

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

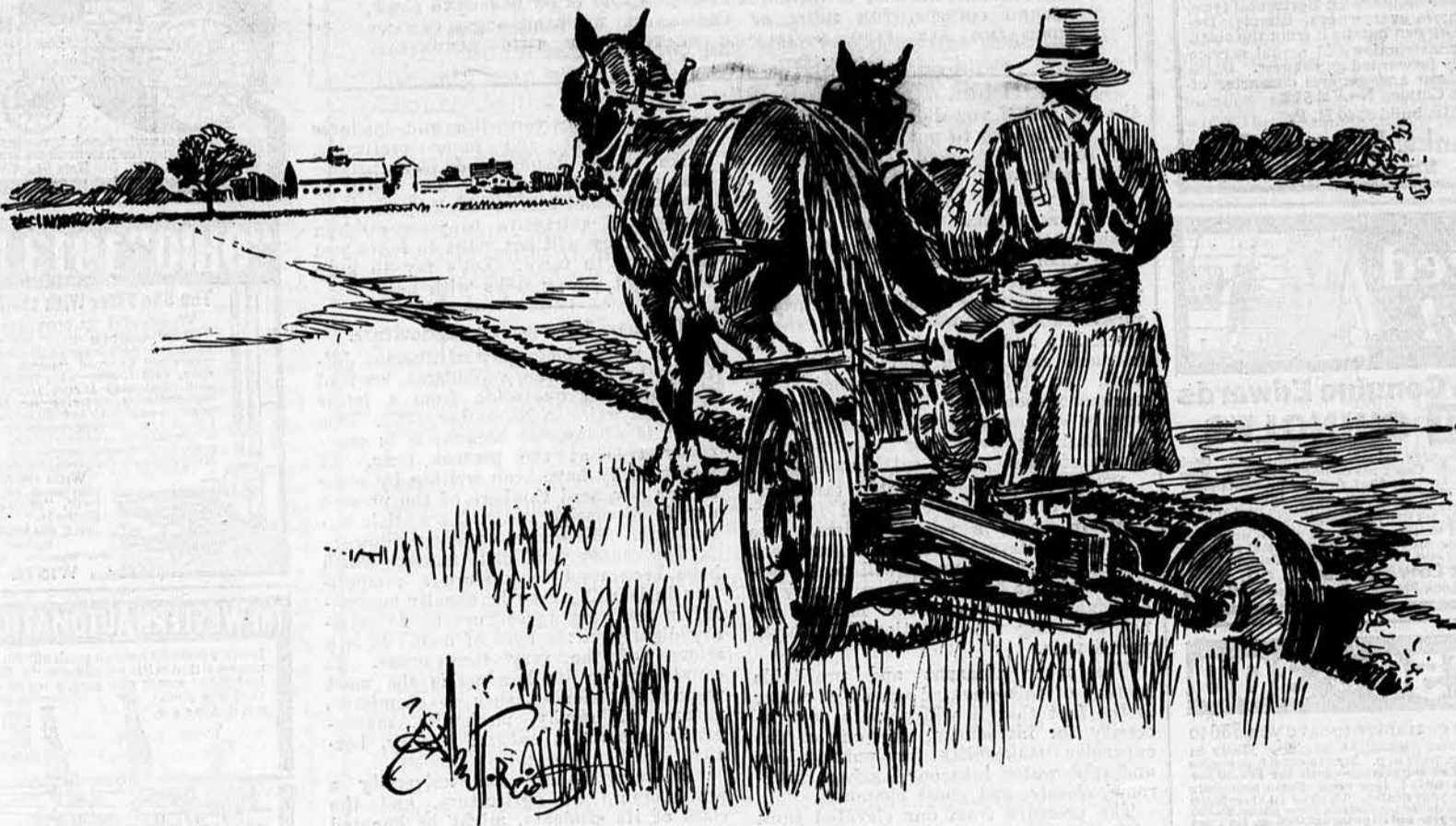
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**T**HE harvest time is fair to see. Its gold looks good to you and me. Its rippling vastness, mile on mile, is Nature's best and sweetest smile. But faith and song will not attain what must be wrought by hand and brain. If we the ripened fields would reap, then we must early plow, and deep.

Oh let not Folly bid you wait until the waning summer late. The man who blithely goes ahead and furrows deep the rich seed-bed to keep the moisture in the ground, is safe and sane, is wise and sound. Plow deep and early in your field, and it will richer harvest yield.

Procrastination is the thief that steals from us full many a sheaf. We bow to methods old and stale, too oft we wait, and blindly fail, too oft we reap a crop that's lame, then curse the fates, and quit the game. Let's hustle out our good old plow. Let's guide it deep—and do it now!

—“Brad”



*“If we the Ripened Fields Would Reap, Then we Must Early Plow, and Deep”*

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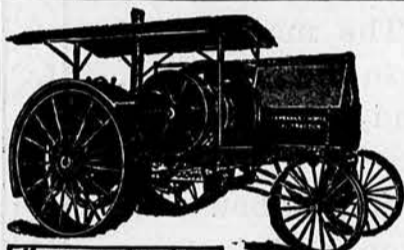
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## WATERWORKS ON THE FARM

Tank on Top of Silo Supplies Water in Abundance With Ample Pressure

By THOMAS D. HUBBARD

THE economical way to have an elevated water storage tank of large capacity is to construct it on top of your concrete silo, letting the floor of the water tank form the roof of the silo.

To undertake to erect an elevated water storage tank of large capacity, independent of any other structure, involves too large an outlay for the farmer. The farmer and stock man needs a silo and he also needs an elevated water storage tank, and the way to put the tank high enough above ground for all purposes is to construct a concrete silo with a first-class heavy foundation and put the tank on top of it.

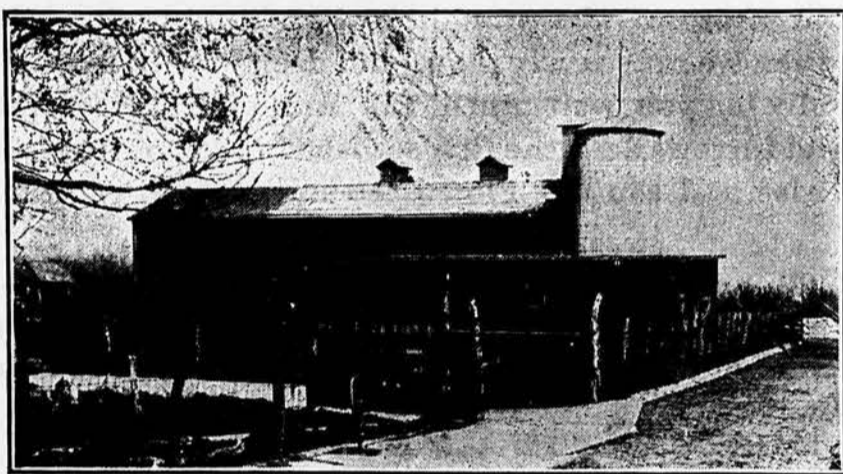
The storage tank can be constructed of boiler iron, or might possibly be constructed of galvanized iron of a very heavy gauge, but we made ours of concrete, extending on upwards from the top of the silo, using the same forms we used to construct the silo. The concrete silo holds the water tank up in

premises more pleasant and more profitable in many ways.

Most of the modern conveniences can be constructed by good farm hands under the direction of an experienced carpenter possessing some engineering ability. In the construction of our silo and water tank we had the assistance of George S. Hine of the Agricultural College. He directed the making of the forms and the various details of the concrete mixing, placing of reinforcing material, and many other important operations. We could not have built successfully without his services.

Our silo is 14 feet inside diameter and the water tank on top is the same. The combination roof over this tank is nearly airtight. It excludes all dust, and leaves from the tank and keeps the water clean and pure.

I would urge every live stock farmer to build a silo and put a water tank on top of it. You cannot do modern and profitable farming without plenty of pure clean water where it will be handy



THIS REINFORCED CONCRETE SILO WITH STORAGE WATER TANK ON TOP WAS THE FIRST IN KANSAS TO HAVE THIS FEATURE.—IT IS ON ROSELAND FARM, NEOSHO COUNTY, THE HOME OF THOMAS D. HUBBARD.—THE CEMENT SIDEWALKS ARE ALSO NOTICEABLE FEATURES OF THIS FARMSTEAD.

the air, and if you did not have the silo you would have to put it up in the air by some independent structure from which you would get no income.

It is possible to have a system of farm waterworks by direct pumping without an elevated storage tank. For more than three years we have had a fairly complete system of waterworks by direct pumping through underground pipes leading to tanks in the several stock lots and to the house tank in the kitchen, and to an elevated 33-barrel tank for irrigating our garden. For various reasons the direct pumping of a supply each day was a costly method of obtaining water for a considerable bunch of horses, hogs, cattle and people.

With our present elevated tank system we can turn a cock and fill any tank in about a minute's time. The 260-barrel elevated supply is sufficient so that the power pump will need operating only at intervals when it may be convenient and when other matters are not requiring the attention of a high-priced man.

The most pleasant and profitable feature of this elevated supply of water is the fact that it will obviate any necessity for introducing any one of the expensive makeshifts for putting hot and cold water into our kitchen, bathroom, closets, and guest chambers.

The pressure from our elevated tank with its 40-foot head will throw water higher than the residence or any barn on the place, and will therefore afford some degree of fire protection. We now have more than 3,000 lineal feet of water pipes connected with our farm waterworks, and deliver clear pure spring water at 20 different places. We lately extended pipes under the M. K. & T. Railroad and water our cattle and hogs beyond the railroad by turning a cock.

The old drudgery of pumping water by hand for live stock and for house use is out of date. Gasoline is the modern power for pumping. The introduction of modern power pumping by the gasoline engine, as also the larger use of concrete, have combined to make the

to use. Make your life and business more pleasant and more profitable. Make things handy and pleasant for that good wife of yours. Get ready to live longer and better. Make your farm handy and attractive to your children so that they will not want to leave you and move to town. Let's try to keep our bright young folks with us.

### Thomas Jefferson on Agriculture.

In a recent biography of Thomas Jefferson by John Sharp Williams, we find the following quotation from a letter Jefferson wrote in November, 1803. This letter is of interest because it is especially true at the present time. It might easily have been written by some of our advanced thinkers of the present day in discussing modern, scientific agriculture. The quotation is as follows:

"The same artificial means which have been used to produce a competition in learning may be equally successful in restoring agriculture to its primary dignity in the eyes of men. It is a science of the very first order. It counts among its handmaids the most respectable sciences, such as chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanics, mathematics generally, natural history, botany."

"In every college and university a professorship of agriculture, and the class of its students, might be honored as the first. Young men choosing their academic education with this as the crown of all other sciences, fascinated with its solid charms, and at the same time when they are to choose an occupation, instead of crowding the other classes, would return to the farms of their fathers, their own, or those of others, and replenish and invigorate a calling now languishing."

### Watch For Cholera.

If your pigs have diarrhea, find out the cause for it. It may be cholera, worms, or serious bowel trouble.

Pigs from immune sows will usually remain immune to cholera while suckling. This immunity has lasted for six months in a few cases.

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.  
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T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; G. C. WHEELER, Live Stock Editor.

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## GRASSHOPPER FIGHT.

In the systematically organized fight which for the past few weeks has been waged against grasshoppers in Western Kansas, the Experiment Station of the Agricultural College has again demonstrated its inestimable value to the Kansas farmer. The trained observers from the Entomological Department of the Experiment Station have been in very close touch with the grasshopper situation and were aware over two months ago that there would be an immense amount of damage done by this insect unless strenuous efforts were made to destroy them as they hatched out.

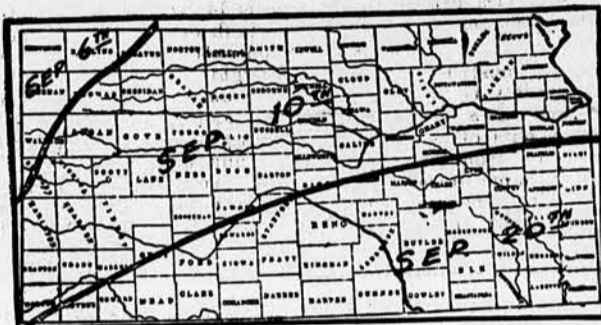
Professor Dean, Station Entomologist, warned the people of the western counties of what they might expect, and gave them the most specific instructions as to how the young grasshoppers could be cheaply and effectively destroyed. These instructions were given wide publicity through the press. This information had not been obtained from behind a roll top desk, but as a result of careful and painstaking experimental work in the field.

In KANSAS FARMER columns of June 14 reference was made to the grasshopper danger and instructions on how to destroy the hoppers were specifically given. It might be interesting to KANSAS FARMER readers to know just how this fight has been waged and what results have been secured. In the beginning the farmers themselves did not seem to appreciate the danger. As the grasshoppers began to hatch out some few attempted to destroy them. There seemed to be some prejudice against the methods suggested and even some of the leading dailies of the state published news items with head lines in disparagement of the work of the Experiment Station.

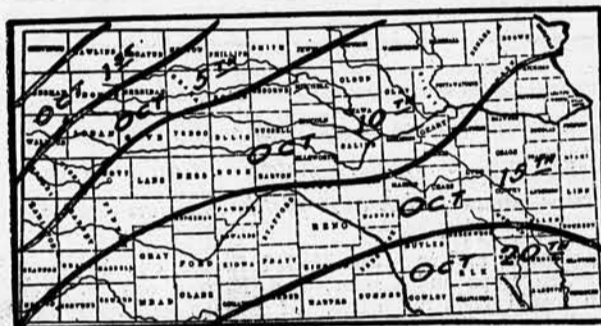
As the hot, dry weather continued and the grasshoppers began to hatch out in countless numbers and began to destroy the crops, the farmers were aroused and appealed for help. G. E. Thompson, Demonstration Agent, stationed at Dodge City, immediately began a systematically organized fight. He succeeded in getting the county commissioners of Ford County to line up with him and arrangements were made to prepare a sufficient amount of poisoned bran mash to distribute over all the fields of the county. Just before the poison was to be distributed Professor Dean himself personally took the field to assist Mr. Thompson in carrying out this campaign. A car load of the bran mixture was prepared and on the date appointed the whole county was covered. While waiting for the poison to arrive in Ford County, Edwards and Pawnee counties were organized in the same manner. By this time some men from the State University had arrived on the scene and immediately took up work in assisting Professor Dean and Mr. Thompson in the distribution of the poison. As soon as these southwestern counties were thoroughly organized, Professor Dean went to the northwest counties, where he was assisted by H. T. Smith, of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. Five counties were organized in the Northwest and they have just distributed over 100 tons of the bran mash.

The method of organization followed in this work has been to secure the interest of the county commissioners, getting them to furnish all the material, including the bran, oranges, poison and syrup necessary. Public meetings of the farmers were then called, at which the whole proposition was thoroughly explained. The township trustees were made responsible for the distribution of the poison in their respective townships. In every case where this work has been carried on the Agricultural College has sent experienced field men to be on hand and assist in the distribution of the poison from each of the stations from which it was put out. In some cases two men have been on hand. In many cases the county commissioners were right on the job themselves, and in one county the county attorney was chair-

## LATE FEED CROPS



Showing date of earliest killing frost in Kansas by sections



Showing average date of first killing frost by sections

**A** GAIN we would urge farmers to try and grow some late feed crops wherever they can secure patches of land available for such purpose. Already we have had some fairly good rains over the state, and those who had the courage to prepare land and sow some seed last week are ahead of those who may have thought it no use.

In chinch bug infested localities cowpeas are practically the only crop which will not be effected by the bugs. Many farmers in the territory southwest of Wichita and Hutchinson are planting cowpeas now as a catch crop. They are putting these in on wheat and oat stubble and in some cases filling in places that were recently planted to corn, cane or kafir, but the chinch bugs had absolutely destroyed certain portions of the fields. The writer observed from a car window while riding through Wabaunsee County last week a farmer drilling in seed on one side of a field of corn which had been absolutely destroyed by chinch bugs from an adjoining field of wheat. His action is certainly commendable.

We are certain to have rains in Kansas in the fall. The very fact that we have had such a long dry spell makes it even more likely that we will have seasonable rains during the latter part of the summer and early fall. Those who have live stock on hand cannot afford to sacrifice this stock when a little effort might make it possible to grow a little late feed on some waste field or patch of stubble ground which would have been otherwise unoccupied.

We have many times in our experience observed conditions through the late summer and fall sufficiently favorable to grow feed crops after the first of August. New Era cowpeas will begin to mature seed in 90 days or less, and will have produced a considerable feed value in a much less time. Kafir, cane and milo will produce under favorable conditions, large amounts of feed in from 80 to 90 days. Under prevailing conditions the farmer can well afford to stake a little of his labor and some seed in another gamble with the weather as to favorable conditions from now on.

