

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

NOTHING on earth is invincible but man.

Master of environment, manipulator of events, maker of destiny, he is heir to all the ages, the substance of all his ancestors, the image of his creator, yet he may become a producer or a parasite.

The farm boy who seeks a position instead of a job, cultivates the manicure, concentrates his mind on neckties and thinks the American eagle, served on a silver dollar, the greatest game bird, has already attained his best.

He who recovers quickly from his diploma, gets into life with no lost motion, realizes that there are no bargains on the counter of success, stays by his plow and pigs, assumes the responsibilities of a man and thinks with his brain instead of his mouth, has few limitations. Concentration counts. Erie between banks becomes Niagara.

What one gets out of a block of marble depends upon whether he is a sculptor or a stonemason. —I. D. G.



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

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FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner
Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Convenience in Home Painting.

A painting system has been devised and is being offered for sale, by means of which the owner may paint his car himself at a great saving in cost. This "system" comprises three coats of the desired color and with the paint are furnished the proper brushes and full instructions for their use. The system includes a substitute for stripping. It is claimed that this "system" is handy and that it can be applied by the owner with gratifying results.

Care of Nickel Finish.

The greater part of automobile trimmings these days are of nickel. In polishing, it is well to bear in mind that every rub means the wearing off of a little of the nickel plating, and that in time it will wear through. Hard, gritty polish should be avoided. If good care is taken of this nickel it can be polished by using a rag saturated with coal oil. Follow the coal oil rag with a dry, soft rag, removing all the oil. Coal oil, if allowed to remain on the nickel or other bright metal, will cause rust.

Stop Joy Riding.

A large part of automobile accidents are due to "joy riding." This kind of riding is the kind by which an unnecessarily high speed is maintained and accompanied by reckless driving. The motorist who understands his machine and who jogs along at the rate of 15 to 18 miles an hour over good roads, is going plenty fast and this rate of travel is about as high speed as will permit safe traveling on country roads. The auto should not be blamed for accident. Carefully handled, it is much safer than the horse. It is more certain of control. True, it has no eyes and so does not see and will head into the ditch or the river without hesitancy, if it is driven there. The cool-headed, careful driver is safer at the wheel than with the lines in his hands.

Converting Oil Lights to Electricity.

Our subscriber, T. W., Mount Hope, Kan., has a car equipped with acetylene head lights and oil side lamps. He wants to know if he can install an electric lighting system, and if so whether or not it will be necessary to purchase new lamps. Supply houses are selling attachments by which acetylene headlights and oil lamps may be converted to the use of the electric current. These attachments consist of electric light sockets which may be clamped to the acetylene or coal oil burners, and they work well. The original reflectors will, in all probability, not give the same efficiency as would the reflectors intended for electricity, but it is claimed that the converted lamps operate successfully for all ordinary purposes.

Re-Painting Metal Body.

Our subscriber, H. H. W., Great Bend, Kan., advises that the paint has been burned off one side of the body of his car, and wants to know if he can himself paint the entire body with anything like favorable results. After the paint has been removed by the usual methods, the subscriber should first apply a metal filler. This adheres to the metal and will hold the paint. On this apply the color coats, and lastly the varnish. A good job of painting is the result of careful work and in having the paint neither too thick nor too thin. Thick paint will be streaked and thin paint will run. If a fine job is wanted, each color coat and the first varnish coat should be rubbed until there are no specks or rough spots. The painting should be done in a warm room free from dust.

Colorado Auto Tourists.

Last week a party of 30 Denver (Col.) tourists were entertained by the Topeka Commercial Club. These tourists had made their way from Denver to Chicago over the north route—through Nebraska and Iowa—and were returning via the southern route—through Missouri and Kansas. The object of the tour was to advertise the good roads of Colorado. Colorado has put its roads in splendid shape for travel. The Colorado State Highway Commission has been expending large sums of state money in building roads through the scenic section, and claims now to have 2,000 miles of good roads through the Rockies. This commission, the address of which is

Denver, is furnishing a log book showing the automobile routes of Colorado. Denver has been doing a large amount of advertising among autoists, and the indications are that hundreds of Kansas autoists will motor through Colorado this year. Nearly every Kansas daily has reports of Kansas people who are motor touring Colorado.

Fixed Or Adjustable Spark.

Our subscriber, A. H. C., Salina, Kan., writes of a dispute he had with another auto owner as to whether or not the car should be driven with a set spark. The subscriber maintains that the spark should be adjusted to conform to the speed and load of the car. The expert, consulted on this subject, contends that the greatest efficiency can be obtained by adjusting the spark to the conditions of speed and load. He says the spark should only be advanced when the motor is running at high speed, but that, to a considerable extent the spark lever should be operated in conjunction with the throttle. He says it is a good general rule to drive the motor with the spark as far advanced as will permit the proper working of the engine. To determine the proper spark adjustment to a nicety is the work of the expert. It must be remembered that a late spark is as harmful to the motor as a spark that occurs too early. There are cars which are operated with a set spark. This arrangement is satisfactory to the driver who desires the greatest simplicity, and it has been found that the motor gives good results with a set spark.

Farm Boys' Interest In Auto.

The editor has recently had occasion to inquire into the attitude the farm boy holds to the automobile, particularly as to whether or not it has a tendency to break up the so-called farm isolation and to better satisfy him with the surroundings of the farm. On a recent trip we talked with no less than a dozen farmers' sons who themselves or parents are owners of automobiles. We found in every instance the unqualified declaration that the auto was supplying them with a heretofore unrealized fascination and the opportunity for play which, to them had changed the conditions of country life.

On one farm where the family has an automobile, we were told that each evening after the chores were done, the whole family loads into the automobile and drives eight or ten miles for "cooling off" before bed time. Sometimes the family drives to a nearby town to some entertainment, or often makes only a drive through the country—sometimes picking up a neighbor, and thereby a pleasant visit ensues.

On another farm we found the same condition existing. This family was larger and was divided into two squads for use of the auto. The parents, with the younger children, used the automobile Saturday and Sunday of one week, and the young folks used the machine the following week, alternating through the season in this way. Weekly excursions, beginning early Saturday afternoon and ending Sunday evening, were taken, these excursions being to the homes of friends and relatives 35 or 40 miles distant or to points of interest, and in either instance involving a night out. This play—for it may so be termed, and as it is, in fact—had the effect of breaking up an isolation which heretofore seemed to hang heavily over this family because it was large and facilities for transportation were inadequate before the purchase of the auto.

