mo., writes that his spring pigs are doing nicely. Mr. Foster has one of the good big-type Poland herds and this year was fortunate in saving a fine lot of early pigs. About September 1 Mr. Foster expects to be ready for the fall trade with a lot of very high-class big-type spring boars and gilts.

Peckham Starts Card.

This week we start card for R. J. Peckham, Poland China breeder of Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Peckham has about 90 very choice spring pigs for sale, nearly all sired by his outstanding good boar Blue Valley Gold Dust by Blue Valley Expansion. These pigs are out of some of the best sows in the 700-pound class and close up to the biggest boards of the breed. Write Mr. Peckham, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Anderson County Fair August 27-29.

C. E. Bean, secretary of the Anderson County Fair Association, has his own ideas about doing things. Among these is the notion that premiums must be paid in cash, and to insure this Mr. Bean has deposited the necessary cash in the First National Bank of Garnett. Mr. Bean is a live wire and will have a corker of a fair, in which every exhibitor will be sure of his money. The money is there right now, and the Anderson County people will be wise to make a big exhibit and get this coin.

Hay Baling.

Hay baling time is here again. To those who will be in the market for a new press we call attention to the ad of the Auto-Fedan Hay Press, which begins with this issue. This firm started several years ago in Topeka and later moved to Kansas City, where they operate a modern factory in Rosedale. The business office is on West Twelfth street, at 1564. This firm makes four different sizes and styles. Almost every township has one or more of their presses in use. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Fulkerson Stock Farm Polands.

Attention is called to the card of F. D. Fulkerson and E. A. Smith in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Their offering consists of an extra fine lot of early farrowed spring boars and gilts of both medium and big type Polands. A part of this offering was sired by Washburn's Perfection, the second prize boar under six months at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Others were sired by Fancy Sport, another prize winner and a great sire. In the big-type Polands they are offering litters by Pfander's Big Ben out of Giantess sows and can furnish outstanding

good ones of either type, as both types are bred on the Fulkerson stock farm. They have a choice lot of Meddler, Chief Perfection 2d, Impudence, Spellbinder, Banker and Sporting Imp sows. The great big-type sow, Lady Wonder 5th, one of the greatest big-type sows of the breed, is in this herd; also a fine lot of A Wonder and Big Joe sows. They can suit you in either medium or big type. Can furnish pairs or trios, no kin. Write them at Brimston, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Corn Harvester.

The corn harvester has given universal satisfaction in every state in the Union. A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Manufacturing Co., of Salina, Kan. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do, and costs only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the Union and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years. If you will write them, mentioning this paper, they will send you full particulars.

The John Deere Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., has just sent to the editor's desk their new Book "A" on Marseilles Portable Elevators and How to Build Corn Crib, with Plans. The corn crib plans set out in this book are very comprehensive and show the latest and most economical practice in corn crib construction with a view to getting the utmost convenience and durability in the completed structure. These plans are gotten up in blue print and reproduced exactly after the architect's drawings. This book sums up the best that has been learned in recent years as to the most economical methods of handling corn from the field to the elevator or feed lot. While it is sent to the corn growers free for the asking, it is nevertheless worth real money to corn growers. It is well worth writing for, and a line to the above address, mentioning this paper, will bring one of these books by return mail.

Amcoats' Poland Chinas.

S. B. Amcoats, besides owning one of the very best Shorthorn herds in Kansas, is also interested in big type Poland Chinas. He has about the best lot of spring pigs this season of the year. There is about 50 of them in all, 30 of which are boars, and big strong fellows. All but a few of them were sired by the good breeding boar, A's Metal, bred by T. J. Meisner, of Sabetha, Kan., and sired by Mr. Meisner's herd boar, Missouri Metal. A's Metal has proved to be an outstanding good breeder. All of his pigs are just alike and all have that stretch of body that assures big hogs when matured. A few were sired by the previous herd boar, Bell Expand, by Bell Metal. All of the pigs are out of large sows and sows that have proved their worth for themselves or are out of sows that have given entire satisfaction in the herd. Mr. Amcoats offers a few fall gilts and sows bred for August and September farrow to his great young boar, a son of Big Orange. The Short-horns are looking fine and well, as usual, be shown at local county fairs.

The Perfect Corn Harvester.