We are just as likely to have the first frost come late this year as any other year, and with the first killing frost coming later than common, there is ample time yet to grow a lot of feed. The date of the earliest killing frost in Kansas, as well as the average date of the first killing frost in Kansas on record, is shown for the various sections of the state in the maps above.

man of the committee and on hand during most of the work.

In these northwestern counties W. A. Boys and Clyde McKee, Demonstration Agents working in these sections, deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts in securing proper organization of the work. Among other men who helped

with this work were C. C. Cunningham, George O. Green, J. H. Merrill and Mr. Hamilton of the Agricultural College.

There is no question about the results which have been secured in the grasshopper fight. Where the poison has been distributed according to the directions, there has not been a case reported of

any birds or domestic stock being poisoned. The grasshoppers have been poisoned in countless numbers. Not a single unfavorable report has been received from any of the counties where the work has been carried on. Brief reference was made in our issue of July 19 to this fight which was being made, and this more complete report of the results is given in order that all may be familiar with exactly how this work was carried out and the results secured. It is to be hoped that a systematic continuance of this work may absolutely wipe out the grasshopper.

## TOWN AND CITY CO-OPERATION.

President H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College recently made an address before the rural pastors and rural leaders which has just been held at the college. He stated before this conference that he believed the relations between country people and city people were more or less strained. He feels that if a little co-operation could exist between these classes, farmers would be able to secure a better market and receive better prices for their products and at the same time the city folks could get their country products a little cheaper than they do at the present.

In discussing this point President Waters called attention to an example of this lack of co-operation which he noted right in Manhattan last fall. High-grade Winesap apples were being peddled in the street by farmers and going begging at \$1 a bushel, while the merchants were shipping in second-grade Jonathan apples from Colorado and retailing them at the stores at \$3.50. There certainly should have been more loyalty to the home-grown apples, especially in such a case as this, where they were better in quality and much lower in price.

President Waters especially commended the spirit shown in Lawrence when the Business Men's Association recently gave a picnic for the farmers and their families which was attended by between 10,000 and 12,000 people. This picnic was virtually a "get together" meeting between the town people and the farmers, and cannot help but bring the people of these communities closer together and be of mutual benefit to both.

## NO OVERSUPPLY SOON.

The United States has at this time over 90 million people who eat meat, butter, cream, milk and cheese to a greater or lesser extent. Our population has doubled in the last 30 years, and it is reasonable to suppose that it will double in the next 30 years. We had 124,000 fewer dairy cows at the beginning of 1912 than at the beginning of 1911, and other cattle have decreased in number during the past year nearly three million head, to say nothing of the fewer numbers of hogs and sheep.

These figures mean that if the people of this country are to be fed, the farmer must hit upon some plan to grow more stock. It would seem from the figures that there is opportunity for the farmer not only to increase his milk cows with profit to himself, but also to increase the numbers of all other kinds of stock with increased profit to himself. It does not appear from the figures that there is likely to soon be an oversupply of live stock in this country. The fear that the present agitation from every quarter in favor of more live stock will result in too much live stock and that there will be no demand for the products therefrom is without foundation.

## PARCEL POST FIGHT.

A strenuous effort is being made to modify the parcel post law. It is claimed by the postal authorities that if the "administration powers" clause is stricken out the vital force of the parcel post law will be killed and we will have lost the work of 40 years. If you want the present parcel post law to stand and wish the service to be extended, you should write or telegraph your senators and congressmen at once to that effect.

# INTENSIVE FARMING

By H. J. Waters—From Address Before Kansas State Banker's Association



A FIELD OF HARD TURKEY WHEAT ON KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION FARM, MANHATTAN.—THIS GROUND WAS PLOWED SEVEN INCHES DEEP JULY 15 AND THE SEED BED CAREFULLY PREPARED.—THE YIELD WAS 45 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

**I**NTENSIVE agriculture is adapted only to conditions where land is scarce and high and labor is plentiful and cheap. It is essentially hand farming. No system of intensive agriculture has yet been devised that includes the use of any considerable amount of farm machinery or other labor-saving devices. It produces comparatively little live stock and has not afforded an income sufficient to provide many conveniences for the home.

Intensive farming developed to a moderate degree has produced the peasant class of continental Europe, "the man with the hoe." In Saxony where intensive agriculture is more fully developed than elsewhere in Europe, the farm woman frequently is hitched alongside the dog as a draft animal. Carried to its full extent, it has produced the Chinese or Japanese type—the farmer that can out-labor and under-live any other farmer known.

Extensive agriculture develops the highest form of rural civilization because it gives an income above the actual physical needs of the family. It affords the means for producing the broader culture of life. It is the kind of agriculture that uses much machinery and raises much live stock, and these in themselves develop the highest type of husbandman. As a business, it is on a level with merchandising, publishing and the learned professions with respect to the income it yields, and the intelligence and experience required successfully to conduct it, and this serves greatly to increase the respect which the farmer has for himself and his business.

So long, therefore, as society is not made to suffer undue hardships on account of the scarcity of food, a reasonably extensive system of agriculture is the best for everybody.

So long as a country can get along with farms of a reasonable size, it is inadvisable to try to force upon it an intensive type of farming. Indeed, no country has ever adopted this method of farming until forced to do so by the demand of the people for a chance to work, and by the increased number of people required to be fed and the insistent demand for cheaper food.

The American is trying to develop a type of intensive farming with labor-saving machinery. If he succeeds permanently—and there is very little probability that he will—then he will have solved the great world problem of feeding society well and cheaply without reducing the farmer to the level of a peasant.

Without doubt the size of the farm may be reduced somewhat without lowering the family income and without eliminating the use of machinery. But before this is accomplished the American farmer will have to learn how to cooperate with his neighbors in the use of the more expensive kinds of machinery like the self binder, the silage cutter, and many other pieces that are used only a few days each year.

I do not mean to say that there are not many particulars in which our present system of farming may be modified

*Extensive agriculture economizes labor and wastes land*

*Intensive agriculture economizes land and wastes human labor*

*Extensive agriculture means low acre yields and large man yields*

*Intensive agriculture means high acre yields and low man yields*

to the advantage of the farmer, and to the benefit of society. The crops and animals of the farm all would yield a larger net return from the expenditure upon them of a greater amount of labor and intelligence than we now bestow upon them. But, broadly speaking, it is the refinement of the present type of agriculture rather than the substitution of another for it that is of chief concern at this time.

#### HOW TO MEET INCREASED FOOD DEMAND.

We are doubling our population at least once every half century. This is a very small space of time compared with the life of a nation. Many people are wondering what is going to happen to us when our population is 200 million, now that practically all our tillable lands are in cultivation. On this matter we may safely forecast the future. We can double our acre yield within a comparatively short time when the necessity for doing so arises. But how to bring this about without lowering the standards of the farming class is as yet an unsolved problem.

To set your minds at rest regarding the possibility of Kansas feeding her own people for a long time to come, I will state that Austria has one agricultural laborer and family to every five acres of tillable land; Belgium has one to every six acres; Denmark one to every seven acres; Germany one to every ten;

the United States one to every fifty acres, and Kansas one to every 100 acres. If Kansas had as intensive an agriculture as Austria, she would have a farming population of five million instead of a quarter of a million. The growth of other population keeping pace with agricultural population, we should have thirty million people in Kansas, and Topeka would be nearly as large as is Chicago. Evidently there is plenty of room in Kansas and we shall not soon experience serious overcrowding.

Business men have been thinking too seriously of the acre yield, and have not considered the effect it may have upon the family income. The people on the farm must have an income large enough to enable them to build and support good schools, roads, churches, and proper forms of recreation. In a word, the farm must yield the means with which to support the family and also to support a rural civilization that will grip and hold a fair share of the best boys and girls born in the country. In our greed for cheap food we must not lose sight of the influence that it may exert upon the kind of people who till the soil.

#### FARMS ARE GETTING LARGER.

It is a common notion that the farms from 3 to 5 per cent and with money commanding 6 to 8 per cent, the natural tendency is for the best land to get

into the hands of the capitalists. Good in this country are growing smaller, but the fact is they are getting larger on the average in the United States and in Kansas. The tendency is toward a more extensive system of farming and the increased use of labor-saving machinery. Intensive agriculture on some of the poorer soils of New England and in the Atlantic States is giving way to extensive agriculture. According to the report of the government commission, four men are now producing on the farm with machinery what it formerly required fourteen to produce.

#### MAY BE BEGINNING OF LANDLORD SYSTEM.

Along with the increase in the size of farms and the use of machinery has come an increase in tenantry. More and more the best lands are being purchased by capitalists and tilled by tenants. No one can tell, of course, how far this may go.

With agricultural lands capitalized at agricultural lands have always been considered the safest form of investment and on this account they always have been capitalized on a very low rate of return.

A generation ago the farmers of Denmark were largely tenants. The government found it necessary and still considers it good policy to lend its credit at a very low rate of interest, and with long deferred payments, to the small farmer to enable him to buy land. As a result nearly nine out of every ten Danish farmers own the land they till, while in this country of ours, with Uncle Sam still giving away land, four out of every ten American farmers are tenants. Recently Great Britain entered upon the policy of taxing the absentee landlord out of existence and lending government credit to the Irish peasant to buy a farm. Under this system Ireland again is taking her place among the prosperous and progressive people of the world.

It may be that we are not at the beginning of any such a system of landlordism and tenancy as has been the curse of many older countries, but everything indicates that we are. Shall we have the foresight to establish better systems of rural banking and rural credits than we now have and better systems of marketing and distributing the material produced on the farm, and in this way stop the growth of monopoly in agricultural lands? Or shall we let the system develop naturally as it has in Europe and later be forced to resort to the methods adopted by European governments?

At St. Joseph, Mo., recently there was a movement among the business men to extend credit to young men of limited capital, but with energy and intelligence, to encourage the development of small manufacturing. It is a fine spirit, a constructive policy. I asked if it had occurred to them that it was just as important to get behind the young man in the country who wanted to buy a farm. Apparently they had not looked the proposition through that far and had not seen the relation it had to the development of St. Joseph and the state.



FARM SCENE ON PARADISE DELL FARM OF E. S. TALIAFERRO, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS.—SHEEP HAVE RETURNED GOOD PROFITS HERE.

# SWEET CLOVER MAKES GOOD

## Valuable Plant Rescued From Among Weeds

By Dr. J. J. Haskell, Before  
The Kansas Dry Farming  
Association, at Garden City,  
Kansas, June 4 and 5, 1913.



SWEET CLOVER ALONG ROADSIDE IN LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.—SUCH SCENES ARE COMMON.—ENOUGH SEED COULD BE SECURED FOR LOCAL USE BY HARVESTING THE ROADSIDE CLOVER AND THRESHING IT WITH A FLAIL.—WHY LET IT GO TO WASTE?

SO much has been written lately on sweet clover that it is next to impossible to touch upon any of its good—or, for that matter, bad—points that have not already been thoroughly discussed in the farm journals and bulletins issued by the Board of Agriculture and the various experiment stations.

Several years ago a small patch appeared in some meadow hay land owned by Mr. Shull, two miles east of Garden City, and was cut and stacked with the other hay. When the cattle were turned to the hay he was surprised to find that they had finished the stack having the sweet clover in it first. The next year it started in several places along the river and his neighbors tried the same scheme, with like results; and from that beginning it has continued to grow in favor until now many are growing it extensively for pasture, hay and seed. Two of our townsmen, Mr. Ed Finnup and Mr. William Wonn, have put in approximately 2,500 acres the fall and winter just past, which, added to the 500 acres already owned by Mr. Finnup and set in sweet clover, makes their joint holdings 3,000 acres. Mr. Finnup is the first man in this part of the country, and probably in the United States, to ship a full carload of seed of his own raising in one year.

The first thing to be considered in starting sweet clover is the seed. The bulk of the demand has always been for seed with the hull removed, but there has also been much unhulled seed sown with splendid results, and in some ways it is considered by many to be superior to the hulled. We have a theory that the dust contained in the seed pod with the seed inoculates the ground for its plant, thereby giving a better growth the first year than would be obtained with the hulled or an uninoculated soil.

As sweet clover is a biennial, making its seed only in the latter part of its second year's growth, nature seems to have arranged a system of her own for providing new plants each year by giving about 50 per cent of the seed an extra hard shell, and this hard seed will rarely germinate the first season, but lies in the ground until the second season, when it starts to work preparing for a seed crop for the third year after sowing, or the year following the first seed crop, and it will accomplish it if given a fair chance. This accounts, also, for the fact that the second year's stand on new land is always heavier than the first, though the first year's plants made no seed.

Unless it has been established within the last year, there is no official weight for sweet clover seed, but 60 pounds is the generally accepted weight for a bushel.

This article does not deal with any of the varieties of sweet clover except the white, as that is the only species which is cultivated here. The yellow biennial, which makes nearly as heavy a growth as the white, and the yellow annual, a small species used for bee pasture, are the other common varieties.

As to the soil best adapted to its culture, there is no doubt that it prefers a limestone soil, but as it is found in almost every part of the United States, growing in practically every kind of soil, it is probably safe to say that the plant will adapt itself to nearly every condition of soil or climate where the winters are not too severe and the soil is heavy enough to prevent its blowing out. We have tried to get it started in the

sand hills south of the Arkansas River, and have been successful in getting it up, but between the small animals that eat it and the blowing sand which cuts the tender leaves, it is compelled to give up the fight and disappears a few days after coming up. We keep trying, however, and may be successful yet.

Sweet clover demands a firm seed bed and will not tolerate soft, loose soil, which accounts in a measure for the fact that it is seldom found encroaching upon cultivated land. It does well on sod and is, we think, best seeded there with an end-gate seeder or broadcasted and followed with an alfalfa renovator if possible. If land already broken is to be used, it is best to plow it not less than two months before sowing in order to give it time to settle thoroughly. Corn land or small grain stubble gives good results when the seed is drilled in the stubble after the crop is removed. Give it a good firm seed bed and enough

best condition possible to bloat easily, but out of the 1,000 head not one bloated; nor in the several years the Allens have been using it as pasture have they ever had an animal bloat on it.

As a pasture for hogs, Prof. J. M. Westgate, agronomist in charge of clover investigation, United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture for hogs. A sufficient number should be kept on it to keep it eaten down close so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing. An acre of the clover will support 20 shoats in addition to furnishing a light cutting of hay. When pasturing first season's growth, it is necessary to ring the hogs to prevent them from digging up the roots of the plants," and adds that stock pastured upon sweet clover make gains that compare very favorably with those obtained from alfalfa or red clover. Its

self-rake seems to be the most popular method of cutting the seed crop, though some are using the header and barge. When the self-rake is used, the shocks are made by hand about the size that can be easily handled by four men. Barges 20 x 12 feet, having a matched board floor and four to six-foot sides and ends, built on skids or runners, are used for hauling the shocks to the thrasher, four men lifting the shock entire and placing it carefully on the barge. It is estimated that sometimes as high as a third of the seed in the shock is found on the floor of the barge after the shock has been fed to the threshing machine.

The straw is fed to cattle, and strange as it may seem, it is eaten with a relish. There has been much discussion as to the relative value of sweet clover and red clover. Whatever the analysis might show, the sweet clover produces twice as much to the acre, thereby nearly doubling its value, even if the red clover had the best of it by analysis.

Here is the value of the digestible nutrients per ton of sweet and red clover, as given by the United States Department of Agriculture: Sweet clover, \$18.40; red clover, \$14.12.

The following summarizes the views of the Ohio Experiment Station on the value of sweet clover:

"Sweet clover delights in hard compact soils, exposed subsoils, stony situations and conditions too adverse for most other plants to thrive. Sweet clover grown in comparison with other plants used as green manures usually adds much more humus-forming material to the soil than any others. Sweet clover is a biennial; it is easily restrained and cannot be considered a noxious weed. Sweet clover has made good. It has restored bankrupt tobacco soils in Kentucky, run-down cotton plantations in Mississippi and Alabama, washed limestone hills in Iowa, alkali soils in Arizona, wasting sands in Tasmania and barren dry clay knobs in Ohio. Sweet clover affords a nutritious herbage for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, if pastured when the growth is young. Sweet clover makes a fair quality of hay, if cut just before it blossoms. Sweet clover thrives best in soils rich in lime. Sweet clover can be seeded on the bare ground in January, February or March, with oats in April, on prepared ground in May, or at the end of the summer in the same manner as is sometimes done with alfalfa. Sweet clover inoculates the soil for alfalfa. Sweet clover is a forerunner of blue grass. Sweet clover is a non-competitive plant and disappears when conditions have been made favorable for other plants. Sweet clover affords a good orchard mulch. Sweet clover is a good honey-producing plant. Sweet clover has a work to do. It will help in solving the problems of the abandoned field. It will stop the waste of the hills, heal the scars on washed and gullied fields, make green pastures possible where no grass is now growing, and hold for posterity the priceless heritage of a productive soil."