While calling on friends in the country not long since, we ran into a lawn party made up of the farmer and his family and two other farmers' families from a distance of about 15 miles, who had come with their automobiles and their baskets. The two farmers' families wanted to visit the third and they did not want the women folks of the third family to spend three or four hours over the heated stove getting up a meal, so they took their own suppers, and on the lawn of the third farmer, picnicked. To say that the occasion was a surprise and that the event was a happy one, would be surplusage.

The automobile widens the social sphere of the farm family and on this account alone those who can afford automobiles and who need and are seeking diversion will buy machines and enjoy them.

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

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

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I want you to have a Champion silo this year without fail and will make it very easy for you if you are ready to act now. One of my Three Special Propositions is sure to suit you. They're made for the purpose of getting immediate orders and you must act now. Here they are:

1. Man who wants a silo. 2. Man who wants silo and cutter. 3. Man who'll club with his neighbors for several silos. Let me send you full details and tell you why the

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



KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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



FILLING THE SILO.

It is our guess that 3,000 or more silos will be filled in Kansas this fall. KANSAS FARMER has been the foremost publication in presenting practical information regarding silos and silage crops. It seems impossible, almost, to add to what we have already said on any phase of the silo. However, a large part of the success of the silo depends upon the use of a crop cut at the right time, and in the proper filling of the silo with that crop.

In the case of corn, the right time to cut for the silo is when the kernel begins to dent. At this time the corn possesses the largest amount of nutriment and will make the best feed. It is a simple matter to fill the silo with corn in this condition during a normal season, and during such season the exercise of little judgment is required as to the proper time for cutting the corn crop for the silo. It is under abnormal conditions that judgment is required to cut corn at a time when it has the highest feeding value and will make the best silage.

Last year, in spite of our admonition, there was a great deal of poor silage, and this, through the fact that readers did not observe directions given by KANSAS FARMER. Last season was abnormal. The early season was dry and corn did not grow, resulting in the corn being late and the principal growth being made from late rains. Fear of the corn being caught by frost resulted in the siloing of much immature corn and which produced sour silage. Under such conditions it is the part of wisdom to take a chance with frost in order to be able to cut corn at the most advanced stage of maturity. Green, immature corn for silage will not be damaged by taking a light frost. The frost has the effect of breaking down the cells and allowing some of the excess of juices to pass off, permitting the corn to go into the silo drier, and on account of the lack of surplage of juices the silage will not be extremely sour.

In many sections last year it was necessary to fill the silo at a time when there were no rains or prospects for rains, and that the corn crop was not getting any heavier—in fact, was getting less in tonnage each succeeding day. Under such conditions do not be in too big a hurry to cut for silage. Allow the crop to stand until the two or three lower blades on each stalk have dried. Such a condition is evidence of lack of moisture in the soil, and on account of such moisture shortage, the plant will not be so full of juice as if there were plenty of moisture in the corn.

The application of these two principles will hold good in the case of Kafir or cane for silage. Either of these cut too green will produce sour silage, and while it will be eaten, will not be so palatable and, being cut so green, is short on feeding value. Under conditions of a normal season cane and Kafir should be allowed to mature to just a little greater extent than corn. Cut these when the seed is just passed the dough stage. Cutting at this stage is too late for the cutting of same for forage, but for the silo it has been demonstrated that cane and Kafir should be permitted to mature to just a little greater degree than corn. Cane and Kafir cut for silage at this stage have proven themselves, by practical feeding results to be the equal of corn, and in localities where cane and Kafir are more certain of production than corn they are unquestionably the most valuable silage crop.

If cowpeas have been planted with either of the above with a view to improving the quality of silage and to increase the tonnage, the corn, Kafir or cane should be cut when ready, regardless of the condition of the cowpeas.

The silo can be successfully filled with either or all of the above crops. That is to say, the silo may be partly filled

with corn and finished by filling with either cane or Kafir or both.

The best results will always be obtained by putting the crop through the cutter. A cutter with blower will give better results than a cutter with elevator, being less trouble and, as a rule, more rapid in operation.

The silage in the silo should be well distributed and thoroughly tramped, and especially well tramped on the outer edge. To the blower of the cutter is attached a flexible pipe which can be moved about and will deliver the silage to any location desired in the silo. It is a good idea to have a man distribute the silage by means of this distributor and another man or couple of boys to aid in the tramping. The better the job of tramping done, the more silage it is possible to place in the silo at the first filling and the less vacant space in the silo as a result of the settling. If you have bought a 100-ton silo you want to get as near 100 tons into it as possible. If you do not have your own cutting machinery it will be troublesome and expensive to rig up for a second filling, and this expense and trouble should not be incurred unless, by chance, the first crop to go into the silo does not fill it, and the second crop should not be at the first setting of the machinery be ready for the silo. If silage is well tramped at filling, the settling and the vacant space in a silo 24 feet high, we will say, will not be in excess of 3 to 4 feet.

It is a good idea to begin laying plans right now for the help necessary to fill the silo. If you do not have your own cutter, find out where you can get one and make arrangement with your neighbors whereby you can swap labor in the same way as is done at threshing time. Have plenty of help and teams on the ground so that the filling can be expedited. If there are two or three silos in the community it is manifestly more satisfactory, and we believe cheaper, for the owners to buy their cutting machinery in partnership and co-operate in filling, than it is to import a man from an adjoining neighborhood to do the cutting. The cheapest and most satisfactory filling of the silo will result from the farmers' co-operation in owning the machinery and in the use of labor.

KANSAS SOIL CONVENTION.

The proposed "soil" convention for Kansas, by which it is designed to promote better cultivation and larger crop yields, is coming along. A committee of 42 of the prominent men of the state—mostly farmers—have endorsed the proposed convention and a call for a meeting of these men has been issued for the Bismarck hotel, in Hutchinson, at 10 a. m. Friday, August 2. At this meeting the scope of the convention will be determined, a program arranged, and time and place of meeting fixed.