Corn harvest time will soon be here. Those who have not made arrangements for cutting corn this fall should lose no time in making everything ready. Many will find their old harvesters will have to be replaced with new ones, and many who expect to cut up several acres for the silo and to be fed out of the shock will find that they will have to replace the corn knife with a modern harvester. A good harvester will pay for itself in one season's cutting in the saving of time and by reducing the cost of putting the corn in the shock. The Perfect Corn Harvester advertised in this paper seems to fill the bill in every particular. It is sold on a positive and binding guarantee, so there is no risk in giving it a trial. The company has sold this harvester in every corn state and has received the highest indorsement from those who have used them. Many are in use in Kansas. Full description of the Perfect Corn Harvester and testimonial letters will gladly be sent to all who ask for them. Better write now. Time enough proves little enough. See the advertisement on another page. Address Love Manufacturing Co., 1221 Citizens Street, Lincoln, Ill.

Concrete Silos.

C. S. Nevius & Bro. of Chiles, Kan., in an interesting letter to Kansas Farmer write of their experience with concrete silos, as follows: "Even at this busy time, those expecting to build a silo this fall should not lose sight of the time or season. August is soon here, then the rush to get the silo up. It must be remembered it takes a little time to put up a good silo of any kind. Since writing a few short articles in the paper on the benefit of the use of silage in beef production and the advantages we have found in building solid wall concrete silos, we have been flooded with letters asking questions of all kinds. There are no disadvantages that we know of about the concrete silo. Feed keeps as well as any other style of silo. They will not crack or blow down; they are a permanent addition to any up-to-date farm, and they cost no more than a good stave silo. We have been so successful with the concrete silo here at Glenwood—they have proved so valuable as feed and money savers that we have been called to build for our neighbors and are still building for them. We have our own forms and material to work with, so are ready to build by contract anywhere and are ready to go to work. Can take on a few more contracts for this season."

Is Your Wagon-box Grain-tight?

Threshing time is here again, and with it comes days of hauling and scooping grain. Many a wagon which is hardly fit for service will be pressed into use to take the grain from the machine to be hauled to town or stored away in granaries. Now is the time to examine your old wagon boxes. Many a wagon can be tracked across the fields and to town by the stream of grain which filters through. With wheat selling at close to \$1 a bushel such a wagon box is an expensive luxury. If you have such a wagon box on your place you can make it "grain-tight" easily and with slight expense. A. B. Clippinger & Son of Kansas City make a steel bottom which is easily placed in any wagon by any farmer himself. See the illustrated ad on another page which gives full description. This firm has a large factory making the A. B. C. line of steel wagon bottoms, wagon boxes, spring seats, shovel boards, sweepstakes, lawn swings, porch swings, wood tanks and portable corn cribs. They are an old reliable Kansas firm and guarantee their goods as represented. The "steel bottom" is their newest improvement, and as it costs very little, we suggest to our readers who would save all their grain to write for full information, mentioning this paper.

Perfection Metal Silo.

In this week's Kansas Farmer, in the advertisement of the Perfection Metal Silo Co., there are shown five steel silos which are on the farm of W. S. Payne, at Hitchcock, Okla. Mr. Payne says these silos have proven eminently satisfactory, and if he could not get others like them he would not take \$1,000 apiece for them. These five silos are of 200 tons capacity each. They were filled last year with corn and kafir, and carried through the winter 320 head of cattle, fattening 70 head of them. During the last 40 days the 70 head were fed corn with silage they got away with only eight bushels per head, showing a net gain of 300 pounds each on being weighed out. Mr. P. Hammond of Putnam, Okla., advises that the first three Perfection Metal Silos he put up have proven very satisfactory, and that he is now putting up two more of the same kind. These silos have stood up in first class shape through all the high winds of northern Oklahoma, notwithstanding they were not anchored with guy wires or cables. They stand on their foundations just as they were built, and appear to be high-wind-proof, as they are fire-proof, rat-proof, shrink and crack-proof. Every one figuring on a silo should not fail to get full information on the Perfection Metal Silo by writing to ask for it from the Perfection Metal Silo Co., Mulvane Building, Topeka, Kan.

The Best and Cheapest Spraying Mixture.