According to the Iowa Experiment Station silage is practically one-third to two-fifths as valuable as clover hay for beef production. Silage at \$3.20 a ton and clover hay at \$7.66 a ton were equally efficient in fattening two-year-old steers in 1911-12 in the station tests. Ordinarily when clover is selling from \$10 to \$15 per ton silage is worth from \$3.50 to \$6.

FOURTEEN years ago the name "Sweet Clover" Haskell was applied to the father of Dr. J. J. Haskell, the author of this article, because he advocated its culture as a valuable plant when others were treating it as a weed and striving to rid their farms of it. Doctor Haskell and his father have studied this plant carefully all these years since it first came under their observation. In summing up the results of their observations they have concluded that in this plant they had a clover which, taken just as it was, would grow under almost any conditions of soil or climate; that there was little or no trouble in getting stock to eat it; that it was not only a food but a tonic as well, and last but not least, that all the time it was being grazed or mowed it was at work building up the soil. It would appear from the careful observations of Doctor Haskell and his father, and others who have carefully studied this matter, that in sweet clover we undoubtedly have a valuable agricultural plant.—G. C. WHEELER.

moisture to germinate and start it and sweet clover will do the rest.

Its value as a soiling crop has long been known and appreciated in the East and South. As a nitrogen gatherer it is ahead of all other legumes. Professor Hopkins, in his reports on investigations made in Illinois, says that an acre will yield 6.4 tons of dry matter, of which 228 pounds is nitrogen, and that the clover grown on one acre will furnish as much nitrogen and humus as 25 tons of average farm manure. That it inoculates the soil for alfalfa is a well known fact. The Ohio Experiment Station says: "On farms near Falmouth, Kentucky, we saw very good fields of alfalfa that had followed sweet clover. The owners informed us that an attempt had been made to seed these fields to alfalfa several years before they had been put to sweet clover and complete failure had resulted from the attempt."

For pasture it is valued highly by the stockmen of this vicinity. It is the first available pasture in the spring, starting a little before the alfalfa. Two years ago this spring there were 2,000 head of cattle in sight of our Hamilton County place, grazing on sweet clover for two weeks before another green thing appeared. As spring pasture, stock readily acquire a taste for it which they never lose. The Allen Brothers of Hartland, Kansas, shipped in 1,000 head of cattle week before last from Florida, where they had never eaten sweet clover, and turned them on to sweet clover pasture. The first day they picked out and ate the bluestem, but after the second day they were all eating the sweet clover. These cattle had been on the road for eleven days and were very thin and weak when received; in fact, in the

ability to withstand drought after it has become once established makes it a pasture available during its entire growing season; but it should be continually grazed or given an occasional cutting to insure the presence of new shoots at all times.

For hay, the first year's growth can be left until it is well matured before cutting, as it does not seem to have the tendency to form such coarse, woody stalks as it does in the second year. The old growth should be cut for hay just before the bloom appears. The raisers in this vicinity harvest the clover much as they do alfalfa, but using all possible care to prevent the leaves shattering, as they form the most valuable portion of the hay and are easily broken from the stems after the plant has been cured.

To get the best results from the seed crop it is necessary to begin the harvest at just the right time and push it through as rapidly as is consistent with the careful handling it requires. To that end it is well to have the equipment on the ground and ready for work before it is needed, for a few days' delay may mean a loss of a goodly portion of the seed, as many have found to their sorrow. When the seed on the lower stalks has begun to shatter there will still be blooms on the upper branches, and the only way to determine the proper time of cutting, that we know of, is by examining the plants. When a majority of the seed pods have turned black and brown, start work. We harvested our first seed crop by cutting with a mower, shocking by hand, placing the shocks carefully on canvas and beating the seed out with sticks, and it is wonderful how easily the seed can be gotten off even in this crude way. The

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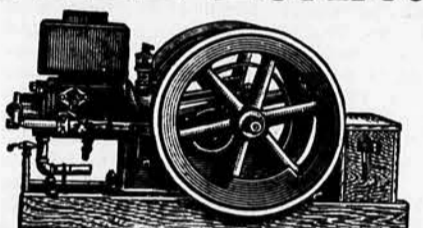
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# LIVE STOCK



## Tubercular Hogs.

Tuberculosis affects hogs. During 1912 the government inspectors condemned about one million carcasses and parts of carcasses for this disease.

## Shorthorn Cows at Topeka Fair.

Shorthorn cows three years old and over showing at the Topeka State Fair must be shown in milk, according to a rule printed in the premium list. This is quite an innovation in the showing of aged cows in the beef classes. With such a rule as this in force no breeder need fear that a barren non-producing cow will be given a place in this class.

## Prevention Versus Cure.

There is always a clamor for some panacea for the relief of a multitude of ailments. It makes little difference whether the patient is human or animal. Tell a farmer how to improve the condition of a sick animal and he will be very grateful to you and remember you, but try to teach him how to prevent sickness in a hundred head of live stock and he will scoff at you and promptly forget your instructions.

## Tips For Hog Raisers.

Provide sufficient shade for hogs during hot weather.

Losses from cholera are heaviest during late summer and fall.

Kerosene emulsion, properly applied, is an efficient remedy for hog lice.

See that your young pigs have access to sufficient mineral matter. Their growing bones need it.

It will pay you to be careful in castrating pigs. Many are lost from careless and unclean work.

## Silo Late Feed Crops.

It will pay well indeed to gamble a little on the weather. You can well afford to stake your labor and money for seed against the weather. It's the man who never quits who gets there. The fellow who lies down after a single trial is too much of a quitter to deserve much success and as a rule success does not come to him.

The conditions of this season should impress upon every farmer the value of the silo. If you buy a silo this year you will have it and it will have done

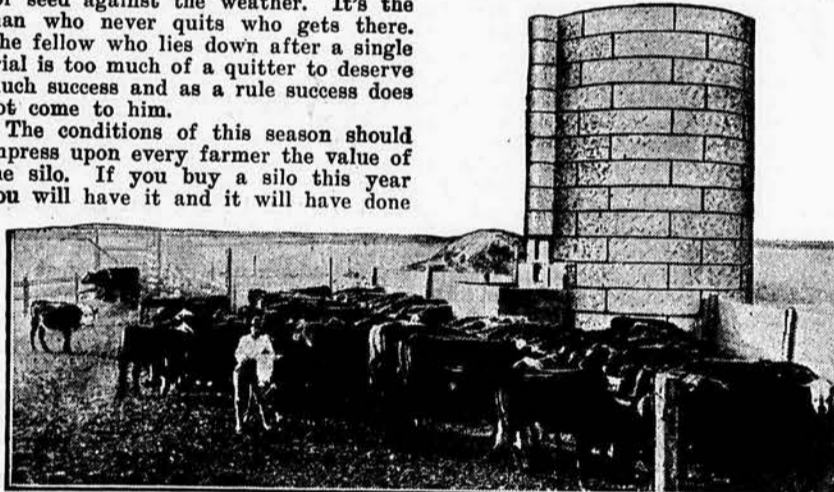
feeding were sacrificed last season because of the drought and parched pastures. If the owners had had stocked-up silos these cattle could have been held two months or so and no doubt paid out nicely. It will not be long before every cattle feeder both small and big will see the absolute necessity of silos.

## Hold Your Stock for Better Prices.

The extreme hot, dry weather has caused a lot of farmers to get scared and they have been unnecessarily rushing their stock to market. Now this is just what the packers want you to do, and they are taking advantage of you. The farmer who rushes his stock out on a declining market is the sucker the packers are waiting for to "bump their heads." The time to ship is on an upward market, not on a declining market.

Lots of cattle are coming that had better be kept at home. The drought is not so serious but that the farmers can find water and feed, and when the rains come soon—which they always do—prices will rebound and the sucker who got his head bumped will be bawling his fate and declaring that there is "no money in the cattle business." Hold your cattle. Dig a few wells. Patronize the wind mill or gasoline pump manufacturers, feed some silage, feed anything, but don't get scared and rush your half-fat stuff to market.

After so many plethoric years, the farmers ought to be and are in a financial condition to withstand a depression in prices and if they will just "sit tight," "keep a stiff upper lip," for for the higher prices which are certain to come, because the shortage of meat-producing animals is an undisputed and undeniable fact, they will make bigger, better and easier money than ever. Gather your wits, hold on to your live stock, keep cool, take it easy, and you will make more money. Remember that the pack-



FEEDING STEERS SILAGE IN OPEN LOT ON SUNNY SLOPE STOCK FARM, JACKSON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.—LARGE BIN IS PROVIDED AT BOTTOM OF CHUTE.

you good service in an emergency. Then when feed grows more plentiful you would not for the world dispense with it. Don't sell your stock if you can help it. If you sell you will lose heavily on it. When you buy you can replace the stock only at advanced prices. It will probably require three or four years for you to recuperate the loss.

## Cattle Feeder Profits.

Frank Adams of Rossville, Ill., marketed 41 Hereford steers averaging 1,269 pounds at Chicago last spring, for which he received \$6.55. They were purchased last December at \$5.15 when they weighed 872 pounds. Mr. Adams is a firm believer in the use of the silo for fattening beef cattle. "These cattle were in a dry lot," he said, "and their ration consisted of silage, ground corn and cob during most of the feeding period, but near the close the corn ration was changed to broken ear. This is the third time that I have fed silage and the results have been excellent."

"Because of the drought and shortage of pastures this season the silo has proved its worth beyond all doubt. With the aid of a silo I have been independent of both the drought and grass and was able to carry out all of my feeding plans. Otherwise instead of a profit I would have had a loss. Thousands of cattle that needed several weeks' longer

ers and speculators and middle men reap their harvest when you get scared and make fools of yourselves. Hold your stock. Sell only on an upward market. Hold your stock when the market is declining. You hold the whip handle. The world will starve unless you furnish the feed. The farmers are the sole masters of their destiny. You can starve the people into paying you your prices. Doubt it? Try it.—Exchange.

## New Rope.

A new rope, particularly if it be sisal, often causes trouble because of its stiffness. If used as a hay-fork rope, or in any place where it runs through a set of pulleys, it is apt to be troublesome until it has been used for some time. This trouble may be avoided by boiling the rope in water. The plan usually used is to coil the rope in a boiler or large soap kettle and cover with water and bring to boiling heat. The rope is then stretched out and allowed to dry, when it will be found to be soft and pliable. Manila rope is usually soft enough to use without such treatment.

Remember that a colt between the ages of 2½ and 3 years gets 12 new teeth. See that the old ones are properly shed. Have a veterinarian examine your horses' mouth once a year.



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## Kansas Fairs in 1913.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1913, their dates, locations and secretaries:

Allen County Agricultural Society: F. S. Beattie, Iola; September 2-5.

Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association: G. H. Ford, Moran; September 17-18.

Barton County Fair Association: W. L. Bowersox, Great Bend; October 7-10.

Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association: J. D. Weltmer, Hiawatha; September 23-26.

Butler County Fair Association: T. P. Mannion, El Dorado; September 22-26.

Euler County—Douglass Agricultural Society: J. A. Clay, Douglass; October 1-4.

Clay County Fair Association: J. W. Nordstrom, Clay Center; October 7-10.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association: Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; October 3 and 4.

Cloud County Fair Association: W. L. McCarty, Concordia; September 16-19.

Decatur County Fair Association: J. R. Correll, Oberlin; September 8-5.

Dickinson County Fair Association: G. C. Anderson, Abilene; October 1-3.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: C. O. Bowman, Lawrence; September 23-27.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: Fred R. Lanter, Grenola; September 2-4.

Franklin County Agricultural Society: J. R. Finley, Ottawa; September 16-19.

Gray County Agricultural Society: Lester Luther, Cimarron, September 4 and 5.

Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, Anthony; August 5-8.

Harper County Agricultural Association: Charles H. Simpson, Harper; September 17-19.

Leavenworth County Fair Association: Lucien Rutherford, Leavenworth; September 2-5.

Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association: R. W. Wohler, Sylvan Grove; September 17-19.

Linn County Fair Association: C. A. McMullen, Mound City; September 30-October 3.

Meade County Fair Association: R. W. Campbell, Meade; September 10-12.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: Milton Hawkinson, McPherson; September 9-12.

Mitchell County Agricultural Fair Association: E. C. Logan, Beloit; September 30-October 4.

Montgomery County Fair Association: Elliott Irvin, Coffeyville; September 22-27.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society: Charles Kerr, Independence.

Morris County Fair Association: A. M. Warner, secretary, Council Grove; September 2-5.

Nemaha County Fair Association: M. R. Connett, Seneca; September 30-October 3.

Neosho County—Four-County District Agricultural Society: George K. Bideau, Chanute; October 7-10.

Ness County Agricultural Association: J. A. Cason, Ness City; September 3-5.

Norton County Agricultural Association: M. F. Garrity, Norton; August 26-29.

Ottawa County Fair Association: J. E. Johnston, Minneapolis; September 23-26.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association: T. C. Wilson, Larned; September 30-October 3.

Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society: J. A. Lister, Wamego.

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; September 13-21.

Republic County Agricultural Association: H. L. Pierce, Belleville; September 9-12.

Rooks County Fair Association: O. A. Higgins, Stockton; September 2-5.

Russell County Fair Association: J. B. Funk, Russell; October 7-10.

Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association: T. C. Rudicel, Rush Center; August 20-22.

Seward County Fair Association: Liberal; September 17-20.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association: H. L. Cook, Topeka; September 8-12.

Smith County Fair Association: H. C. Smith, Smith Center; September 2-5.

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# The GRANGE

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### Show Him the Other Side.

At the Rural Improvement Conference held in Indianapolis a few days ago and promoted by the Indiana State Bankers' Association, a new angle was put on the much discussed problem of keeping the boy on the farm. "Show the country boy the other side of city life," said A. B. Graham of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. "All he sees is the side which seems to him attractive—the good clothes, the change, the excitement," continued Mr. Graham. "If he saw the meaner side of the city life—the hard work, the heat, the poverty, he would realize more fully the fact that every occupation has its hardships and no one kind of work is all pleasure." The speaker said that too long we have described life on the farm in glowing terms when the boy knew better. He advised taking the boy on trips to the city so that he may become familiar with the every-day unpleasant side of city life which corresponds to the side of farm life with which he is so familiar.

### Grange and Education.

One of the essential differences between the Grange and all other fraternal orders of the present day is that the Grange is essentially an educational order. The benefits that may be derived from co-operation, from fraternal features, and the social advantages, are minor matters so far as experience in general has shown them. The Grange that does not have much time for the educational improvement of its members is the exception. People join the Grange with the expectation of getting useful ideas from it. Generally they want to know something that will enable them to better understand their work as farmers, and the lecture hour of every meeting can well be devoted to the educational uplift of the members, and this will strongly conduce to the discussion of farm practice and methods. A lecturer writing in an exchange says: "The good work of the Grange is extended beyond its own walls. It assists the local teacher in the endeavor to unite parents and school to one purpose—the good of the children, and in this work the officer most nearly related to the duties involved is the lecturer. It requires the best you have in your Grange for this position, and having been selected as lecturer, the incumbent should rise to the requirements of the office, the opportunities it offers for individual and collective improvement of the members. It will require some time and thought to accomplish the best results, but the possible results are worth the effort."

### True Hospitality.

Our lecturer asked me to write a paper, giving as the subject "True Hospitality," with emphasis on the "true." Webster says hospitality is "reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without a reward, or with kind and generous liberality." I believe there are few of us who think of it in that way. It seems to me the Master intended to teach the lesson of true hospitality by sending out the disciples as He did. We cannot be hospitable unless we are sociable. So I am going to call hospitality and sociability twins.

I believe there is still some true hospitality in the world today, yet I think the most of it existed years ago when our parents and grandparents were settling up the country. They lived in very small houses, usually one room. The furnishings consisted of cook stove, a dry goods box for a cupboard, half a dozen chairs, drop-leaf table with seating capacity for eight, one bed and a trundle bed. The stock and farm implements were one cow, a team, a wagon, walking plow and an A harrow. But the relatives on both sides were always welcome, and the coming of the preacher (as he was termed in those days) with his wife and four to six children, all in

the deacon's wonderful one-horse shay, was looked forward to with a great amount of pleasure. Strange to relate, the housewife could always find room for one more. The cooking and serving of meals was a very small item. Instead of silver, cut glass and china, the menu consisted of good wholesome food seasoned with the essence of true hospitality.