The soil convention idea has everywhere been received by favorable comment. "The conference will be in the nature of a revival," says President Waters, of the State Agricultural College. "The latest farm ideas will be presented by the best specialists, and the delegates will exchange confidences, with the belief that every farmer participating will carry home suggestions most helpful to his business. My prediction is that conventions of farmers to discuss their business will be as common in the future as are conventions of bankers and merchants and others who have frequent gatherings to adopt the best methods for the growth and development of their business."

PLAYING SAFE IN HOG RAISING.

Reports of enormous shipments of hogs onto the Chicago market, as the result of another cholera scare, are now rife and may indicate the approach of a condition similar to that of last year.

This condition is not reported from Kansas City, though there are rumors of cholera in some localities tributary

to that market on the east. This condition and these rumors suggest one of the most serious of all the problems connected with farming.

There is only one way to make money in the hog business, and that is to stay with it year in and year out. The man who turns off about the same number of hogs each year, regardless of the price of feed, is the man who makes money in the hog business. The man who tries to get into the business only when conditions are right to make money and who gets out of it when things don't look good, is the man who always loses.

Too frequently the small farmer thinks he cannot afford to raise hogs, when the facts are that he cannot afford to be without them. It is very rarely that any farmer can afford to be without hogs.

But when the cholera comes and severe loss is threatened, there seems to be only one thing to do—ship the hogs as quickly as possible.

But, afterwards, there is something else to do. Clean up and get better stock and go at it again. It is the only way to win, and you must win.

NEED HAVE NO FEAR.

Professor L. H. Bailey, who is the author of several admirable books on agricultural science, says that he has for some time looked with apprehension upon the rapid diffusion of experimental science of recent years, and that there is danger that this knowledge may overshadow the importance of accustomed farm practice and lead the farmer to demand specific rules for all perplexities and to depend upon the experiment station and the teacher for his farming methods. We feel that Professor Bailey need have no such apprehension. The importance of experimental science is growing slowly, but surely, but the better class of agricultural editors are daily interpreting experimental science as it applies to general farm practice and the farmer is being told sufficiently often that the possibility of making specific rules for him is quite out of the question and he realizes that he must take the fact as shown by experiment and apply it to his own farm conditions. The building of bulletins and the writing of books setting forth the most recent investigations is one thing, and the interpreting of the same and the application of the same for the farmer's benefit is the work of the agricultural editor. This work is being taken care of in a wise manner by the editor who understands his business and who is writing for the real good he can do, rather than to fill so many columns per week.

FARM PRODUCTS REFRIGERATOR.

For some months a movement has been on to induce the railroad companies to inaugurate a refrigerator service for the convenience of shippers and for the preservation of the quality of eggs, butter and other perishable farm products shipped from the small town to the concentrating point. This movement was inaugurated by John Kleinhans, of the inspection service of the Kansas department of health. The movement finally took such form as justified its being taken up by the State Public Utilities Commission. The commission has decided that it would issue no order until the matter had in a friendly way been presented to the various railroad companies. Railroads have looked with favor upon the inauguration of such service and the Santa Fe has put into operation those refrigerator lines which will accommodate shippers in practically all points reached by that road. All railroad companies of the state have ordered their agents to protect this class of freight while it is at the depot awaiting shipment. This is an important move and will have the effect of placing the several commodities affected on the market in much better condition than heretofore.

THE BEEF SITUATION.

In the hope of increasing the cattle population of the country and to prevent the necessity for importing our meats, which threatens in the very near future, the American National Live Stock Association passed a resolution in favor of prohibiting the killing of heifers under 3 years of age. Now comes the National Butchers' Association with a proposition to have a closed season on veal calves and prohibit their being killed during the months of March, April and May.

Neither of these plans is practical. The first, because it is doubtful if such a law could be passed or enforced; and, the second, because men will sell calves just so long as good prices are offered for them.

The only way to meet the beef situation, as we see it, is to raise and feed the cattle on the farms. This means a change in our methods, but this change is coming because we must have the beef, and because beef making on the farm is both a pleasant and a profitable business.

When branded western beefs will sell on the open market for \$9.65 and net \$154 per head, as did a large bunch from South Dakota in Chicago the other day, there is surely good money in beef making, even on high priced land.

Eliminate the price paid for these cattle by the feeder and substitute the small cost of raising and feeding calves into baby beef, and the proposition looks still better and, when the desperate need for fertility which exists on many farms and the fact that these cattle furnish the best possible market for the grains and grasses of the farm and will make a good market for fodder and roughage, is considered, the man who does not like being "tied to a cow's tail" in the dairy business, can find his profit in the production of baby beef.

Here is the proposition: The country must have beef. There are no longer the ranches and ranges of the old days on which to produce it, so it is up to the farmer to do it. His land is high priced and the feed it produces is worth good money, so he must use good breeding stock. This means a pure-bred bull and high-grade cows. Nothing else will bring a profit, but these will. If results are figured on the basis of what it costs to produce the feed consumed, the farmer will make good money, while if figured on the basis of the value of the feed at the time of feeding, he will make money more times than he will lose. Besides, the farmer must have the manure.

If it were formerly impossible for the average farmer to produce beef at a profit on high priced land, it is true no longer. The silo has solved the problem of economical beef production, as well as economical dairy production, and it has done more. The silo, with the corn binder, is the greatest weed destroyer known. The silo saves all the crop instead of wasting half of it in the stalk fields, as was formerly done. The silo reduces the labor so that one man can do the feeding work of several under the older methods.

HORSES AND THE AUTO.

In spite of the fact that the motor car was going to put the horse out of business, the fact remains that horses were never so valuable as today. A decade ago cattle values greatly exceeded the horse values of the United States, but now the reverse is true, and the demand for good horses is indicated by the increasing price. Few people consider the enormous loss of horses which occurs in the large cities each year, especially in hot weather. It is said that the loss of horses in Chicago alone amounts to about 7,000 per year, and that so many as 50 die on the streets in one day during the heated term. The motor has put the poor horses out of business, but has helped to enhance the value of the good ones.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Much harm was done by the grasshoppers last year, and the letters that we are receiving, when taken with the report of our field men, indicate that the damage this year will be at least as great and possibly greater. The following methods of fighting these pests, and presented by F. B. Milliken, Assistant Entomologist of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, are the best known, and are effective:

On sod, in weed patches and in alfalfa fields where the crop is yet short, grasshoppers can be caught in the hopperdozer. This consists of a pan from 4 to 6 inches deep, made by turning up the edges of a piece of sheet iron 8 feet long and 28 or 30 inches wide, soldering partitions across it about 2 feet apart and mounting it on a sled having 2x4-inch runners with a 3-foot screen at its back made of oilcloth with smooth side forward. After putting about 1 inch of water in the pan and enough oil to form a film on top, the dozer is drawn forward by a horse hitched at each end, and the frightened 'hoppers leap into the pan in trying to pass back over it, or are caught by the screen and fall into it. To use the dozer effectively it must be mounted on low runners, and this limits its use to places where such treatment does not injure the crop. After the 'hoppers have become half grown or over, two or three treatments are necessary to catch most of them.