With so many spraying mixtures on the market, each loudly claiming to be the "best," it is a difficult matter for the average fruit grower to select the one which is best adapted for his particular needs. Many such mixtures really do more harm than good, because, while they unquestionably kill the insect pests, they also sear and blight the buds and leaves. No such injurious effects as these are possible when a spraying mixture made of one can of Merry War Powdered Lye to 15 gallons of water is used. Many of the most successful and practical fruit growers declare this to be the ideal spraying mixture. It means instantaneous death to every form of insect pest, cannot injure the buds or foliage no matter how freely it may be used, and has additional advantage in that the drippings around the roots of the trees enrich the soil. This mixture is equally effective for fruit trees, or for garden vegetables, grape vines, etc. Merry War Lye is manufactured by the E. Meyers Lye Company, of St. Louis, who have just issued a most interesting booklet telling of the many practical uses for Merry War Lye on the farm and in the home. A copy will be sent free to anyone writing the E. Meyers Lye Company, St. Louis, Mo., telling them they saw their offer in Kansas Farmer.

Achenbach Brothers' Polled Durhams.

To spend a day, as the writer recently did, at the splendid country home of the Achenbach Brothers is to acquire valuable knowledge concerning one of the greatest of all breeds of cattle, the Polled Durhams. Achenbach Brothers began at both the bottom and the top as breeders. In point of number they started at the bottom, but in point of individual excellence and breeding, their first purchases were top buys. Every year has shown marked advancement, and today this herd is second to none among the herds of the entire west. The herd numbers almost 100, and is headed by a pair of bulls of unknown value. "Meadow Sultan" is snow white, with a pedigree as good as can be written, containing the names of a score of noted ancestors, among them "Champion of England." In his yearling form, this young bull stands without an expert to find it. Weighing 1,600 pounds now he bids fair to be one of the big sires of the breed. "The Baron" is solid red, and weighs 2,400 pounds in breeding condition. He is without doubt the best producer ever owned in the herd. His get are noted for great uniformity of type and size. The cow herd consists of big table backed individuals with fine, well placed udders. Science, together with alfalfa and blue grass, is doing a great work on the Achenbach farm. Never miss a chance to visit there. The farm adjoins town.

Filling the Silo.

The cost of filling the silo depends quite a bit on the cutter used for doing the filling. There are quite a number of cutters made and sold for this purpose. Naturally, some are better than others. The essentials of a good cutter are, capacity, durability, ease and economy of operation. Also, the element of safety is of first importance. A machine of this kind, developed through 20 years' experience in manufacturing cutters, is the Appleton silo filler, which has been advertised in this paper for some time. Whoever has bought an Appleton machine—and the company make a number of different ones for farmers—has always found that he has something reliable and of the utmost practicality. The Appleton Manufacturing Company, while an extensive concern, is one that is going it independent, and has steadily refused going into any combines. Its owners believe in themselves, their goods and the fact that our farmers appreciate first quality goods and fair and square dealing. These are homely ideals in these days of frenzied finance, but they are, nevertheless, of the utmost worthiness. The Appleton silo filler has in it, honesty of purpose and a conscientious desire to give the buyer and the user of the machine, honest service in the heaped measure and running over. The catalog describing this machine fully, can be had for the asking. Everyone who is to himself to fully investigate the Appleton before making his decision to buy. It is worth the post card or stamp to write the Appleton Manufacturing Company, 419 Fargo Street, Batavia, Illinois.

Thompson Brothers' Polands.

For more than 10 years the writer has been making annual visits to the town of Marysville, Kan., for the express purpose of visiting the Thompson Brothers of that place, and talking and writing about the magnificent herd of Poland Chinas that they have maintained at that place. Each succeeding year and visit has confirmed the first impression that Thompsons were among the greatest constructive breeders of their day and time, and that their manner and methods of doing business, if followed by every man engaged in this high calling, would place the breeding of all kinds of live stock upon a higher plane and the country, as a whole, would be greatly benefited and enriched. To develop a better and more profitable type of hog and to give time and money to do this and convert others, almost against their will, has been the work of these brothers. Always on the job, with the swill pail in one hand and an open pocketbook in the other, they have produced as great a line of money making hogs as have ever been known to the breeders and farmers of the middle west. They are still at it, and have 140 of as good spring pigs as has ever been seen on the farms. They show the results of a master hand at feeding and mating. An attempt to describe any certain individuals or the blood lines predominating, seems

useless. "The Thompson kind" describes them best. The same old blood lines that produced the great Highland Chief, Jr., three times champion, and the same judgment in feeding for future usefulness will make this bunch sought after by the best hog men of the country. Remember the fall and winter sales.