We are living in an age of progress. And every one is so busy accumulating this world's goods, studying out the high cost of living, watching the tariff question, and trying to decide just how many more crop failures it will take before we can purchase that new automobile, and so many more of the perplexing problems of life, we forget to be sociable.

Style and jealousy are two great stumbling blocks to hospitality. We would like to ask Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So to visit us, but we have not cleaned house yet, and our furniture is so shabby that we are just ashamed to ask them; we would like to ask the Rev. Mr. Brown to dinner today, but dear me! we just can't, for we went to town yesterday and did not scrub or do any baking. So the poor man stands around until the church is almost empty. Finally Mrs. Deacon Jones, in a weak, squeaky voice, asks the Rev. to dinner with her, and in the same breath apologizes by saying they will have very little to eat, but if he thinks he can make out he is perfectly welcome. Right there the good man loses his appetite. How many such speeches we would leave unsaid if we knew the effect they have on our guests. I wish that all might know that one of the highest aims of our Grange is true hospitality. We meet and discuss the different methods of doing our work in the least possible time to get best results, have our feasts where we all gather around one long table, and are thus drawn together and feel like one big family, the walls re-echoing with the conversation and the clatter of dishes.—Mrs. AGNES WILSON, Arkansas City, Kan.

### Kansas Man Awarded Scholarship.

A \$2,100 scholarship offered by the New Jersey Agricultural College was awarded recently to Henry Clay Lint, an assistant in the horticultural department of the Kansas Agricultural College. The scholarship is for three years' study at \$720 a year. A doctor of philosophy degree is to be given at the end of the three years. Mr. Lint is to do research work in plant pathology. No teaching is required. Notice that this scholarship was to be given was sent to every agricultural college in the United States. The young Kansas man won over a number of applicants. Mr. Lint was graduated from the Kansas college in 1911. His home is in Kansas City, Kan. He began his new work July 15.



## Why Not Get All the Profit From Your Corn?

**E**VEN the most unprogressive farmer of today would consider himself badly treated if he were compelled to harvest his grain with a cradle. He is too familiar with the easier and more profitable grain binder method.

Why then do farmers continue to cut corn in the old back-breaking, time-wasting, extravagant corn-knife way? What good reason is there why every corn raising farmer should not use I H C corn binders?

Cut your corn with a binder and you get the stalks and leaves at the time when they are full of nutritious juices and when their feeding value is greatest. The stalks and leaves contain more than one-third of the digestible nutriment of the corn plant. Hand cutting is too slow to enable you to harvest this valuable fodder properly, or it is too expensive on account of the extra help involved to make it worth while. You avoid the waste, the expense and the worrying trouble of securing extra help when you cut your corn with an

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It cuts and binds five to seven acres per day, saves you a deal of labor and trouble, and gives you a plentiful supply of nutritious stover; good for winter feeding because of its warming qualities.

I H C corn binders are built to do the best work under all conditions, whether corn is tall or short, straight, down or tangled, or on hilly or rough ground; and they leave clean fields behind. To get the most out of your crop you need an I H C corn binder. Then when your corn has been cured for a time in the shock, run it through an

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You will save the added labor of husking by hand, and more important, secure at no additional expense the clean stalks, leaves and husks, shredded into palatable fodder—an excellent substitute for your hay, which can then be baled and sold in the best market. It will pay you well to look over the I H C line of corn machines at the local dealer's. Write us for catalogues and full information.

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



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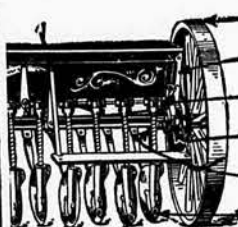


## AVOID WINTER KILLING

Plant less seed, but plant it right. Use Van Brunt. With the Van Brunt disc, seed falls into the furrow when it is wide open. Every seed is well covered and every plant protected from frost. This is important.

The "Van Brunt" secures a good stand with the least amount of seed. The saving in seed and increase in crop make the price of the drill seem small.

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- Wheels always stand true
- Hopper trussed—don't sag
- Adjustable gate force feed
- Bearings extend under frame
- Adjustable spring pressure
- Every seed at bottom of furrow



## Van Brunt Drills

**Even Seeding ..** The Van Brunt adjustable gate feed guarantees an even flow of any kind of seed without bunching or damaging a single kernel.

**Correct Planting ..** Disc openers will not choke or clog in any ground that can be seeded. Seed falls into the furrow when it is wide open; it beats the dirt.

**Light Draft ..** These drills are light weight, but strong. Trussed hoppers, full length axles and wheel bearings extending under frame, make the light-draft drill.

**Durability ..** Disc bearings are guaranteed for the life of the drill. Any that wear out are replaced free. All parts of Van Brunt Drills show the result of fifty years experience in drill making.

Our new free drill book tells the complete story of Van Brunt superiority. Write and ask for book, VB No. 13

**John Deere Plow Co.**  
 Moline, Illinois

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**T**HERE is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of mid-summer.

The use of the separator at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream and butter fat than is otherwise possible.



Moreover with a DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are greatest at this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture. The machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, getting the work through more quickly.

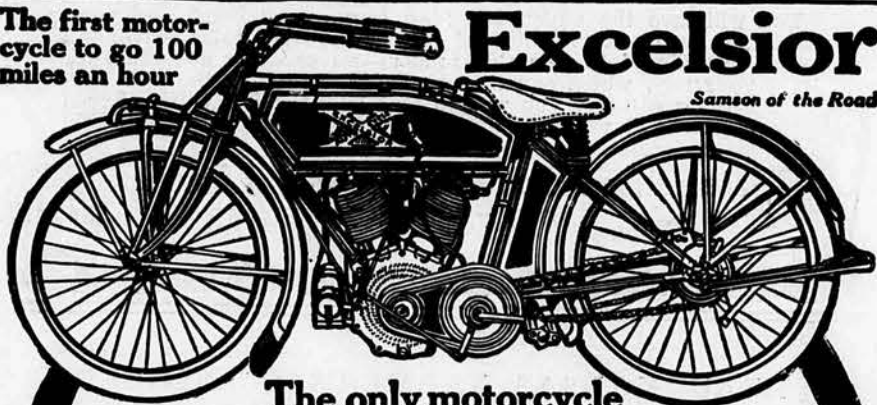
If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent AT ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

The first motorcycle  
to go 100  
miles an hour



**Excelsior**  
Samson of the Road

**The only motorcycle  
with complete control in handle bars**

You never have to take your hands off the handle bars of the Excelsior Auto-cycle. The right-hand grip controls the throttle. The left-hand grip operates the clutch. To slow up or stop takes just a slight twist. The simplest, safest, surest of controls—a ten-year boy can do it—you can learn to run it in five minutes.

**Excelsior Auto-cycle has wonderful motor**  
It's the most powerful engine ever put into any motor-cycle. Every Excelsior victory is made with this regular stock design motor. These victories (see panel at left) prove the superior strength and durability of motor and entire machine.

### EXCELSIOR World's Records

1 mile.....	36 seconds flat
2 miles.....	1.12 4-5
3 miles.....	1.50 3-5
4 miles.....	2.29 4-5
5 miles.....	3.07 3-5
10 miles.....	6.18
30 miles.....	20.18 1-5
50 miles.....	33.55 1-5
75 miles.....	50.55 2-5
100 miles.....	68.01 4-5

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**Easiest riding on country roads**  
The Kumfort Kusion seat post and credit spring fork absorbs all jars. Handle bars are so constructed that they can't twist on heaviest roads. The Excelsior holds best to the road.

The entire frame construction is re-inforced, and can be relied upon for strength and security.

We'll also tell you where you can see the "X" and ride it. Write today.

**Excelsior Motor Mfg. & Supply Co.**  
Department L., CHICAGO

**Price reasonable, upkeep low,  
lasts for years**

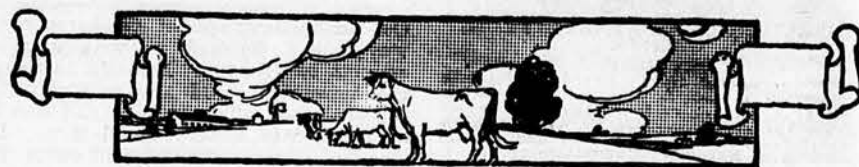
One Excelsior has run 50,000 miles. Others have run upwards of 30,000 and 40,000 miles and still going. Its first cost is reasonable, its cost of maintenance low, its comfort and durability without an equal.

**Excelsior Single, 4-5 H. P. \$200**  
**Excelsior Twin, 7-10 H. P. 250**

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and nearest agent's name**

Learn all about how the Excelsior is built—how it has made racing record after record—how it is the fastest and most powerful, safest and most durable of motorcycles.

## D A I R Y



In an exchange we note a rather simple contrivance for preventing the cow from switching the tail during milking time. This device consists of a bent wire hook to which is attached a rather large loop. Behind each troublesome cow is fastened from above a piece of twine forming a loop. This loop should not hang lower than six feet from the barn floor. In order to make the fastening, wind the end of the loop attached to the wire hook twice around the tail of the cow and draw the hook end through it, then catch this hook into one of the loops hanging from above. The operation of making and undoing the fastening about the cow's tail may be accomplished almost instantly if reasonably coarse twine is used.

### Milking Cows in Poor Crop Years.

In a general way it has been noted of what few cows they may have crops tend to turn people to the milk in Kansas that hard times or short on the farm. This is brought about by reason of the fact that there is probably no domestic animal to which we can turn that will so quickly convert what little feed may be available into immediate cash as the dairy cow. This cow may be a very inferior animal from a dairy standpoint, and yet she furnishes an immediate cash market for what crops may be grown and a means of converting into cash some of the labor of the farm. The cow may be put up in the barn or yard and milked today and cash received for the milk tomorrow. If some wheat is drilled in the fall and conditions favor its making an early growth, this cow can begin at once and convert some of its value into cash. Late catch crops such as cane, kafir, cowpeas, etc., may be planted late this summer and with reasonably favorable conditions later, some feed be grown which the cow can begin at once to transform into a cash product. In other classes of animals, some considerable period of time must elapse before these feeds can be utilized in such a way as to convert them into cash.

### The Selling of Cows.

Owing to the great demand for butcher cattle at our central markets, there will undoubtedly be a large number of dairy cattle sent to the shambles in the near future. The dairyman who is tempted to reduce his herd by selling cows he considers unprofitable may oftentimes make very grievous mistakes unless he knows thoroughly the value of these cows as producers. It should be the aim of the dairyman never to let a good producing dairy cow go from his farm. The dairyman who has made no effort to test his cows is seriously handicapped when it comes to deciding which animals should be sold. He is absolutely groping in the dark, and if for no other reason than to know what cows to sell, he should plan some method to find out the actual producing power of the cows of his herd. Knowledge of this kind is a very valuable asset when it comes to selling good cows from the herd likewise. It is an old rule that a good dairyman is a poor man to buy milk cows of, since he never will sell his best producing cows. The fact remains, however, that a good dairyman who has been in the business a good many years finds it necessary to reduce his herd from time to time in order to keep it within such limits as he can handle properly. If he has for a considerable period of time, kept a record of the producing power of his cows, the information thus obtained would be of great value to him in making sales of surplus animals. Young heifers which he sells will have the records of their dams and grand-dams and the records of the dams of the sires to refer to as a probable indication of the value of the heifer when she becomes a milk cow.

### Flies and the Dairyman.

To a man who has had anything to do with the milking of cows during the summer season of the year, the flies probably contribute as much to the annoyance of the work as any one factor. This is the most unpleasant time of the year to milk cows. The cows are usually being constantly annoyed by the biting of these pests and keep their tails going continually. Methods of control-

ling the flies cannot help but appeal to the man milking cows in the summer time. Many sprays and fly "dopes" are on the market, and their judicious use around the barn may be of some use in lessening the annoyance at milking time. Stable windows may be screened and darkened and the doors through which the cows enter the stable may be hung with blankets or burlap so flies will be pushed off and left on the outside.

The practice of some farmers of leaving the milking until after dark on account of the flies is one that should be avoided if possible. The cone-shaped fly traps may be used about the barn to catch a large number of flies. It is surprising how many flies will be caught in these traps.

The fundamental methods of reducing the flies, however, is to systematically destroy their breeding quarters. This means that manure piles must not be allowed to accumulate around the barn yard. This is especially important during the earlier part of the season. The barnyard in which filth is allowed to accumulate during the summer season is always afflicted the worst with flies. Practice systematic cleaning up the dairy farm and rubbish around the barns and yards. If this is done the flies will be very materially reduced and the annoyance of milking the cows in hot weather would be much lessened.

### Fads in Dairy Breeds.

Color fads have worked a serious hardship to many breeds of improved live stock. Even dairy breeds have not been exempt from this false idea of the value of color. The Holstein breed at the present time is being afflicted to some extent with some of this color nonsense. There is absolutely no reason whatever why a Holstein in which white predominates should be given preference over one having too much black. At the present time breeders of pure-bred Holstein cattle are recognizing the prejudice against animals with large amounts of black and find that it must be reckoned with in dollars and cents. From a production standpoint there is absolutely no foundation for this matter of color preference. Banostine Belle DeKol was a cow in which black largely predominated, and Valdesa Scott 2d has an almost all black body. Here in Kansas we have the great record made by Maid Henry, the 13-year-old Holstein cow at the Agricultural College. This cow is more black than white.

About the only explanation that might be given of the growth of this color preference is that many beginners in the dairy business have such a superficial knowledge of what constitutes good dairy cows that the color which appeals to them first is seized upon by some breeders as a means of arousing their interest in the cattle which he may have for sale. In the Jersey and Guernsey breeds, the color fads have become even more firmly fixed than in the Holstein. It is to be hoped that with increasing knowledge concerning cows the matter of color may be relegated to the background where it belongs, and the actual producing capacity of the cows be the important thing to be considered in developing the various breeds.

Another fad which may easily work harm in the development of a breed is what is called "refinement of type." It is generally recognized in this country that the American type of Jersey is gradually tending towards the development of the larger, sturdier built cow than what is known as the Island type. Breeders are striving to overcome this "coarseness" of type, as they call it, by introducing into their herds animals of the distinctly refined Island type. From the standpoint of the profitable production of dairy products, it would seem to the ordinary observer that the things called coarseness in the American type of Jersey might easily be associated with a great increase of constitution, larger digestive capacity and other things so important to the cow which is to become a large producer of milk.

While it is all right to have the milk cows in good, thrifty condition, a cow that is giving a mess of rich milk will hardly be fat. In fact, if milk cows put feed onto their backs they are not putting it into the pail.

## SHOP FIRST IN THE KANSAS FARMER

**B**EFORE buying anything of importance, whether by mail or at your local stores, check up the article with those of similar nature advertised in KANSAS FARMER. This will help you to make an intelligent comparison, and to determine which one will most likely best serve your particular purpose.

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Slips the trash; moves the entire surface one to three inches deep, killing all the weeds. A leveler and subsurface packer. Seed-beds, listed corn and potatoes require this machine for best results. Let us explain how to save time and get better yields.

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Land Opening**

Beginning August 7, 1913, 3,600 acres in Bear River Valley, Utah. Low prices, easy terms and long time. Also 9,000 acres of deeded land in the Neponset tract to be sold at low prices. Easy terms. Long time. Write for complete information. Summer tourist fares (first class) daily, to and including September 30, 1913, and homeseekers' fares (second class) first and third Tuesdays of each month.

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**RATS AND MICE****SCIENTIFICALLY KILLED  
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A bacteriological preparation, based on the discovery of Dr. Danysz of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

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contains the germs of a fatal disease, contagious only to rats and mice; they communicate it to one another, and ALWAYS die in the open. NOT A POISON, and absolutely harmless to other animals or to human beings. Owners of houses, grain elevators, barns, warehouses, stores, poultry houses, farms, etc., troubled with rats or mice should investigate this important discovery. In glass tubes. Price according to number. Write Dept. W.

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ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrow. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address:

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**Institutes Develop Leaders**

BY EDWARD C. JOHNSON, K. S. A. C.

THERE are now 412 live farmers' institutes in Kansas, an increase of 41 since a year ago. Each year a few die a natural death on account of incompetent officers or for some other reason less easy to explain, but for every one that dies several are born. Less than ten institutes were discontinued last year for lack of interest, while 50 were organized on the request of local communities. Fifteen thousand families are now represented in paid-up institute memberships. This speaks well for the institute work and for the interest manifested by the people of Kansas in good farming, better social conditions and finer homes both in country and in town.

In many of these organizations talented and forceful local leaders and speakers are developed, leaders who handle local organizations and discuss home problems from first hand information. Nine hundred institute officers and 1,850 local speakers appeared on



EDW. C. JOHNSON, MANHATTAN, KAN.  
SUPERINTENDENT FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

institute programs in the season just closed. These were a remarkable help to the practical and forceful men and women sent out by the Kansas Agricultural College for the institute work.