Because it can be applied on either rough or smooth land and in any kind of crop, the poisoned bran mash has been very widely used in fighting grasshoppers. It is prepared by mixing together 1 pound of Paris green or white arsenic and 20 pounds of bran while dry with a large spoon, wooden paddle or spade, and wetting it to a mash with 3½ gallons of water to which has been added ½ gallon cheap syrup and the juice and finely chopped pulp and peel of 3 oranges or lemons. It is sown broadcast early in the morning in gardens, cornfields, alfalfa fields, and orchards which grasshoppers have already invaded, or along the edges where they are just coming in. Though this bait is eaten best when no green food is handy for the 'hoppers, the orange or lemon odor attracts them to it, and many will be killed where it is sown in an alfalfa field. An increase in yield sufficient to cover twice the cost of application was secured where the bait was applied to a plot of alfalfa on the farm of George W. West, of Ft. Dodge, Kan. The amount of bait prepared by using the quantities of ingredients given will sow about 5 acres, and when properly applied there will be no danger of wild birds, poultry or other animals being able to secure it in sufficient amounts to prove fatal. No cases of poisoning occurred last year where the bait was applied in this manner.

To insure success with these methods of fighting grasshoppers they should be applied persistently, as more than one treatment is usually necessary with the hopperdozer or the poisoned bran mash. In using the bait no dead 'hoppers will likely be seen for three or four days after making the application, and then they will be most abundant under weeds, or in other shady places where they collected before dying.

Gain On Pasture.

Our subscriber, C. M. B., Osage City, Kan., who is establishing a dairy herd, asks if it will pay to feed grain when cows are on pasture. This question is often asked and we do not believe that many farmers who ask the question really have any intention of feeding grain when pastures are good. We believe that in most instances the question is asked out of curiosity or for general information. We have answered the question numerous times in the negative, and have given our reason for such answer. We know that a feed of grain night and morning, even though the cow is on good pasture, will increase the milk flow. We do not believe, however, that it increases the milk flow sufficient to make the feeding profitable. We would prefer to save the grain and feed it when pastures get short, provided we had no green feed with which to supplement pastures at that time. If we had the green feed for supplementing the short pasture we would withhold the grain until the winter feeding period, when butter fat is higher and when it is more difficult to maintain the milk flow. Tests of dairy cows are frequently made when those cows are on pasture and if the object is to attain a large milk flow,



GOOD IDEA IN HAY BARN, ON HARMONDALE FARM, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KAN. THIS BARN CAN BE FILLED FULL. ON EACH SIDE, THE ROOF HAS SLIDING DOORS, AS SHOWN, AND OPEN AT ANY PLACE DESIRED. THE HAY FORK EQUIPMENT PERMITS THE FILLING OF THIS BARN TO THE VERY GABLE.

regardless of the value of the milk, grain on the best of pasture will help. It must be understood that the above is a statement made for general application. The individuality of the cow and the economy with which she produces milk, will very often prove an exception to the general answer.

Good Seed Wheat At Hays.

The Hays Branch Experiment Station has harvested one of the finest wheat crops in its history. The yield is about 10,000 bushels from 400 acres. This will not be as large a yield as that of the big crop of last year, which averaged over 30 bushels per acre. This year's grain is plump and hard and excellent in color, having the typical dark red clear amber characteristic of the best western Kansas hard wheat. The variety is Kharkof (Turkey) bearded wheat, which has proved one of the heaviest yielders at each of the state experiment stations. The wheat is pure and will make fine seed and is offered to farmers for seed at its commercial value plus loss in grading, cost of grading, sacking and delivering to the station. The object of the Hays station is to distribute this seed wheat as widely as possible among farmers of Kansas. Purchasers are limited to 50 bushels, and the cost in 10-bushel lots or more is \$1.50 per bushel. A little higher charge per bushel will be made for smaller orders. It is proposed that the farmers of any locality may club together and order a car of graded, but not sacked, wheat at a minimum price of \$1.40 per bushel. KANSAS FARMER readers who desire this seed wheat should at once place their orders. It is our guess that this supply will not last long. Write Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

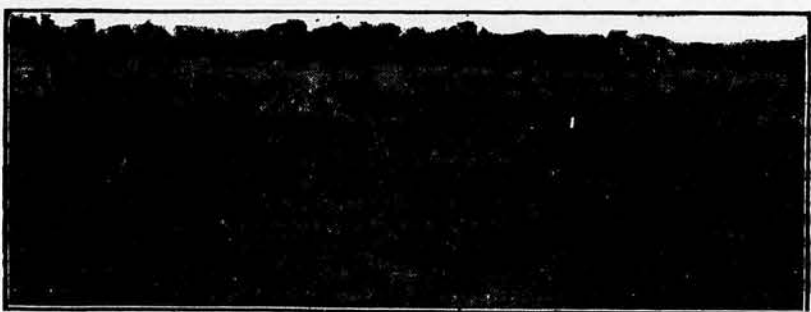
Eradicating Russian Thistle.

Our subscriber, A. H. C., Salina, Kan., says that the Russian thistle has found its way on to his farm, and he wants to know how to get rid of it. The Russian thistle is an annual. The average plant produces about 25,000 seeds. The seeds seldom retain their vitality longer than two years. Any cultivated crop that can be introduced into rotation for a period

of two or more years, will entirely eradicate this weed, providing other weeds of the same kind are not allowed to tumble over the field during this period. Tame grasses are often used for two or three years in place of cultivated crops while destroying seeds in the soil. When the thistles are few in number they may be destroyed by cutting off just below the ground at any time before the seeds mature. In localities where the Russian thistle is widely distributed, complete eradication on individual farms is impossible without a community effort. The seed is spread by the rolling disposition of the thistle and if the plant is permitted to blow over a field on which an effort is being made to eradicate the thistles, the field is sure to be re-seeded. Russian thistle is pretty well spread over the United States.