Get Tools Ready for Harvest.

Look over what you have and get what new ones you need. These hot, growing days for crops should not be lazy days for the farmer. Right now is a good time to look over the tools you will be using the next few months. Get them into shape for use. See what you are needing in new tools, and then go to town and get them. Within a month you will be mighty busy and not have time to do so. There are not many farmers who put off the important things connected with running a farm. They will buy a reaper in plenty of time, but if they have one they don't always see to it that bolts are tight, gears in perfect condition, wheels oiled or knives sharp. The trifles seem so little that even the best of us are apt to overlook their importance or the expensive delays that a number of trifles can cause. Not long ago I heard the head of a department in a large manufacturing plant say: "Well I haven't accomplished a thing today, and I have been busy every moment." He had been busy, he explained, straightening out trifles that had been overlooked by others. To mention some of these trifles—do you need corn knives, hay knives, hatchet, ax, hammer, tools for repair work or for new buildings, hay or header forks? Of course, one could easily make the list much longer, but these will suggest others. A catalog of good tools is something that ought to be a part of the working library of every farmer. One of the handiest that we have seen is the 104-page book of Keen Kutter goods made by the Simmons Hardware company, Inc., St. Louis and New York. Your hardware dealer can probably supply you, but if he will not, write to the nearest address and one will be sent you. Probably every reader of this paper is familiar with the famous wedge-shaped Keen Kutter trademark. He knows, too, that every tool bearing that label is quality goods, yet reasonable in price. E. C. Simmons, founder of the Simmons Hardware Company, never spoke more truly than when he said: "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten," nor was a more sapient policy ever adopted for any firm.

Faster and Easier Hay Stacking.

One of the greatest labor-saving farm machines that has been invented and perfected in this generation is the Automatic Hay Stacker. Hundreds and thousands of these machines are in use, and every day during the haying season sees more and more of them employed. Now, when the second alfalfa cutting is coming on at the same time as the wheat harvest, it is of the first importance that the hay crop be handled quickly and with the least help. The question of securing temporary help is one of the serious difficulties in farm work, where haying, harvesting and corn-laying-by all come in at the same time and affect every farmer alike. They are all overly busy and can't spare the time to trade work with the neighbors. The Automatic Hay Stacker, which in reality is a sweep rake, loader, wagon and stacker combined, cuts out a lot of hard work, makes haying time four times shorter, and does better work in that it gets the hay into stacks faster and makes better stacks than is possible without it. Kansas happens to be the place where this machine was first developed, and naturally it is where the most experienced manufacturers of them are found. The pioneer in the development of these stackers is still in business, and is called upon to furnish more and more of his stackers each year. When one thinks of the successful automatic stacker, the name "Jayhawk" naturally comes to mind as being the first one to achieve a marked success. This could hardly have been otherwise, for the man who made it, Mr. F. Wyatt of Salina, Kan., was a farmer who had to have a faster and easier way to handle hay. Of course other farmers had the same need for years, and felt it keenly every year, but Mr. Wyatt got busy and helped himself. Since then his stackers have been sold into every hay and alfalfa district in the country. The worth of the "Jayhawk" stacker is fully attested by its wide use and increasing sales through the last ten years. Ten years' time in the hands of thousands of different hay growers, working under all sorts of hard conditions, is a test that none but the best thing for the purpose would endure. Every man who has had stacking to do ought, in justice to himself, to write the F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kan., for their stacker information.



Herewith is presented a portrait of Mrs. Mollie Mitchell, of Erie, Kan., who is a successful farmer, and breeder of Poland Chinas. Mrs. Mitchell owns 320 acres of rich land, most of which is planted in corn, and is building up a fine herd of pure-bred hogs. Some of her hogs are worthy of mention—Lula Ex, by Mamoeth Ex. Two extra good ones by Blue Valley Prince. One Spangler's Hadley sow, from the well-known herd of J. D. Spangler, and others. Mrs. Mitchell's big corn fields are very promising at this time.