Think for a moment what this development of leaders means for the state. Many who would have remained untalented and unknown if it had not been for the institute are gaining self-confidence and courage and will enter with dash and vim into local activities of every nature. Many already are powerful in their own communities and will become more so, while others are not only a power locally but are recognized widely in the state and fill positions of responsibility and influence.

In addition to the development of leaders, a wonderful spirit of co-operation is fostered in institute organizations. Local jealousies and differences are set aside, men and women of different churches, different schools, different training, from country and from town, here meet on a common level and with one purpose, namely, the improvement of farm conditions and a finer life in country and in town. Human sympathy is developed, sociability is fostered and a co-operative spirit is engendered, which makes possible such rural organizations as farmers' clubs, co-operative associations, county farm bureaus. Had it not been for the institutes few of the local breeders' associations, farmers' clubs, neighborhood improvement clubs, boys' and girls' clubs, community centers or other organizations now in force would have been formed. The institute was their source of origin.

These two things, the development of leaders and the fostering of co-operative and community spirit, are by-products of institute work, while the subject matter of the institute is the discussions of improvement in agricultural practices, farm business and home management. The by-products are often as important as the subject matter, and sometimes might be considered even more so. It should not be overlooked, therefore, that the influence of the institute does not end with the practical application of the methods of farming and of management discussed, but is far wider than that in the leadership and co-operation which is inspired.

Cows may differ in the quality of milk they give, looking at it from a butterfat standpoint, but there is no reason why it should not be pure.

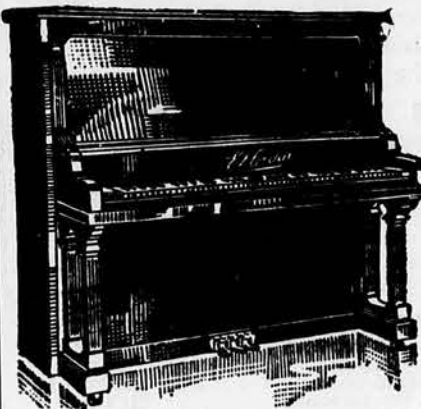


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Gentlemen—I feel that I am indebted for a great many courtesies in connection with my piano contract and I am very appreciative. Trusting to have further pleasant business relations with your house and assuring you that my piano is still in most excellent condition—Prof. D. F. Conrad, head of the piano department of Central College of Lexington, says it is the best Vose piano he ever played on. I am (Signed) B. M. LITTLE, Supt. Lexington Public Schools, Lexington, Missouri.

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has no horrors for the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine user. The 12 to 16 inches deep, well pulverized and mixed seed-bed absorbs all moisture falling on it and stores it for the crop to use when needed.

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With Blue Print  
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Save the price of a John Deere—The Sagless Elevator by the way you build your corn cribs. This book tells you how to do it. It has ten blue print plans covering the construction of corn cribs and granaries, showing the style of elevator to use with each one. It contains cost estimates for the various cribs and granaries, and furnishes a source of valuable information for the farmer. The John Deere—The Sagless Elevator is also fully illustrated and described. You will profit by reading this book and you can get it free. See below "How to Get Book."

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### You Can Now Get a Sagless Steel Elevator

John Deere—The Sagless Elevator, is the first portable steel elevator to have turnbuckles on the truss rods so that you can keep the elevator from sagging. You know how the power required increases when an elevator once starts to sag. Likewise you know what a strain sagging throws on the whole elevator, especially the bearings in the head and foot sections.

The John Deere, for the sagless feature alone—even if it didn't have all those other things of advantage—is worth your careful consideration.

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Four turnbuckles on the truss rods, together with extra strong section

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### You Get Many Other

desirable features on John Deere Elevators. These are illustrated and discussed in the John Deere—The Sagless Elevator book. (This book also illustrates and describes the John Deere Cypress Wood Elevator and the John Deere Tubular Steel Elevator for small grain—the only one of its kind.)



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Try 200 to 400 pounds per acre of a mixture of equal parts of bone and Kainit, or one ton of bone with 300 pounds of Muriate of Potash.

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# THE FARM



Strenuous efforts are being made in Thomas County and that vicinity of the state to overcome the blowing of the soil, which has been such a serious proposition for the past few years. The Rock Island Railroad, the Union Pacific, commercial clubs and other kindred organizations, are assisting very materially in this work. Already over 20,000 acres of this blown district have been listed, much of it being drilled for forage crops. This area has largely been listed in alternate strips in order to cover as great a scope of country as possible. The method has been thoroughly tried out and will effectually check the blowing of the soil.

With all the silos that are being constructed in Kansas this year it will become necessary for farmers to purchase many cutters and engine outfits. Those needing outfits of this kind should give the matter careful consideration. Oftentimes these outfits must be owned by groups of farmers in order to reduce expense and this of necessity lengthens the time required to make the purchases. A thoroughly efficient outfit is a very important factor in filling a silo. Good reliable gasoline engines and silo cutters are advertised freely in KANSAS FARMER columns, and we would urge our readers to write to these various advertisers.

### When Pigs Eat Chickens.

Our subscriber, E. J. N., of Benton, Kan., reports having trouble with some two-months-old pigs eating little chickens and ducks. When hogs once acquire this chicken-eating habit it is almost impossible to break them of it. Ordinarily this habit is confined to older hogs, and some have had quite successful results by taking a piece of leather from an old boot top or other source and hanging it to the ears of the hog so it forms a shield covering the eyes. This acts as a blinder and prevents them chasing the chickens down. The pigs probably acquired the habit by getting a taste of chickens caught by the chickens-eating sow with which they were running.

### Fired Corn for Silage.

Whether a 70-acre field of corn which has been very badly damaged by drought will be worth putting into a silo is a question asked us by F. H. D., of Lincoln County. It must be understood that we cannot take more from the silo than we put into it. A big, heavy yield of corn naturally will produce a much better silage than a puny shriveled yield which has only partially matured. It is true, however, that some feeding value has been produced by this damaged field of corn, even though it may not mature a single kernel of grain. If allowed to dry up and blow away, however, all the effort put into growing this crop up to the present time will be absolutely lost. Putting it into the silo is about the only way to realize anything at all on a damaged crop of this kind. In the silo what little food value is there will be preserved, with almost no loss. We would advise by all means that this crop be placed in the silo. We would suggest, however, that it be left in the field as long as there is any hope of a revival and further growth due to a timely rain. If it has become badly fired and does not contain sufficient moisture to pack solidly in the silo, extra water should be applied through the blower pipe in sufficient quantity to make the cut material pack solidly. High-class silage must not be expected, but the silo will preserve to the fullest extent possible what feeding value has been produced in such shape as to give the highest returns possible when fed to live stock. The silo is even more of a necessity under present conditions than where rains have been abundant and heavy yields have resulted.

### Money Value of College Education.

A college education is worth \$25,000, according to statistics compiled by the administration office of Northwestern University. In seeking to prove in dollars and cents the value of higher education the university took a census of the class of 1903, members of which have had ten years to get "settled." The investigation showed that for the first

five years out of school the average earning power of the graduates was \$867 and for the next five years the earning capacity jumped to \$1,862.

According to the United States census bureau, the average earning capacity of the salaried man in Chicago is \$1,202. An estimate of the total value of a college education was arrived at by finding the difference between the earnings of the graduate and the report of the government census, and multiplying the sum by forty, which the statistician considered a fair estimate of a man's years of service.

### Value of Spreading Straw.

The value of spreading straw from a soil fertility standpoint is an inquiry which comes to us from Rice County. The maintenance of soil fertility is a very important factor in the continuous growing of crops. Every crop produced removes some of the various elements of fertility from the soil. If the crop is sold on the market and shipped away, this fertility is absolutely removed from the farm. If the refuse or by-products of the growing of the crop are consumed by burning, a very large part of their fertility is lost to the soil.

A ton of wheat straw contains ten pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus and fourteen pounds of potassium. If these elements of fertility were purchased in the open market at present prevailing prices, the amounts contained in this ton of wheat straw would cost \$2.50. In other words, the ton of wheat straw represents in manure elements a cash value of \$2.58. In order to maintain the producing power of the land it is essential that all the waste materials produced upon the land should be returned to the soil.

Of course live stock is a very important factor in accomplishing this result, since the consumption by live stock of the crops grown returns to the soil 75 to 80 per cent of the fertility of the product. The best possible way to utilize wheat straw is to combine it with the manure produced by the various farm animals. Probably on many farms animals really are uncomfortable during the winter season for lack of bedding material, while straw stacks are standing out in the fields going to waste. The practice of burning up these straw stacks is much too common. Where it is impossible to return the manure value to the soil by combining the straw with the manure from animals, it can be profitably spread directly upon the soil. This is being practiced to a considerable extent by farmers in the wheat belt who have recognized that the continual removal of crops of wheat with the burning of the straw is gradually reducing the humus contained by the soil until it fails to respond as new soils do.

A light top dressing of straw spread on growing wheat has been found by many to be a very valuable practice, both from the standpoint of returning fertility to the soil and also as a means of checking soil blowing. At the Hays Branch Experiment Station this method was tried upon soils that were very much subject to drifting or blowing during the winter time. In order to keep the straw from blowing away a Campbell packer was run over the ground immediately after the straw was spread. This packer mashed the straw down into the soil and prevented its being blown from the fields. The ordinary manure spreader has been used to some extent for spreading straw. In some cases high sideboards have been added to the spreaders in order to enable them to haul larger loads. Straw has been spread directly from hay racks, picking a time when the wind was blowing somewhat so as to make it easy to distribute the straw over the field.

A thoroughly satisfactory machine for spreading straw would be of considerable advantage to the wheat grower. Undoubtedly some KANSAS FARMER readers have had experience along the lines of spreading straw, and other readers of the paper would be very glad to hear as to just what results they have been securing.

Give the good cow all she will eat. Don't give the poor cow anything. Feed is too expensive.

# HOME CIRCLE



## BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

### Waiting for Things.

I am waiting at the stile, and I've waited quite a while; but the things that I've been waiting for don't seem to come along. I have wasted many a year waiting idly waiting here, yet my dreams are all dim vapors, I'm unnoticed by the throng. Oh they said that all good things, all the sweets of vernal springs, all the joys of rosy summers, all the wealth of tides and fates, all the happiness and fun, would come to me on the run—so I fell for that wise maxim, "All things come to him that waits." But I'm waiting here alone, and it makes me sigh and groan as I see the wiser pilgrims bravely plodding up the track with a smile and with a song, and a-helping things along, while I'm idly, vainly waiting for the things to fill my sack. Oh the weary years we waste, and the bitterness we taste, if we nothing do but stand and wait for things to come our way; for it's written big and plain on each guide post down life's lane, that the soulful, dreamy waiting game will never harvest hay. Let's get up and set the pace for a long and merry chase, greeting all our weary brothers with a warm and hearty fin; let's go out and make a noise, and kyoodle with the boys; and if things don't come to suit us, let's brace up and bring them in.

To use sour milk for griddle cakes never add baking powder, but instead an even teaspoonful of baking soda to each cup of milk.

### To Clean Grimy Saucepans.

A little kerosene oil on a paper napkin or a rag will quickly remove the grease and soot that gathers from the fire on the bottom of saucepans.

### Hot Weather Troubles.

#### TO GET RID OF FLIES.

It is a crime not to have screens, or at least mosquito netting, at all doors and windows, but in spite of these some flies will get in. Have nothing about to attract them; keep all food carefully covered. Leave no slops standing except in closely covered cans, which should be often scalded out and disinfected. To clear a room of flies close doors and windows and sift a good strong insect powder, such as is used for poultry, on window sills and everywhere. Leave the room for an hour or more, then sweep up the dead flies and burn.

Or, darken the room by drawing all the shades, leaving only a bit of sunlight at one window. The flies will go to that light and may be "swatted" with a dust cloth or a newspaper folded into a flat paddle.

A very old Medical Journal gives the following advice: "Put a little oil of bay in a saucer and set it on the window sill, or paint the window sills with varnish, paint or hard oil in which oil of

bay has been mixed. No flies will stay in the room." A drachm, or 10 cents' worth of oil of bay in half a cup of hard oil is about the right proportion.

If the room and furniture are dusted every day with a cloth which has been wrung from kerosene it will tend to keep all insects out. The faint odor of kerosene soon passes off, but it is preferable to flies.

#### MOSQUITOES.

Pour a few drops of kerosene on all standing water, ponds, rainwater barrel, etc. That will destroy the "wrigglers," which are young mosquitoes. Burn Chinese joss sticks to drive them out of a room, or moisten pyrethrum powder, form it into little pellets, let them dry, and burn, first closing the room. Pyrethrum is a perennial plant which blooms in May and June in old gardens. If it were planted in porch boxes, or near porch steps, it would discourage some insects, and perhaps make the porch a more comfortable place to sit in the evening.

#### COCKROACHES.

These are more often found in city apartments than in farmhouses, as they are particularly fond of wet, dark places and careless plumbing. Equal portions of corn meal and red lead, spread on plates and put where roaches are found, will destroy them. But be exceedingly careful that children, chickens and pets do not get any of it, as it is poisonous.

#### TO COOL THE HOUSE.

Sprinkle casements and porches with hose or sprinkling can. If no comfortable porch or outdoor room can be had, have mosquito netting fitted to the windows and doors of the coolest room, take up the rug or carpet, so that the floor can be mopped with cold water and a long-handled mop every morning. Cover the upholstered furniture with linen colored toweling, and swing your hammock there. The toweling will protect the furniture from dust as well as give a cooler look to the room.

#### TO KEEP COOL.

Plan ahead, so as to save all the steps you can. Do what stove work must be done early in the morning. Serve soups and vegetables that may be prepared ahead of time, and put into the fireless cooker, or warmed over on an oil or gasoline stove.

#### DISINFECTANT.

A good disinfectant for sinks, closets, etc., is chloride of lime (deadly poison) sifted dry in vaults and foul places, or diluted in the proportion of five and a half ounces to the gallon of water to pour down drains. Flush lead or iron pipes afterward with plenty of clear water, as the chloride will injure them if allowed to stand. Make the solution in a wooden vessel, or a stone crock, not in tin.

#### Kodak Albums Free.

Best loose leaf, any size, for those who have kodak work done. First roll developed free. Send 2 cents for free coupon. —J. C. WOLCOTT, Topeka, Kan.—(Adv.)



No. 6212—Girl's Dress. This stylish dress has a plain body portion trimmed with fancy bandings which may be omitted if desired. The skirt has a wide front fore and side plaits from this to the center of the back, where the dress closes. The sleeves are slightly full at the shoulder and are finished with a cuff. Gingham, pique, linen, pongee or cambric can be used to make this dress. The pattern, No. 6212, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.



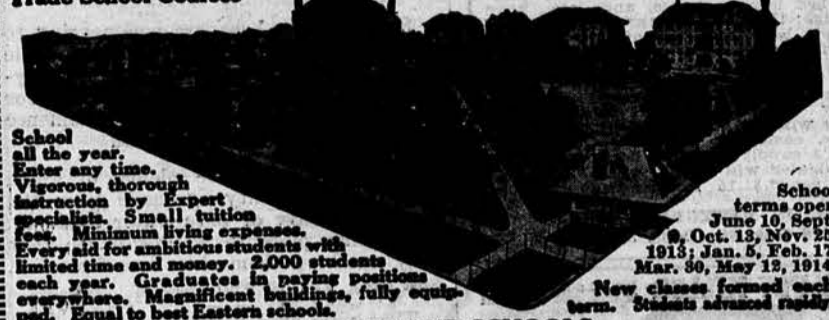
No. 6228—Novel Yoke Waist. This stylish design has a short yoke at the shoulders in both front and back. It opens quite low in front and the edges of the opening are trimmed with a handsome notched collar. The sleeves have no fullness at the shoulder and may be elbow length or finished short fashion at the wrist. The pattern, No. 6228, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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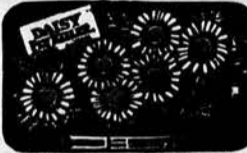
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light brown mare mule, blind in one eye,  
about one year old, appraised value \$50.00,  
on the 28th day of June, 1913.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

# POULTRY



Some of the hens are commencing to moult. By giving these hens a little extra care and attention during this trying time you will be repaid later, for those that moult earliest will commence to lay the earliest in the fall.

See that they have plenty of green stuff to eat, plenty of shade from the hot sun, plenty of pure water to drink, and a nice place to wallow in, so that they can keep themselves free from lice, and they will do well.

That pure-bred poultry is appreciated in new countries was demonstrated the other day by a shipment of 50 pens of fowls, representing 50 different varieties, to Argentine, South America, from Buffalo, N. Y.