Farm Sleeping Porch.

A recent trip through the country discovered to the editor several additions to farm residences involving, in each case, a commodious sleeping porch. Nine of every ten houses built in the cities these days have their sleeping porches. The comfort and the value of such sleeping accommodations cannot be disputed, and it is our judgment that no sleeping porch has ever been constructed which has not proven itself worth several times its cost. Conditions which will permit sound and refreshing sleep are necessary for the best work, whether that be work of mind or muscle. KANSAS FARMER readers cannot afford to overlook the advantages of such sleeping accommodations. The sleeping porch can be expensively or economically constructed. The make-shift sleeping porch will give as good service as the make-shift shed for the live stock. Circumstances will govern whether a cheap or expensive porch be constructed. A little ingenuity with small expenditure of money will provide near outdoor sleeping quarters when there is the desire for such quarters. Of all people, the farmer and his family earn and deserve the most comfortable and refreshing sleeping quarters, and each family should in-



ON FARM OF L. B. NICHOLS, BUFFALO, KAN., THE DISC FOLLOWED THE BINDER—THE PICTURE SHOWS THE DISKED GROUND IN THE FOREGROUND. IT APPEARS THAT THE SHOCKS HAVE BEEN SET IN ROWS, LIKE CORN SHOCKS, TO PERMIT THE DISC TO COVER EVERY FOOT POSSIBLE. DISKING KEEPS THE FIELD FROM DRYING OUT, WILL ENABLE IT TO TAKE UP THE WATER, MAKES THE PLOWING EASIER, AND IS REGARDED AS GOOD PRACTICE IN WHEAT FARMING.

vestigate the sleeping porch. KANSAS FARMER would like to have suggestions from its readers relative to the building of such porches, and photographs of such as have been constructed.

Giant Mower Practical.

Subscriber, G. C. K., Hiawatha, Kan., asks what we know about the success of the 7- or 8-foot mowers. The so-called "giant" mower has been sold in Kansas to any considerable extent only the last few years. We have heard of no objection to it. It, of course, requires plenty of horse-power and with it, as with other mowers, momentum is one of the essentials in smooth running. We see no reason why the giant mower should not be as successful as the 5-foot mower. It is our opinion that special care should be given to keeping the cutting bar in good condition, which will result in keeping the sickle sharp, the guards tight, the guard plates in good shape and the whole mechanism of the cutting bar well lined up. We recently observed one of these mowers operated by three horses. We are using the gang plow, the double lister, the two-row cultivator for the purpose of increasing the capacity of our labor, and see no reason why we should hesitate employing the same principle in mowing.

Fertilizer Value Sold.

Our subscribers, E. and M., Lawrence, Kan., inquire for the value of fertility sold from the soil in the case of wheat and better production. When \$100 worth of wheat, at 75 cents per bushel, is sold from the farm, that wheat carries with it \$31.47 worth of fertility value, which fertility has forever left the farm, and if that fertility should be replaced by commercial fertilizers at the average prevailing prices it would cost \$31.47 to purchase such fertilizer. Figures do not include the cost of hauling the fertilizer from the market to the farm or the cost of placing the same on the soil.

If \$100 worth of butter, at 25 cents per pound, should be sold from the same farm, it would remove from the farm 14 cents' worth of fertility.

If \$100 worth of 20 per cent cream, at 25 cents per pound, butter fat should be sold it would remove from the farm \$1.52 worth of fertility.

If \$100 worth of whole milk containing 4 per cent butter fat should be sold from the farm, it would remove \$10.25 worth of fertility.

Highest Feed Value of Corn.

Our subscriber, R. F. P., Olathe, Kan., asks when the corn plant has the greatest feeding value. The feeding value of the corn plant increases rapidly from the time the stalk is tasseled until the corn is ripe. The plant has its full growth when the tassel has matured. The change in the value of the plant comes from the inside which is filled with food material. It has been found that there is as much dry matter in an acre of corn when ripe as in five acres when the plant has fully tasseled. When glazed, it is said there is as much dry matter in one acre as in four when fully tasseled. It is easy, therefore, to see that if the corn is cut too early one does not realize the fullest feeding value.

Portable Grain Bins.

Last week we observed the use of the steel grain bin in a manner which had not heretofore occurred to us. The farmer using the steel bin made of 18-gauge iron, was using one bin for each "set" of the threshing machine, running the grain directly from the separator into the bin. The threshing was being done out of the shock and in advance of the thresher coming into the field steel bins had been erected here and there over the field, and as the thresher moved it was set adjoining one of these bins. The bins will safely store the grain until it is marketed. The user saved the labor of hauling from the field to the barn or granary which, in his case, he regarded as a saving worth while.

Kafir Publication.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture has issued its report for the quarter ending March, 1912. This report contains the addresses, papers and discussions of the forty-first annual meeting and, besides, much information on the growing, feeding and uses of Kafir and other sorghums as forage and grain in Kansas. The report is valuable, and is free for the asking.

NEED OF EDUCATION

Suggestions, More or Less Educational, by the Editor

I have letters from farm boys and girls saying they are either not desirous of remaining on the farm or conditions are such that they cannot remain there, and asking how they can best prepare for entry into the most promising fields for profitable occupation. I feel justified, therefore, in encroaching upon the space of other departments in this week's issue of KANSAS FARMER that I may express my opinion on several phases of the farm boy's and girl's education as that education may apply to their successful employment elsewhere than on the farm. This is the time of year the school plans are being made. Since the boys and girls of today are the full-fledged citizens of tomorrow, generally speaking, the importance of an education is today greater than ever before. The competition for success in life is becoming keener and keener and the individual who stands the best chances for success is he who is best fitted by virtue of proper training. * * *