Harry Spurling's Sale August 1.

Mr. Harry Spurling, the live stock artist, is making a trip through the west. He made Kansas Farmer a friendly call and placed an order for sale advertisement in next week's issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Spurling says he is selling four of the best boar pigs he ever sold, and thirty sows are now ready to mate out, and they are full of valuable information about breeding useful Poland Chinas. If you are breeding useful Poland Chinas send today for the nicely illustrated catalog. Address, Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Vilander's Durocs.

This week we start advertising for Mr. Alvin Vilander, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Vilander has 130 very choice early farrowed spring pigs sired by a half dozen different boars and out of very richly bred mature sows. Among the dams are sows tracing to Tatarax and other boars of note. Mr. Vilander has a great variety of breeding and is prepared to furnish pairs and trios not related. The pigs are ready for shipments now and a great deal can be saved on express by buying early. Please mention this paper when writing.

HORSES AND MULES**JACKS AND JENNETS**

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

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange or trade for land. Reg. number 25848. After July 1, correspondence solicited. **GEO. S. WELLING & CO.**, Natoma, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Kordyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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

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

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

Route 2.

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

CHENANGO VALLEY HERD

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind. **F. J. HOWARD**, Bouckville, N. Y.

JERSEY CATTLE

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

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

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

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

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS. For Sale—A six weeks old bull calf sired by Omeris Eminent and out of very choice cow. Scarce of milk, must sell. Price, \$25. Also have bred heifers. **Johnson & Nordstrom**, Clay Center, Kan.

BANKS FARM JERSEYS

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

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

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

ANGUS CATTLE**SUTTON FARM**

FIFTY ANGUS BULLS, sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at **LAWRENCE, KAN.**

HEREFORD CATTLE**HEREFORDS FOR SALE**

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

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS**

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

**C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS**

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebe Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects. **JOHN O'KANE**, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS**, Chanute, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD. Red Polled Cattle. Choice heifers and cows for sale, sired by Launfal and in calf to Cremo 21st. Also five choice bulls, in age from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound 5 per cent cows. Also big kind Polands. **Chas Morrison & Son**, Phillipsburg, Kan.



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

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick. **E. B. YOUTSEY**, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

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

AULD BROTHERS, Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS. Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. **C. E. FOSTER**, E. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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



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



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

800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

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

150 SHETLAND PONIES 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All Colors and Ages. Thirty-four to Forty-eight Inches High. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD

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

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. **C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL**, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

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

DUROC JERSEYS**DUROC HERD FOR SALE**

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

GRANT CHAPIN GREEN, KAN.**CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.**

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nutt Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nutt Agal, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.

E. H. GIFFORD, Lewistown, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. **LEON CARTER**, Asherville, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

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

J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, \$15; of breeding age, \$25; very extra choice, best quality, \$35. Registered. Crated f. o. b. **R. J. LINSKOTT**, Holton, Kan.

**BUY THE BEST IT PAYS**

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.**

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. \$10.00 each. **Harry Haynes**, Meriden, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

Brookville, Kan., Feb. 20, 1904. Currie Wind-Mill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen.—Find enclosed \$— to pay for Currie Ungear grinder. I have given the mill a thorough test on ear corn, shelled corn, wheat and Kafir corn, using the same set of burrs, and it has given entire satisfaction. Yours truly, **H. A. NELSON**.

AUCTIONEERS**Missouri Auction School.**

(Largest in the World.) The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction room. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address

W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Bunceton, Mo.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

Irving, Kansas. Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer. Satisfaction Guaranteed. **FRIEND, NEBRASKA.**

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates. **FRANK J. ZAUN**, Independence, Mo.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

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

J. E. BUMPAS

The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms. **WINDSOR, MO.**

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO. Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER, Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

THE STRAY LIST

W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, LaBette County. Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valada, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, \$20. This on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value \$15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value \$15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.

C. F. YONKIN, BARTON COUNTY, County Clerk—Taken up, 1 steer, weight 1,000 pounds; color, red. Was taken up by Martin Keenan on the 12th day of May, 1912., 3 miles west of Helzer, Clarence Township.