The importation of poultry and eggs shows that the home supply does not equal the demand. Swift & Company, New York, received 930 cases of dressed chickens during one week, and 200 cases of eggs were received in San Francisco from China recently, with 800 more cases on the way.

When fattening birds for market, or where a pound or so is desirable to increase the weight of a bird intended for the show, feed plenty of milk. This may be given as a drink and also used in the mash. Where a show bird is not fat and needs more weight, there is nothing like milk to do the business.

Now that you are through with your incubators for this season, see that they are put away in good condition so as to be in readiness for next year's operations. They should be thoroughly cleaned, and if they are hot-water incubators the water should be drained from the tanks so as to prevent freezing of the water and bursting of the tanks during the cold weather.

If poultrymen would worry less about ventilation and pay more attention to cleanliness, there would be fewer losses. Ventilation is needed, and if the houses are built on the scratching shed order all will be supplied that is required. But if the filth is allowed to accumulate in a poultry house, all the ventilation that a scratching house can afford will not prevent the entrance of disease.

There is considerable demand in the cities for live ducks and geese. The Jews will not buy dressed poultry of any kind. Their religion teaches them that the rabbi should do the killing. Market men claim that this ruling makes a good market for many birds that would otherwise be worthless. The Jews also use goose oil in place of lard, the hog being considered an unclean animal. This increases the demand for live geese in all large markets.

A few hints about fattening fowls: They should be fed fattening food two weeks before marketing. Fat poultry, if dry picked, will cook better. Plump and neat carcasses advertise themselves. Short-legged fowls generally make the best table poultry. Never pack poultry for shipment until they have been thoroughly chilled. Never market ailing chickens. Never ship the latter part of the week, except by special order. Feed corn meal, middlings, a low grade of flour, a little tallow, all mixed with milk.

If you use the ordinary colony houses in which to put your chicks after they leave the brooder, see to it that they are kept clean. So many times the filth is allowed to accumulate. The odor from this is injurious to the chicks that are roosting in the place. Such a colony house should be cleaned daily. If you do not let the chicks roost, give them plenty of litter on which to lie. Crooked breast-bones often come from chicks resting all night on hard floors. While they are young, the breast bone is nothing more than a pliable tissue and is easily put out of its proper shape. When stretched out for the night you will find that the chicks hit this bone on the floor. If it is a hard floor it is liable to turn it to one side and keep it in this position all night. Soon it becomes permanent and you have a crooked breast bone, which is a disqualification in a standard fowl.

The fall fairs are not very far away. If you have a few birds that you think are about the best you ever saw, take them to your local show, and if they win the blue ribbon take them to the state fair. It will help you to know a good bird when you see one and will give you quite a bit of advertising, even if you don't win. If you are conceited over your birds and think no one has as good ones as you have, take them to a large show and get the conceit knocked out of you. It will do you good, and maybe be the means of you procuring better stock and having a better opinion of the quality of your neighbor's stock.

If you are particular about keeping your growing stock up to the requirements of the standard of perfection, you will find it necessary to cull closely. Now and then you will find a bird with undesirable traits, here a wrong colored feather, there an off colored shank or a decidedly bad comb. These birds will make fine broilers or roasters and will bring you in good returns for their care, but you had better sell them than to keep them. If you want your flock to conform as nearly as possible to the descriptions in the standard, many sacrifices must be made. A bird with many excellent points may have to go, if you find he has one disqualifying feature. The best are none too good for the enthusiastic fancier, and if you keep your flock up to the standard, you will not regret it in years to come, for as you breed from year to year, you will be getting better birds with each successive season.

### Care of Eggs.

In the summer months, eggs should receive the same care and consideration as sweet milk and cream, and be marketed daily if possible. They should not be exposed to draughts of warm air, and should be protected from the rays of the sun and from moisture, in handling, marketing and shipping. The common practice of holding eggs for a higher market price in autumn results in poor quality and serious loss instead of gain. Under ordinary farm conditions, eggs should never be held. The farmer, however, is not the only one responsible for the shrunken eggs on the market. Country merchants have been equally blamable for the annual loss.

### Whole Grain Versus Ground Grain.

Poultrymen, and farmers especially, foster the belief that whole corn is a most valuable part of a fattening ration. As a rule whole corn is fed generously to stock intended for market for several weeks prior to the time the birds are to be killed, and probably nine out of ten will vigorously dispute the statement that it is not a profitable method.

Experiments in fattening poultry conducted at Pennsylvania Experiment Station produced results as follows:

That birds confined in small pens and fed shelled corn for three weeks made gains of less than one-fourth of a pound each.

That birds fed shelled corn and meat scrap for the same length of time made slightly better gains.

That birds fed shelled corn and wheat did not make as good gains as the lot fed shelled corn alone.

That birds fed shelled corn, wheat and meat scrap did not make as good gain as those fed shelled corn and meat scrap.

That birds fed corn meal and meat scrap moistened with water made a gain of two-fifths of a pound each.

That birds fed on corn meal mixed with buttermilk made a gain of one-half of a pound each.

That when birds were confined in a fattening crate and fed a ration of finely ground grain moistened with buttermilk, each bird made a gain of one pound; and this gain was made at a cost of about seven cents for each pound gained; while the cost of gains on the birds fed on whole grain ranged from 30 to 60 cents for each pound gained.

These experiments proved that whole grain does not fatten chickens; that it is cheaper to feed the grain finely ground, and that the best gains can be had by feeding birds finely ground feeds when confined in fattening crates.

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School Dept. Topeka, 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.

**Holstein Friesians.**  
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

**Jersey Cattle.**  
Nov. 6—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

**Poland Chinas.**  
Sept. 17—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia.  
Oct. 2—Sullivan Bros., Moran, Kan.  
Oct. 4—Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.  
Oct. 3—Cline & Nash, Iola, Kan.  
Oct. 9—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Oct. 11—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Oct. 11—D. S. Moore, Mercer, Mo. Sale at Lineville, Iowa.  
Oct. 16—W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.  
Oct. 16—Freeman & Russ, Kearney, Mo.  
Oct. 17—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.  
Oct. 17—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.  
Oct. 20—V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.  
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 21—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.  
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 22—C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.  
Oct. 23—J. H. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.  
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 24—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Oct. 24—A. B. Garrison & Sons, Summerfield, Kan.

Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.  
Oct. 27—Verny Daniels, Gower, Mo.  
Oct. 28—M. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.  
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
Oct. 30—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Oct. 31—Lomax & Starrett, Leona, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.  
Nov. 5—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.  
Nov. 6—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.  
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.  
Nov. 8—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.  
Nov. 12—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Nov. 14—W. E. Dubois, Agua, Kan.  
Nov. 15—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Jan. 23—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Feb. 6—Edward Fraser, Archie, Mo.  
Feb. 6—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 26—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 12—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.  
Feb. 13—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan.  
Feb. 14—J. E. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

**Duroc Jerseys.**  
Aug. 29—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.  
Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.  
Oct. 23—J. A. Weisbar, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Oct. 28—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Nov. 4—E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan.  
Nov. 4—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.  
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Nov. 8—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.  
Nov. 8—C. C. Thomas, Webster, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.

Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.

Feb. 6—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

**Polands and Durocs.**  
Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Chester White and O. I. C.**  
Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.  
Oct. 14—George E. Norman & Sons, Newtown, Mo.

Oct. 16—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.  
Nov. 6—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 18—J. D. Billings, Grantville, Kan.

**Hampshires.**  
Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
March 6—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa, recently purchased another great boar, Iowa's King, one of the big ones, for use in his herd.

Iowa's King was sired by Big Wonder by Long Wonder. His dam was Lucky Maid 2d by Surprise Tecumseh. Competent judges claim he will mature to the biggest boar in the corn belt. He has the quality and is a fine breeder.

Alvin Windom, Nodaway, Iowa, owns one of the great big-type herds in that state. His herd boars, Pawnee Nelson, Windom's A Wonder by A Wonder, and Progressive by Panorama, are a trio of big-type boars that have size and quality and are making good as breeders. He has one of the great sow herds of that state.

H. Fesenmeyer recently purchased another great herd boar, Giant Wonder by Old A Wonder, dam F's Giantess out of Giantess 2d. He is sure one of the big ones and has the quality—big bone, deep body, 80-inch heart girth, 82 flank, and tips the beam at 1,010 pounds. He will be a worthy successor to his great sire.

E. C. Logan, Beloit, Kan., secretary of the big state-wide Mitchell County Fair, is busy arranging for the biggest and best fair ever held in the county. Four thousand dollars in premiums, besides valuable specials, are being offered. The Mitchell County Fair is one of the few in the state devoted exclusively to live stock and agriculture. Ribbons at this fair have more than ordinary value. For catalog write E. C. Logan, Beloit, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., noted breeders of high-class Holstein cattle, are offering breeding stock at reasonable prices. This is one of the great herds now assembled. If interested in Holsteins, write them. All stock tuberculin tested and guaranteed right in every way.

## Dispersion Sale of Dairy Stock.

W. A. Hillands, Culver, Kan., having sold his farm 1½ miles northeast of Culver and 15 miles northwest of Salina, will sell at public auction, on August 14 at 10 a. m., five registered Holstein cows and heifers and ten pure-bred and high-grade cows and heifers. J. C. Pederson of Tescott, Kan., will also sell 12 high-grade Holstein heifers and one registered two-year-old Holstein bull. Dairy stock is scarce and here is certainly a good chance to get good stock. Please write or phone Mr. Hillands and get further description of this stock.

Are you in the market for a prize-winning under yearling Poland China boar to show at the best fairs? If you want an animal answering this description it would pay you to write to F. A. Tripp & Sons, Meriden, Kan. Mr. Tripp is also offering some spring boar pigs priced at only \$12. This is exceptionally reasonable for this class of pigs, but owing to the short corn crop this year they are pricing them low. These pigs are sired by an A Wonder bred hog. Look up F. A. Tripp & Son's ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and write them, mentioning this paper.

The writer recently visited J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa, owner of one of the greatest herds of big-type Polands, and found him very busy with his correspondence. Mr. Lawson is having a splendid trade, covering almost every state and Mexico. He is headquarters for herd boars



and is shipping them out rapidly, and is also having a good trade in pairs and trios. A record of 28 inquiries in one day tells the story of the popularity of Mr. Lawson's big-type Polands with breeders.



A Wonder's Equal—Herd Boar Belonging to W. W. Oliver, Guilford, Mo.

The following is a sample of letters received by J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa, from customers: "The pig you sent me came through in fine shape, and to say I am pleased with him is putting it mildly. He is just the kind I wanted.—Wm. McDonald, Wellsville, Kan."

**Duroc Spring Boars.**  
W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan., are offering a choice lot of spring boars for sale sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad, two litter brothers to Dandy Model, which won first and second at the Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Dandy Model was sired by Dandy Duke, a champion at the American Royal Stock Show. Mr. Wood has a number of extra good spring boars for sale that will make herd headers. Please read ad and write him your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**A Wonder Bred Glits.**  
Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan., are offering for sale a number of fall yearling glits sired by a son of A Wonder and bred for September litters to a son of Big Orange. They are large growthy glits and priced at \$35, \$40 and \$50—also a lot of spring pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Please read ad in this issue and write them your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**J. O. James Offering Bargains.**  
The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the card of J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The writer visited Mr. James last week and found one of the greatest offerings of spring boars and glits that breeders will have a chance to buy this year. Mr. James will not have a fall sale this year, and is offering his great lot of pigs at private treaty and at prices that, when the quality is considered, make them real bargains.

Last year in his August sale the same class of boars sold at from \$75 to \$225. Note the prices quoted in his card—they are priced to move quickly. This is an opportunity to buy sons and daughters of the great boars, Big Orange, Ott's Big Orange, Big Sensation, Big Orange's King, A Wonder, Giant and Gritter's Best. They are out of Big Orange, Big Sensation, Pawnee Nelson, Long King's Equal, Big Ex and Long-fellow Jr. Now is the time to get a bargain. Write at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer. They are going fast.

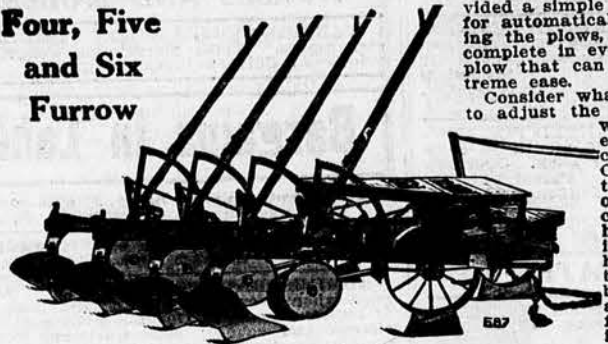


## Mogul Power Lift Plow

The power is transmitted from one of the traction wheels to the clutch wheel. To lower the bottoms the operator pulls a rope, which causes them to drop one at a time on a straight line at right angles to the course of the plow. In raising the bottoms the operation is the same. The timing of the raising and lowering of the bottoms is such that it makes a square field, eliminating the three-cornered pieces of unplowed land left by a plow which is made so that all bottoms operate together.

The Mogul Power Lift Engine Gang is a triumph in the building of traction engine plops and is the ideal one-man outfit, as the engineer can operate the plows without leaving his place on the engine.

## Four, Five and Six Furrow



No other power lift or automatic plow combines all the features found on the Mogul. The power lift appliances are all built low, enabling us to provide a platform for the operator. The platform is hinged at the front end and can be thrown up for the purpose of oiling the working parts.

We believe that the Mogul is destined to take the lead, owing to its many superior features, and we will be pleased to send complete illustrated folder and other details regarding prices, etc.

## PARLIN &amp; ORENDORFF CO., Canton, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS PORTLAND OMAHA KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS DENVER SIOUX FALLS OKLAHOMA CITY DALLAS

E. L. Dolan, Platte City, Mo., who owns one of the good herds of big-type Polands, has a splendid lot of spring pigs that are making an excellent growth, also one of the best lots of fall glits that will be offered this year. He has a number of extra good fall boars, including some outstanding herd header prospects, and will have a fine offering for his fall sale.

**L. E. McClarnon's Sale September 17.**  
One of the greatest big-type offerings that will go through the sale ring this year will be that of L. E. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa. He is holding everything for this sale, and his offering will consist of 35 boars that cannot be beat this year; five fall boars that all critics class as outstanding herd header prospects; 10 head of fall glits, daughters of Colossal and out of Big Orange, A Wonder and Big King dams that are a lot of the best glits the writer has seen this year. There will also be some tried sows that will be among the best of this great herd. The fall boars will weigh 500 pounds or better by sale time. The spring boars are the best that Mr. McClarnon has ever offered. Watch for further announcement concerning this great offering.

**Richly Bred Jerseys.**  
One of the very choice herds of registered Jersey cattle in this state is owned by John T. Higgins at his farm near Abilene, Kan. This herd numbers something like 35 head and is headed by the great young imported bull, Noble Peer of Oaklands, sired by the great Noble of Oaklands and out of the cow, Golden Princess, winner of first at the Indiana, Illinois and Michigan State Fairs in 1911, and junior champion at Indiana State Fair the same year. She also won many good premiums on the island before she was imported. She is a richly bred Golden Lad cow. Noble Peer of Oaklands was bred and imported by G. A. Meservey of Trinity, Island of Jersey. He was first prize bull at Indiana, 1911; second at the Iowa Dairy Show the same year, and fourth at the National Dairy Show. He has 75 per cent the same blood as the famous prize winner, Noble Peer, that sold for \$3,000. The cows in the herd are daughters of Imp. Gold Stream, Jolly's Royal Sultan, top bull at Kinloch dispersion; Beatrice Stockwell and the Virginian by Stockwell. Several choice heifers were sired by Brighton Lad, others rich in blood of Golden Lad and Tormentor. When making inquiry of Mr. Higgins about Jerseys, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Higgins Durocs.**  
John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan., claims January 23 as the date for his bred sow sale, and November 10 for a fall boar and gilt sale. Mr. Higgins has about 90 choice spring pigs, a large per cent of which were farrowed early and sired for the most part by Good Enuff Model 2d and Crimson Wonder King. Few Kansas breeders new in the business have bought as liberally and can show as big a per cent of sales made to good breeders of the state as Mr. Higgins. Among the best sows is Chief's Maid, the grand champion sow at Iowa and Nebraska last year. She is a daughter of the noted boar, Valley King. Her spring litter was sired by the grand champion boar, Ohio Colonel, and in this litter are some herd boar prospects that should not be overlooked. Other litters that should be watched are one by Crimson Wonder Again out of a Defender sow; one of nine by King The Colonel, out of a Proud Chief dam; and one of nineteen with eight saved out of a sow sired by Beauty's Model Top and out of an Ohio Chief dam. The pigs are very growthy and show that they are being cared for by a man who knows how. Mr. Higgins' card will start within a short time. If you want a first-class young boar, write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

**Kemmerer Poland Chinas.**  
John Kemmerer, one of the successful Poland China breeders of Jewell County, Kansas, claims November 15 as the date for his fall sale, and if nothing happens will have a great offering at that time. Mr.