The business or commercial field opens the greatest number of opportunities at the best pay. It is felt that the professions of law, medicine, etc., are today crowded. I think this is so. It is my judgment that the great mass of those engaged in these professions make a poor living. The stars in such professions become both famous and rich. Where there is one such there are hundreds who barely manage to keep the wolf from the door. I would not advise my son to become a doctor or a lawyer, unless he showed some special qualification. The commercial field offers opportunities for managers, chief clerks, superintendents, etc., etc., and pays more money for the brains it employs than is paid by other lines. The word "business" covers a multitude of callings, and every calling demands a long list of specialists. The commercial specialist is the demand of the time. The mercantile establishment, besides a manager, must have buyers, advertisement writers, window dressers, expert accountants, etc. The manufacturer must have draftsmen, mechanical engineers, designers, salesmen, etc. Every kind of business must have these days, such a long list of specially trained employees that this day offers opportunity for every shade of individual inclination. This is intended to show that there is a place in the commercial world for every boy or girl to exercise any peculiar ability he or she may have. * * *

How to get on to the trail or how to make entry into the particular line is the pressing question with those whom we seek to answer. It is certain that preparation—education—is essential, together with good health, clean living, strong mind, determination and every other quality which makes for good and substantial men and women. To argue the benefits of general education these days, is surplusage. Every boy and girl knows the necessity for education, but too often they feel that a special or technical training only is needed. No special training or technical education can be realized upon to its fullest advantage without a foundation on which the technical training can be built. The things taught in the rural schools are the first essentials. If they are not learned in the country school they must be learned elsewhere under less favorable conditions and at much greater expense. For this reason our rural schools should be the best they can be made. They are the foundation rock of our educational system and of the individual success. This indicates, therefore, that a good common school education must mark the beginning. In dozens upon dozens of instances in my own experience have I seen failure and disappointment follow in the wake of lost appreciation and loss of opportunity in the common school. * * *

The thorough training of the country school will give good training for the business college, where stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and accounting are taught. It is scarcely worth while to undertake the study of these branches without a good knowledge of spelling, geography, arithmetic, grammar and a fair working knowledge of the English language. I have had stenographer after stenographer fail because she could not spell correctly our common words. I have had clerk after clerk fail because he could not accurately figure decimals or fractions. The best business college has been forced to take cognizance of the poor preparation of its students and

so instruct them in spelling, penmanship, punctuation, etc. Often the student becomes dissatisfied because he is called upon to spend his time away from home and expend money for such elementary instruction, thereby criticising the schools which are striving to make the best of their students. The college can not accomplish the most for the student and itself unless the student is prepared. Hence, the necessity for the student improving the time spent in the public school. * * *

The business college opens the gateway to a wide range of opportunities in commercial life. If I were starting my boy tomorrow for a career in the commercial world, I would have him learn stenography and typewriting thoroughly and would desire that he thoroughly understood the principles of accounting. In business, as I view it, there are two points of beginning. The first is that of sweeping the floor and keeping the stock in order; later, measuring oil, weighing sugar, etc., and securing promotion step by step through such processes. This same general principle is involved in all business. There is one other point of entry, and this is the most desirable and the most speedy and certain in its results. That is, by becoming a clerk—either stenographer or bookkeeper in the office of the institution and close to the "boss." It is our idea

ing is required. This principally for those who seek to make the most of their efforts and whose environments are such as will permit a longer period for preparation. The college or university will provide a broader and more substantial foundation. If degrees are not desired these institutions permit the selection of studies along the line for which the student wishes to prepare. In this connection the high school must not be overlooked. With most country boys and girls, attendance upon the high school necessitates the expense of board and tuition, and when this condition prevails it is our opinion that the student can get more for his money by attending a college with better facilities and surrounded by a college "atmosphere," which the ordinary high school does not possess. Kansas and the middle west has a number of good colleges and universities, besides the public institutions. These are the so-called denominational schools—denominational as far as their support and patronage goes, but maintaining thorough educational systems and a broad, liberal Christian policy. These institutions offer ideal school homes and their growing patronage is evidence that they occupy an important niche in our educational system. The denominational schools, as well as our public institutions, supply the so-called business and vocational courses, as well as classical. The denominational schools realize a high sense of justice and re-

THIS is the day of the specialist. The boy who will prepare himself for a vocation and stick to it, is most likely to succeed. The fellow who does not prepare especially for some one thing is drifting from one temporary vocation to another—all the time having trouble in making ends meet. The specialties of the farm pay as well in money and satisfaction as any other.

that the boy or girl seeking entry into business should make his or her entry at this point. * * *

It is here that the business college fulfills a large mission. In our own personal acquaintance of the heads of businesses the larger number of managers have risen through the ranks from the beginning as a stenographer than through any other beginning. It is possible for the stenographer, trained thoroughly in the work of stenography, having the ability and the brains to learn and to do, to make himself or herself so valuable to the "boss" and so much a part of his business that he and the institution would be seriously handicapped should he lose the services of this particular individual. The same condition surrounds the young man or the young woman who, with the right disposition and qualifications, becomes a clerk or a bookkeeper. The business college with the right kind of material on which to work, with the close application of the student, will place the hard-working boy and girl in position to successfully enter business. This presents the generally accepted most successful method of entering business lines. There is a constant and increasing demand for stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and other handy people about the offices of institutions employing such help. The demand is for the competent, bright, alert individual. The "boss" always wants a boy or girl who can rise in his business—whom later he can lean upon with a feeling of security. There is daily less room for the poor and disinterested workman. * * *

While the country school supplies the foundation for all education, and it is useless almost to specialize along any line without a good common school education, it does not furnish an adequate foundation. For those who would be best equipped for a successful career—commercial or professional—more school-

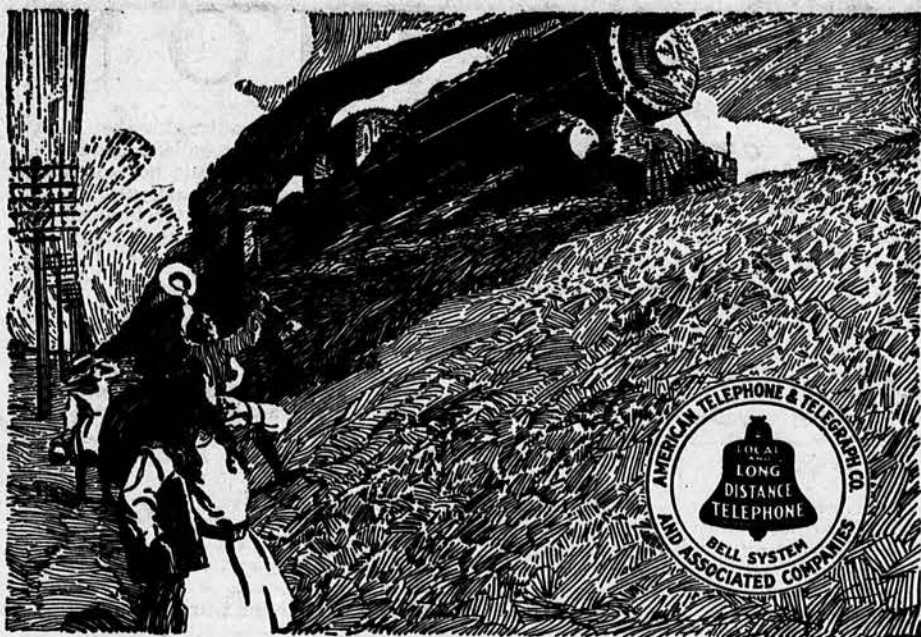
sponsibility to the student, and such schools merits a careful consideration by the student. * * *

There is one important view of education which must not be overlooked, and that is education for education's sake—pointing to the learning of these things which tend to a well developed and trained mind and the well rounded, accomplished man and woman. These have a place in public and social affairs, the value of which is not measured by dollars and cents. It is this sort of education, too, which in these days of commercialism is frowned upon. Too many young men are led to believe that college or university courses of some kind or other is all there is to life—forgetting the bread and butter side. The value of an education depends more upon the individual than upon anything else. If the right individual has it, the degree is worth while. The curriculum based upon Greek, Latin and ancient history has given way—both in schools and in the mind of the student—to practical courses pointing to and preparing for bread and butter vocations. The acid test of education is what a man can do. The commercial test of a university degree has been made by the Harvard Appointments Office, and the showing, while startling, is certainly far from flattering. According to the statistics available, the average wage of a man who has received a bachelor's degree is at first about \$15 per week. Princeton reports show that its graduates start at an average of \$6 per week. From tables made up from the salaries paid graduates without special training in certain lines of employment the averages are as follows: Brokerage business, \$3 to \$8 per week; manufacturing, \$7 to \$12, and engineering, \$10 to \$15. In all these lines the college graduate does not receive more than the average high school graduate. It must be admitted that the college graduate knows much more and if he is able to capitalize what he has learned

should eventually outrank the high school graduate. The college graduate from general courses should not consider himself as fitted for any particular vocation, unless it be that of teaching what he has learned. To graduate from a general course is not time wasted, provided the individual is not compelled by age or financial condition to crowd himself to the point of making his education earn an income. The general education, though, calls for special training for one's chosen vocation. It can only make the foundation broader and add refinement to both mind and work. So we do not believe the average KANSAS FARMER boy and girl reader is justified in spending six to eight years in school before entering upon the study of those things bearing directly upon the vocation chosen. For instance, if the young man desires to become a mechanical engineer, he is not justified in spending years at Latin, Greek, botany, chemistry, zoology, etc. He should get a good hold on the English language that he may be able to write and speak it well, and then get into his mathematics, physics, and mechanics and such other studies as are required in an engineering course, and when through with these get to hard work. In general, this outlines the idea I have in mind regarding the education of the boy or girl who must work for a living and get that education as soon as possible. Be it understood that I believe in all the education one can get, but, assuming that most of you are situated as was myself and must get to work early in life, I believe in obtaining the fundamentals and then entering upon the special training. * * *

The above is along general lines and suggests to the boy or girl determined to leave the farm. I am doing about all I can to keep the young people on the farm. I believe the farm offers the best opportunity for acquiring a competency and independence and for the development of the best citizenship. But it requires training—education—to succeed most at farming. The cultivation of the soil, growing of grains, the breeding and feeding of live stock and the kindred industries are no longer work for the unskilled. Thousands of parents desire to see their children remain on the farm. To accomplish this, the boy and girl must realize that at farming there is ample opportunity to exercise intelligence and brain power and that the same exercised on the farm will bring a reward commensurate with the same effort directed in other lines. Profitable farming is a business—a manufacturing business, in fact—with a reward and a satisfaction the equal of the same energies directed in other businesses. But the individual who does not know how to realize on the farm possibilities is no better off than he who digs in the ditch or tamps ties on the section. The fact is that the farm calls for more—or at least as much—of the best it is possible to develop in man, as any other calling or profession. If this were not realized our agricultural colleges would not be crowded as they are—there would not be the demand for farmers' institutes and institute speakers there now is, and for help in other ways to solve the agricultural problems of the day.

The grain farmer and the stock farmer are demanding skilled workmen—the farm home is demanding the wife trained in domestic economy and the refinement of music, art and literature. The farm has its specialties—agronomy, animal husbandry, etc. The special instruction is obtained in the special courses of our educational institutions. But, the same fundamental education of the rural school, then the high school or college, is essential. With the special training along the several lines, the farmer needs in addition business college instruction to the extent, at least, of knowing how to keep accounts and how to write impressive business letters. It is almost impossible to conceive the opportunities of the farm if the man at the helm is prepared as must be the doctor, lawyer or manufacturer. So if the farm is life's goal—as we hope it is with most readers of this—do not minimize the importance of education. It broadens, enriches the mind and the heart and contributes to the improvement of the home, church, society and the higher interests of the community and world. Kansas and the west have the educational institutions and the facilities equal to the demand made upon them, and these institutions, which add value to our states, deserve our patronage.



The Right of All the Way

Railroad service and telephone service have no common factors—they cannot be compared, but present some striking contrasts.

Each telephone message requires the right of all the way over which it is carried. A circuit composed of a pair of wires must be clear from end to end, for a single conversation.

A bird's eye view of any railroad track would show a procession of trains, one following the other, with intervals of safety between them.

The railroad carries passengers in train loads by wholesale, in a public conveyance, and the service given to each passenger is limited by the necessities of the others; while the telephone carries messages over wires devoted exclusively for the time being to the individual use of the subscriber or patron. Even a multi-millionaire could not afford the exclusive use of the railroad track between New York

and Chicago. But the telephone user has the whole track and the right of all the way, so long as he desires it.

It is an easy matter to transport 15,000 people over a single track between two points in twenty-four hours. To transport the voices of 15,000 people over a single two-wire circuit, allowing three minutes for each talk, would take more than thirty days.