Kemmerer has at the head of his herd the boar, Jumbo Ex, one of the very best boars ever sired by old Expansive. He combines good individuality with high value as a breeder. Mr. Kemmerer has on hand now a half dozen fall boars sired by this boar that are the best the writer has seen this year. They have the Expansive head and combine size and stretch with plenty of quality. These fellows will be fitted for the fairs and then included in the fall sale. They are good enough to find a home in anyone's herd. There are about 50 spring pigs and seven sows yet to farrow, sired by Jumbo Ex and out of sows sired by J's Wonder and Giant Chief Price. The fall boars are out of sows by J's Wonder. There is also a nice lot of fall glits by the same boar, litter mates to the fall boars. Mr. Kemmerer has one of the finest improved stock farms in Jewell County and takes great pride in his stock. He is a member of the newly organized Jewell County Pure-Bred Stock Association. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

**H. Fesenmeyer's Great Offering August 12.**  
Attention is called to the sale advertisement of H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On August 12 Mr. Fesenmeyer will hold one of the greatest sales of big-type Polands that will be held this year. The fame of this great herd has reached every point where hogs are raised, and the reputation is largely due to A Wonder, conceded to be one of the greatest breeders of the breed and a sire that has been and is still a history maker. Wherever high-class big-type herds are found, there will be found a great demand for sons and daughters of this great boar noted as the sire of herd headers and great brood sows that have made a record. In this sale there will be 27 spring boars sired by A Wonder and Big Joe, the tops of A Wonder. The lot of pigs are the best of the large number of spring pigs in the herd which have been selected as herd header prospects. They are out of the best big-type sows of the herd and one of the greatest lots that breeders will have a chance to buy this year. In addition to the boars Mr. Fesenmeyer will sell 23 head of big-type fall and yearling sows bred to A Wonder and Big Joe, also three open spring glits sired by A Wonder. If you want a herd header that will make Poland China history and make a reputation for your herd, or a bred sow that will farrow a litter of six to ten pigs that you can contract at \$50 per head before they are farrowed, attend this sale at Clarinda, August 12. Write at once for catalog, and please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Mr. G. O. Green, horticulturist in the Extension Division of the Agricultural College, has just been securing some very interesting statistics from the various apple men in the state. These statistics show the great improvement in quality brought about where the orchards have been carefully sprayed. His reports cover 193,400 bushels of the 1912 crop. They show that the average price of apples marketed on the trees is 24 cents a bushel; marketed on the table, 42 cents; marketed in bulk, orchard run, 41 cents; barreled, 77 cents, and boxed, \$1.06. Averaging up all of the apples sold which came from unsprayed orchards, he found that those coming from sprayed orchards brought an average price of 71 cents a bushel and those from unsprayed orchards 41 cents a bushel.**

**It is an old maxim among good calf raisers that any milk unfit for the table is unfit for feeding young calves.**

# Classified Advertising

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 3 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.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR** government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Oxnent, 44-R, St. Louis.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TELLS** about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-509. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**WANTED—MAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS** ability to manage \$25,000 Kansas corporation doing profitable business, backed by well known business men. No promoters wanted. Give references. Address K Co., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOV-**ernment jobs. \$65 to \$100 month to commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Parcel post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-85, Rochester, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE.

**CASH AND MERCHANDISE TO TRADE** for good land. Quick deals. Clyde Mfg. Co., Clyde, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CHOICE WHEAT, CORN** and alfalfa lands in Clark, Ford and Meade Counties. Write for list trades. Nate Neal, Real Estate, Minneola, Kan.

**BARGAIN—A NICE SMOOTH 80 ACRES** of tillable land, only 7 miles from Salina; \$3,200.00. Write for list. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

**GOOD LAND FOR \$7.20 PER ACRE.** You can grow two money crops and start the third each year. Write Peters' Farm Bureau, Berlin, Md., for free booklet, "Many Little Worlds of the Eastern Shore."

**DO YOU WANT A HOME IN A WELL-**watered, rich alluvial valley; three railroads and near big city—mild climate and natural dairy country; on terms of one-tenth cash, balance nine years. Write Humbird Lumber Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, about cut-over lands.

## POULTRY.

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN** Leghorns. \$1 for 15; \$4 for 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

**WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTONS,** Kellertown and Cook strains. Addie Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

**BLACK LANGSHANS—PEN, \$1.50 PER** 15, \$2.75 per 30; open range, \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed. D. W. Wolfe, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

**INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, FAWN** and white, both light and dark. Fine, erect and racy. Two dollars each. Mrs. Chas. A. Roark, Barstow, Texas.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREED-**ing stock at all times. A few bargains in males and females from our 1913 breeding pens. Must be taken soon. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

## DOGS.

**FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.** Sable and White stock farm. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE,** farm raised and good workers. M. B. Turkeys in season. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

## PATENTS

**SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL** About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**H. W. BOMGARDNER, FUNERAL DI-**rector. Excellent new chapel. Best attention. Topeka, Kan.

**THE ANDERSON LOADER LOADS MA-**nure, cornstalks, stack bottoms, dirt, gravel, sand. No hand work. Write Anderson Mfg. Co., Osage City, Kan.

**115 NEEDLES, ALL SIZES, FINE STEEL,** sharp points, in attractive durable case, 25c (coin). Mitchell, 102-1152 So. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE—GAAR SCOTT THRESHER,** 18-horse engine; 33:54 separator in good repair. Cheap if taken soon. Jesse Bartley, Barnes, Kan.

**WANTED—FARM MANAGER TO OP-**erate 1,000-acre general farm in Missouri. Must be agricultural graduate. Address, with full particulars, ZZ, care Kansas Farmer.

**FENCE POSTS—GENUINE RED CEDAR.** The most durable. Shipped in mixed cars with cedar shingles. Write for freight paid prices. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

**SUN-CURED GROUND ROCK PHOS-**phate, the cheapest source of phosphorus in a system of permanent agriculture, containing 250 pounds phosphorus to the ton, delivered in Eastern Kansas for \$8 to \$10 per ton in car loads of 22 1/2 tons each. Further particulars free. Central Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

## BEE SUPPLIES.

**BEE SUPPLIES, ROOTS GOODS. SEND** for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## CATTLE.

**WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL** calves crated at \$20 per head while they last. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

**FOR SALE—32 HEAD HOLSTEINS,** Shorthorns and Jerseys, all bred from winter cows. Good young stock. Owned by dairymen going out of business. Sell all for \$60 a head. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

## HORSES AND MULES.

**WANTED—POLL EVIL, FISTULAED,** etc., mares. Write, giving age, weight and price. A. Culverwell, Craig, Colo.

## Bargains in Land

**80 A. Improved Valley Farm, 35 cult., on Ry.** \$16 a. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

**Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere,** for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—640 acres,** good wheat, corn and alfalfa land; two sets of improvements; in German settlement near church and school; near Carleton, Thayer Co., Neb. Price, \$100 per acre. Must be sold. Address Wm. Gallant, Hebron, Neb.

## ROOKS COUNTY KANSAS SNAP

**160 acres, all fine land, 1 1/4 miles of** Pairo; well improved, 120 cult., ideal home and farm. Offered for 30 days at \$36.50 per acre, some terms.

BUXTON, Utica, Kansas.

## ALWAYS HAVE

Just what you want in farm or city property. A new list just out. Write for it. List your sale and exchanges with me. Hardware for sale.

ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

**LAWRENCE REALTY COMPANY** The Home of the "Swappers," handles exchanges of all kinds with agents or owners. Write us for particulars. Lawrence Realty Company, Lawrence, Kan.

**BUY or Trade** with us—Exchange book free. BERSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.

**BARGAIN —200 Acres Fine** Bottom Land, above overflow; virgin timber, near railroad. \$4,000. terms. Also handle exchanges everywhere. List free. BURROWS, Warm Springs, Ark.

**CASH BARGAIN FOR TRADE.—640-**acre Lyon County Farm, 160 acres cult., mostly bottom, balance native bluestem grass. Good creek and timber. Price, \$45 per acre. Mortgage, \$10,000. Will take good 80 or 160-acre farm. Good chance for stock man. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

**OZARK FARMS—Timber, fruit and pas-**turage lands for sale or exchange, from \$5 to \$100 per acre. If interested write AVERY & STEPHENS, Mansfield, Mo.

**DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS.** We have many fine creek and river bottom farms, also splendid upland farms for sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices are reasonable. Write for terms and list. Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.

## FOR SALE FINE DAIRY FARM

**160 a. highly imp., half ml. county seat** town 4,000 pop. Only milk route. Fully equipped. 40 a. alfalfa. Creek. Big money maker. Write for details. V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

## A Fine, Well Improved MISSOURI FARM

**of 274 acres at \$85.00 an acre to trade** for a stock of good merchandise at its value. Come quick for this.

**H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY,** Commerce Building, Dodge City, Kansas. Phone 2.

**FOR QUICK SALE** we offer fine half section, choice Jewell County, Kansas, land. Large house, barn, hay shed and other necessary buildings; fine orchard; 40 acres of alfalfa; the best of soil and no better grain and stock farm to be had in the county. \$90 per acre. Reasonable terms. Write at once for photo. The Brown Land & Loan Company, Superior, Neb.

**SOMETHING WORTH THE MONEY.** 360 acres located in Anderson Co., Kan. Lays smooth and is free from rock. Well improved. Four miles from good town. Ninety acres tame grass, 35 acres prairie pasture or hay land; 30 acres timber; balance in cultivation, with abundance of living water. Price, \$55.00 per acre; half cash, balance at 6 per cent interest. Write for particulars.

W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kan.

## CLOUD COUNTY LANDS

**400-acre stock farm, 160 under plow.** Good investment at low price. W. C. WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Kansas.

## FIELD NOTES

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the card of E. A. Bunton, Mayville, Mo. Mr. Bunton owns one of Missouri's high-class flocks of Shropshire sheep. He is offering 25 extra good two-year-old rams for sale. They have been carefully selected and many of them were sired by imported rams and are out of imported ewes. If you want a good Shropshire ram, write Mr. Bunton, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

## FIELD NOTES

**Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., owner of** one of the greatest herds of Mastodon Polands now in existence, has over 100 head of spring pigs this year sired by his great herd boars and out of his mammoth sows. This entire herd is immunized. They have size and quality, and Mr. Dean's offering for the fall trade will be one of the best of the season. He also has some extra good yearling boars. Watch for his announcement later.

### Duroc Spring Dams.

**H. T. Griffiths, Reading, Kan., is offering** a choice lot of spring pigs in pairs and trios not related at \$15 each. They are large and growthy and bargains at this price. Read his ad in this issue and write your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

### Duroc Sows for Sale.

**Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan., are** offering twelve head of Duroc bred sows and mature gilts for sale. These are real bargains and all bred to champion boars for fall litters. The blood lines are of the very best strain and they are priced to sell and sell quick in order to make room for fall pigs. Don't fail to read the ad and write your wants. This firm has a trio of herd boars not equaled in many states. They use good judgment in mating, which enables them to offer for sale extra values in bred sows and bred gilts. They have a show record back of them with a long list of ribbon winners. If you want good Durocs, this firm is the place to buy them. Farm right in town. Write or go see the herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

## Collynie Goods for Sale.

**Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kan., are offer-**ing a very fine herd bull for sale, Collynie Goods 333265. This bull is a Crutchfield Lavender, sired by Imported Collynie and out of a cow by Imported Choice Goods. His second dam was by Imported Lavender Lad, tracing to the great cow, Imported Lavender 31st. Collynie Goods weighs in breeding condition 2,100 pounds, and is offered for sale for the reason that the Jewell Brothers are keeping a large number of his heifers in the herd and cannot use him to advantage. He is a royally bred bull and a uniform breeder. Look up ad in this issue and write Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Sullivan Bros., at Moran, Kan., have claimed October 2 as the date for their sale. They came to Kansas several years ago from Iowa, where they owned and showed at the Iowa State Fair one of the good herds of Poland Chinas of the great state. We are glad to make mention of the fact that they have preserved some of the good seed and have several sows in the herd today that if fitted would go out and win at the leading shows. One of the herd boars used is D Wonder by B Wonder by Blain's Wonder, and his dam was Lady Wonderful by A Wonder. Another boar used in the herd is Nobleman 2d by Nobleman by Meddler 2d. Nobleman was shown at a number of state fairs and won a number of first premiums, and Champion Nobleman 2d's dam is Edna 2d by Importance by Impudence by Keep On Be Quick. Five gilts in the herd are granddaughters of old Top Chief by Big Chief Tecumseh by Chief Tecumseh 2d. Top Chief was the international champion and was one of the great-



Jumbo 2d 15173 Nat., 780 W. O. I. C.

Standing at the head of J. H. Harvey's herd at Maryville, Mo., and sire of more than half the hogs that go in his sale, is one of the greatest breeding and best individual boars in the White breed. He is also a son of the noted 1,210-pound Jumbo that stood at the head of B. M. Boyer's herd at Farmington, Iowa. Look for advertisement of the Harvey sale in Kansas Farmer later.

The establishing of a great show herd of Shorthorn cattle out in the short grass country of Kansas is an achievement, and this distinction rightfully belongs to H. H. Holmes of Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas. The herd now numbers 50 head or more of pure Scotch cattle. Among this number is the show herd that will make its appearance at most of the leading fairs. Nothing but pure Scotch bulls have ever been honored with the title of herd bull on this farm. The herd cows were bought at long prices from some of the best Short-horn herds in Kansas and Missouri. Five years of careful culling by Mr. Holmes has made this herd today one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle owned in Kansas, both in pedigree and as individuals. There are

est brood sow sires outside of Old Chief Perfection 2d, known to the breed. There are three sows in the herd by Importance by Impudence, the Iowa champion. The Sullivan Bros. have a lot of good hogs of the big, medium, easy-feeding, quick-growing kind, having both size and quality combined. Watch for further mention of this sale in Kansas Farmer, and send your name early for catalog, as the Sullivan Bros. have no mailing list.

The Hutchinson State Fair at Hutchinson will be held September 13 to 20. Preparations are being made to make this year's fair the most successful ever held. Many new features have been added. Prominent among them is the horse show, Tuesday.



Part of the Short Grass Herd Owned by H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.

none better. The show herd is being cared for by Uncle Tom Minton, a practical and experienced herdsman. This herd is headed by New Echo 360066 by New Goods and out of Echo 2d, dam Imported Ethel by Nonpareil Conqueror. This bull is proving a valuable sire and is of high class show type. His calves possess the quality that will enable them to go and win in the best of company. Watch for the H. H. Holmes herd of Shorthorns at the leading fairs and look them over carefully. Mr. Holmes would be pleased to answer any question you may want to ask about his cattle.

### Some Choice Berkshire Pigs.

Are you going to be in the market for some Berkshire pigs this fall? If you are it would pay you to look up the advertisement of Mr. W. J. Grist, breeder of these hogs, located at Ozawie, Kan. Mr. Grist is in this issue of Kansas Farmer changing his copy and is offering some choice pigs 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex and sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Mr. Grist is offering these pigs at very reasonable prices. They are all registered. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo., is one of Mis-**souri's noted Duroc breeders. "Legal Tender" herds of Durocs and Shorthorn cattle are known throughout the corn belt. Mr. Weller has an extra fine lot of spring pigs and yearling gilts. The spring pigs were sired by a son of LaFollett's Last by LaFollett. He is one of the great young boars now in service and also one of the great breeders. He is also using a Commo-dore bred boar that is an extra good one. He has a great lot of Crimson Rambler, Ambition, Tip Top Notcher, Crimson Wonder Again and Red Liner sows. His Shorthorn herd is very high-class. Among them is an outstanding yearling bull of his own breeding that is a great prospect for a herd header. Watch for his announcement later.

Wednesday and Thursday nights. The many free attractions of the State Fair will add materially to the pleasure of the evenings, as will also the music by bands and orchestras. In the forenoon of each day there will be practical demonstrations of large tractors and other farm machinery. The number and classes of all agricultural and live stock exhibits will be increased over last year. Premium lists may be had by writing Secretary A. L. Sponser. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**George E. Norman & Sons, Newtown, Mo.,** well known breeders of high-class O. I. C. hogs, have an extra good lot this year and will have 50 head in their annual fall sale. Twenty head of extra good bred gilts and 30 head of spring boars and gilts that will be hard to beat. Watch for their sale announcement.

### Early Corn Fodder Harvest Helps Business.

The New Process Manufacturing Company of Salina, Kan., which manufactures the Ziegler Self-Gathering Corn Harvester, is having a busier season than usual this year owing to the earlier dry weather in a large section of its territory. The Ziegler Corn Harvester is a handy economical machine for cutting corn, kafir, sorghum and similar crops. It was invented and is manufactured by W. F. Ziegler, Salina, Kan., who was a farmer and has sweated a good many days in corn fields perfecting the machine that would save the farmers of the United States thousands of dollars in labor and as many more thousands of dollars in the saving of feed crops. Mr. Ziegler's corn harvester, while low-priced and simple and easy to operate, is no ordinary machine. Mr. Ziegler has hundreds and hundreds of testimonials from people who have used it in every state and under every condition, with success. He has his machine all ready to ship, and dry weather conditions in many localities have started a rush of orders, which he is promptly filling at this time.

# H. FESENMEYER'S GREAT OFFERING

## A WONDER and BIG JOE Herd Boars

### At Clarinda, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Twenty-Seven Spring Boars  
Sired by A Wonder and Big Joe

TWENTY-THREE FALL AND YEARLING SOWS BRED TO A WONDER  
AND BIG JOE. THREE OPEN SPRING GILTS Sired BY A WONDER.

The name of A Wonder and Big Joe as sires of the boars is a guarantee that they are really big-type boars with size and quality. If you want sows bred to boars that have made Poland China history, come to Clarinda, August 12. Bids sent to auctioneer in my care will be fairly treated.

Send for Catalog at once. H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.  
H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

### DUROC JERSEYS

#### Tatarrax Herd Durocs

For Sale—12 head of tried sows and mature gilts, bred to Tatarrax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Tat's Top, for September litters. Prices reasonable.

Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kans.

DUROC March Boars \$12 and up, by Model and Tatarrax Boy. E. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

CLEAR CREEK DUROCS  
Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money.

J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.  
Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M's Col. 111095.

E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS  
Sired by Dreamland Col. Some herd boar prospects. Selected and priced to move them quick. Also few fall gilts bred or open. Everything immune.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

THIRTY EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED DUROC SOWS AND GILTS.

Extra good ones. Popular strains. Sired by Kansas Kruger and College Lad. Bred for August and September farrow to Isenbeg's Choice. Can ship over four roads.

J. A. Wieshar, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.

GRIFFITH DUROCS.  
March and April pigs, \$15 each, pairs and trios not related. Large, growthy, sired by Goldfinch Jr. 2d, dam by Goldie S. Write at once or come and see my herd.

H. T. GRIFFITH, Reading, Kan.

TEN DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS  
Good individuals and ready for hard service. Low price of \$25 each because I am short of room. First choice with first check. Descriptions guaranteed.

DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

BIG-TYPE DUROCS.  
Monarch, Colonel Wonder and Buddy strains. Plenty of fall gilts, open or bred. Fall sale, October 17.

MOSER & FITZWATER, Goff, Kansas.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.

P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

### OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Oxford Down Sheep—Large, hardy, profitable, well covered.

J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

#### REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE. Buy a bunch of 10 or 20 ewes, start in the business. Special prices on good sized bunches. Choice rams, all ages.

D. E. GILBERT, Beloit, Kan.

PARADISE DELL SHEEP RANCH  
The home of registered Hampshire Sheep and Banded Plymouth Rock Chickens. Stock for sale at all times. Twenty choice spring rams for sale. Five miles southwest of Waldo and 14 miles from Russell. Visitors welcome.

E. S. TALLAFERRO, Russell, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Twenty-five two-year-old registered Shropshire rams for sale. They are good ones.

E. A. BUNTON, Maysville, Mo.

### OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.  
Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

### MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.

### O. I. C. PIGS. HARRY W. HAYNES,

Meriden, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

## Registered and High-Grade Holstien Cows and Heifers

CULVER, KANSAS, AUG. 14, 10 A. M.

Having sold my farm, will sell at public auction at the farm, 1½ miles northeast of Culver, 15 miles northwest of Salina, five registered Holstein cows and heifers; 10 pure-bred and high-grade cows and heifers; 1 pure-bred Jersey, and 2 Holstein-Jersey heifers. G. C. Pederson, of Tescott, Kansas, will also sell 12 high-grade Holstein heifers and 1 registered two-year-old Holstein bull. For further information write or phone.

L. S. RUGGLES & SON, Auctioneers. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

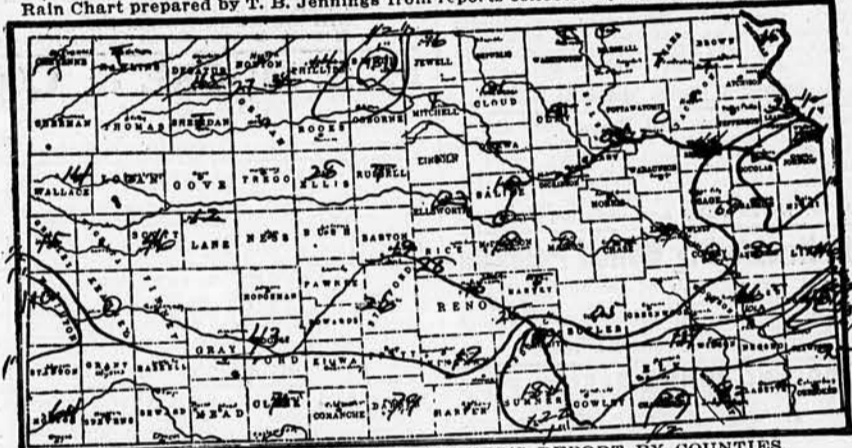
### CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C.'s

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right.

DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.

## KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 26

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

A change will be noted in the map. The rainfall in inches is plainly inserted for each station and all shading omitted.

Allen—Cool. Light rain the 24th. Heavy rain needed. No injury as yet from dry weather here.

Anderson—Local rains over county have been beneficial to crops, grass and fruit.

Barber—Two showers during week. Will help late corn some.

Barton—Dry weather continues. Everything needs rain very badly.

Brown—Threshing completed. Rain is needed badly.

Butler—Very dry but cooler. Rain would help late corn a lot. Early corn burned up.

Chautauque—Long dry spell has hurt kafir and alfalfa.

Clay—Shocked grain about all threshed. Still dry. Very little corn here this year.

Cloud—Drought continues. Threshing is in progress.

Coffey—Stock pastures very thin. Corn suffering. Many farmers having to haul water.

Crawford—Corn badly fired. Much cane and kafir being planted.

Decatur—Cool cloudy weather. Few light showers. Corn must have rain very soon.

Doniphan—Very dry. Rain needed. Corn damaged some.

Ellsworth—Rain needed for fodder. Corn in bad shape.

Ford—All crops and vegetation suffering from drought.

Greeley—Cultivated crops are making good. Well prepared soil is giving excellent results. Much cane and millet will yet be sown.

Greenwood—Rain too late to help corn but will help pastures.

Harvey—Corn past saving. Pastures very dry.

Jewell—Not sufficient rain for corn. Wheat is threshing out from 13 to 25 bushels per acre; oats, 20 bushels per acre.

Johnson—Dry and hot. Early corn, pasture and gardens gone. Conditions serious.

Kearney—Ground very dry and rain badly needed. Crops all suffering.

Lane—Central part of county had good rain the 19th, but the balance had none.

Leavenworth—Corn crop about burned up on account of dry weather. Other crops in serious condition.

Lyon—Corn not badly damaged. Pastures rather short. Sugar beets doing fine.

McPherson—No rain. Cooler this week. Corn practically all gone but will make some feed if we have rain soon.

Marion—Corn generally ruined. Alfalfa seedling fairly good. Kafir and cane on standstill.

Marshall—No rain. Pastures fired. River very low.

Mitchell—Corn practically all ruined.

Montgomery—Crops benefited by rain. Corn damaged by hot winds.

Morton—Three good rains soaking into ground relieved situation and made marvelous improvement.

Nemaha—Much wheat being kept for feed. Corn has fighting chance if rain comes soon. Cooler.

Norton—Unsettled weather with showers. Corn looks better.

Osage—Light thunderstorm.

Ottawa—Still dry and hot. Corn prospects gone.

Phillips—Cooler this week. Slight showers, not enough to do much good. Heavy rain might help corn.

Pottawatomie—Corn holding out well. If rain would come we would still have lots of corn.

Rawlins—Still dry. There is show for corn yet if rain would come.

Reno—Rains with cooler weather have improved prospects for corn.

Rice—Cooler, but dry. Wheat yielding 6 to 15 bushels per acre.

Riley—No relief from drought. Corn is drying up.

Russell—Very dry week. Crops cured up. Need rain to put the ground in good order for plowing.

Scott—Ground in fine shape. Grasshoppers all gone. Farmers putting in feed crops.

Sedgwick—All crops need rain. Corn badly fired. Apples dropping and forage crops suffering.

Sheridan—Late corn standing dry weather but early corn gone.

Smith—Corn badly hurt. Good rains soon would help. Pastures dried up. Some wells failing.

Stafford—Some plowing and listing being done. Good rain needed.

Sumner—Rains, but too late to help corn. Chinch bugs in kafir. Fall plowing in full blast.

Washington—Corn standing dry weather pretty well since hot winds stopped.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



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

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

#### POLAND CHINAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS  
The old original big-bone improved Spotted Polands, large as cattle. Write to headquarters.

B. E. Arbuckle & Son, Brownsburg, Ind.

#### THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP—By J. S. McCORD, OF Canville Township, Neosho County, on July 5, 1913, one gray mare, smooth mouth, possibly 12 or 15 years old; small red spots over body; weight about 1,000 pounds; valued at \$20.00 by taker-up.—W. E. Neal, County Clerk, Neosho County, Kansas.

### HORSES AND MULES

#### FISHER & WALKER

Of Evansville, Ind., importers and breeders of Percheron horses, also standard-bred horses and Kentucky and Tennessee Jacks. All young and first-class in every detail. Prices right and your own terms on payments. Stock sold with a gilt-edge guarantee that every one is as represented. Reference, Bankers National Bank, Evansville, Ind. Branch barn at Ellsworth, Kan. J. A. COWLES, Manager, Ellsworth, Kan.

#### JACKS AND JENNETS

Large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 yrs.; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Special prices for summer and fall trade.

PHIL WALKER,  
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

#### PERCHERONS

At Breeder's Prices.  
Eleven home-grown 3-year stallions, exact wt. 1,740 to 2,060 pounds. Broke to work, sound and with bone to spare. July 26th, these and youngsters for sale. The biggest Percherons pay you best. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.  
Registered stock, spotted and solid colored ponies for sale. Reasonable prices.

W. M. FULCOMER, Belleville, Kan.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### 10 SHORTHORN 10 BULLS 10

Sired by DOUBLE CHAMPION AND WHITE MYSTERY, OUT OF MY BEST COWS, PRICED REASONABLE.

ED GREEN, HOWARD, KAN.

#### oc Bull For Sale

Collynie Goods 333265, dark red, calved April 8, 1909; weight 2,100; kind and gentle; sure and a good breeder. Price, \$250. or will trade for one of equal merit.

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.  
Five Choice Red Bulls, 15 and 16 months old, sired by a ton bull, out of richly-bred cows. Write for description. A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Osborne Co., Kansas.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

#### Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. Eighty head to select from. Cows in milk, bred heifers, heifer calves, and the finest lot of young bulls ever on the farm. All ages. Six or eight now ready for service out of cows with official tests up to 512 pounds of butter with first calf, sons of Imp. Oakland Sultan, Gambos Knight, and a son of Golden Fern's Lad. Tuberculin tested and fully guaranteed.

E. J. LINSFOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Jersey Bull Three weeks old; drinks milk; registered and choice individual. Sired by Guinon's Eminent out of a Brown Bessie dam. Will make great bull. Must be sold right away. Low price.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

#### WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

#### JERSEYS MUST BE SOLD SOON.

Fifty cows, heifers and young bulls, all registered. If this fine lot of cattle is not sold within a short time I will call a public sale. Watch for announcement.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas.

#### JERSEYS FOR PROFIT

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,  
324 W. 23d St., New York.

#### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

Spring boars and gilts now ready for sale. Four gilts and three boars from Mollie S 16264 and General Davis 13169.

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.

## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINAS

## Long King's Equal and A Wonder Jumbo

One hundred and seventy-five pigs sired by the above-named boars and out of A Wonder, Long King's Equal, and my famous Jumbo sows. We are headquarters for big-type Polands in this herd. Come and see them and you will be convinced. If unable to come, write me and I will do my best to please you. "Satisfied Customers" is my motto. All go at private sale. No fall sale.

JOHN B. LAWSON, Clarinda, Iowa.

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

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

## BIG POLAND BOARS

**TEN FALL BOARS**, ready for service. Price, \$25 and \$30. Good ones, sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion and Big Logan Ex. Order quick. These bargains won't last.

GEO. WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kan.

## SAVE FIFTEEN DOLLARS

I have some magnificent old original big-boned Spotted Poland China boar pigs, of March farrow, for sale at \$20.00. These are absolutely equal in every respect to what other breeders are asking \$35 for. I also have gilts of all ages, bred or open, and a few sows bred for early fall litters. Write your wants.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo.  
(30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

## A'S BIG ORANGE FOR SALE.

My coming two-year-old boar, sired by Big Orange and out of one of the best sows in Iowa. Cannot use him to advantage longer. Will sell him fully guaranteed and immune from cholera. Also two fall boars and 30 selected spring boars, all by A's Big Orange. Every representation guaranteed. Also spring gilts.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

## Poland China Bred Sows

**18** Priced to sell quick. They are the big kind. Also choice spring pigs. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Beeler, Ness County, Kansas.

## Hildwein's Big Type Polands

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 29.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

**20** Extra Good Fall Boars, ready for service, sired by Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal, out of my best sows. Prices reasonable. Write me.

L. V. O'KEEFE, Stillwell, Kansas.

## KINZER'S A WONDER POLANDS.

Headed by Little Orange by Big Orange, mated with A Wonder sows. Six choice fall boars sired by Little Orange and out of A Wonder dams. Also 40 spring pigs, same breeding. Nothing but the best sent out.

J. E. KINZER, Falco, Kan.

## MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Melbourne Jumbo, one of the large smooth sires of the breed, mated with the best of big-type sows, among them daughters of What's Ex, Big Prospect, Dorr's Expansion 1st, and Union Leader. Stock for sale.

R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

## POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

**20** Yearling gilts, bred. Sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell.

THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdele, Kan.

## CLEMETSON POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Major Zim by Major B sows carrying the blood and mostly daughters of Gold Metal and Model Look by Grand Look. Choice spring pigs express prepaid, \$20 each until further notice.

O. B. CLEMETSON, Holton, Kansas.

## BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

Fifty big kind Poland China pigs, either sex, sired by Ott's Big Orange, Big Ben and other great boars. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Pairs not related.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

## SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.

Forty big-type Poland pigs, sired by Big Four Wonder, grandson of A Wonder, and Orange Model 2d by Big Orange. Will sell them until they are 100 days old for \$25 each. Pairs, not related, \$40. First choice with every sale. Inspection invited.

L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.

## Clinton's Herd of Big-Type Polands.

Bred sows, cholera immune, most popular big-type breeding. Bred to farrow August and September. Priced to sell. Write at once as I have only a few for sale.

P. M. ANDERSON, Lathrop, Mo.

## THIRTY POLAND PIGS

Either sex. Good individuals. \$15 each. Pairs also. C. S. Carruthers, Salina, Kan.

## FAULKNER'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLANDS

## "LEADERS OF THEIR KIND"

One hundred and fifty May and June pigs now ready to ship. Special prices: Single pig, either sex, \$35; pair, not akin, \$65; trio, not akin, \$90. They will be sold in the next thirty days.

START RIGHT WITH OUR FOREFATHERS' KIND. Mail your check with first letter.

H. L. FAULKNER, Owner, Highview Breeding Farm, Jamesport, Mo.

## OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

Ott's Big Orange at 12 months old, weight 550 pounds. Individuality you won't fault. The kind we breed, feed and sell.

The kind \$25 to \$50 will bring to you. February to April farrow. These pigs will range in weight from 90 to 200 pounds.

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## WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

**HERD BULLS**—Financial Countess Ltd. grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 925 pounds 10 ounces butter.

Ruby Financial Count 87211, a grandson of Financial King, dam a Register of Merit granddaughter of Financial King; milk record of 56 pounds per day. Herd founded on Finance, Interest and Gamboge Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 55 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairymen ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

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Four by Mogul's Monarch. Two by Long King, son of Long King's Equal. Two by Gephart.

Extra good individuals at \$25 each.

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## BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

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