The telephone system cannot put on more cars or run extra trains in order to carry more people. It must build more telephone tracks—string more wires.

The wonder of telephone development lies in the fact that the Bell System is so constructed and equipped that an exclusive right of all the way, between near-by or distant points, is economically used by over 24,000,000 people every day.

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Whirlwind Silo Fillers

The Whirlwind Silo Filler was our choice. It proved to be the most perfect in construction and the most efficient in operation. Of course we would choose the best Silo Filler to be sold with the Saginaw Silo. The Whirlwind cutter head is a heavy one-piece casting whose weight serves to maintain a uniform cutting speed, regardless of uneven feeding. The large number of new features, never seen on a silo filler before, make the Whirlwind the most complete and the latest in silo filler machinery. Only five gears and four sprockets—a marvel of simplicity.

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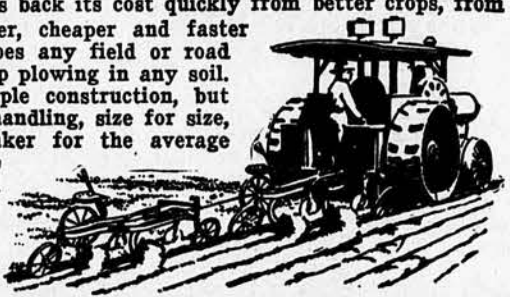
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THE FARM



This department last week had to do with the preparation of the seed bed for winter wheat, with special reference to central and eastern Kansas conditions, where the annual preprecipitation is usually considered sufficient for the proper settling of the seed bed and for the production of a crop. It is realized in the general practice of wheat growing that those methods which bring best results in the above named territories are, to a considerable extent, impractical and not consistent with the best practice and experience west of the 98th or 99th meridian. In this latter named section deep plowing in the preparation of the seed bed is as advantageous as farther east, but the deep plowing must be done earlier in the season—in fact, so early that it is not practicable in that section to harvest a crop and then plow the field in time to obtain what is believed to be the best results. The farther west the earlier deep plowing must be done and when we reach 98th or 99th meridian, experience has proven that deep plowing and the best preparation of the seed bed must be done in the spring. Spring plowing permits the field to take up the spring and summer rains and thereby compact the soil and store moisture. Generally speaking, west of the 98th meridian the rainfall after July is not sufficient to make a firm seed bed on deeply plowed land, so if wheat is to follow wheat successive years, deep fall plowing is not advantageous and not so generally satisfactory as shallow fall plowing.

The all-important consideration in growing crops is moisture and, naturally, those methods which result in the storing of the greatest amount of moisture are the methods which essentially appeal strongest to those sections of limited moisture. As already indicated, early seed bed preparation produces larger yields than late seed bed preparation, under the most favorable conditions for wheat growing. In the drier sections it is only in favorable years that profitable yields are obtained from land continuously cropped, even when the seed bed is prepared earlier.

The uncertainty of profitable crops successive years by the most common methods has resulted in the employment of methods in dry farming regions based on the summer fallow and which has for its foundation the storing in the soil of as much of two years' rainfall as is possible for the use of one crop. Summer fallow accomplishes for the dry farmer what early seed bed preparation accomplishes for the farmer farther east, the same changes taking place in the soil under early seed bed preparation in central Kansas as takes place in the fallowed soil in dry farming sections. Other things being equal, the drier the conditions the longer the soil should lie fallow to accomplish the desired end. By the summer fallow, land is brought into a condition bordering closely on the ideal for winter wheat sowing. Otherwise, the soil would be too dry to make fall sowing safe. It is well known that last year practically the only wheat worth harvesting in the western one-third of Kansas was on land that was summer fallowed during the 1910 season. In this connection it must be kept in mind that there are occasional years of abundant rainfall in this section, when almost any method of working the soil and sowing wheat will bring profitable yields. It is the exceptional year, the dry year, that must be kept in mind. It is guarding against failure that makes success. It is the belief and recommendation of those who have studied western conditions most closely that the summer fallow can be strongly recommended as the most successful method of wheat growing for that territory.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the merits of fall versus spring plowing for fallow. There have been years when the best results were obtained from spring plowing and years when the best results were obtained from late fall or early winter plowing. Such conflicting conditions are expected in any agricultural practice, the particular seasonal condition being the controlling factor.

The objection to fall plowing for fallow is due to the usual dry condition of the soil at that time and the consequent difficulty to plow the required depth, also the lack of moisture results in a greater tendency to damage by blowing. Spring plowing following the winter precipitation makes deep plowing easier and the soil containing more moisture has a decidedly less tendency to blow. The experiment station results justify the recommendation of spring plowing for summer fallow in the western one-third of Kansas. The land plowed in April or May is, as a rule, in prime condition, and it is certain that damage from blowing is less marked, and the experiment stations state that September or October plowing is least advisable on account of tendency to blow.

In plowing for fallow in the western third of Kansas several conditions are to be observed. Do the plowing in the spring of the year, while plowing is good. Run the furrows at right angles to the prevailing winds. Maintain a coarse surface mulch during the summer—keep in mind a coarse mulch and do not permit a dust mulch. The observance of these methods will cause little trouble from blowing. One other precaution against blowing is recommended by the Kansas Experiment Station, that the farm should be divided into long, narrow fields running at right angles to the prevailing winds, the fallow land to alternate with a crop field to the windward side of the fallow. This method has been found quite effective and practical.

The bulletin, "How to Grow Wheat in Kansas," by the Kansas Experiment Station, summarizes the advantages of the summer fallow thus: "If such system is followed in cropping the land, the soil will not blow to any extent. The soil will be placed in ideal seed bed condition. Most of two years' moisture will be retained for the growing crop. Abundance of plant food will be made available, and profitable yields will be harvested."

At North Platte, Neb., the federal government and the state of Nebraska have for years been demonstrating the growing of crops under limited rainfall. At this station it has been shown that summer fallow is the only sure way of producing crops under the prevailing conditions. The soil on which this station is maintained is very similar to that of the western one-third of Kansas. The annual rainfall is less than 20 inches, and hot, dry winds prevail. Five years' results comparing summer fallowing with continuous cropping, are reported in Bulletin No. 118 of the Nebraska Experiment Station. It is worth while for Kansas farmers west of the 99th meridian to have a copy of this bulletin, which is free for the asking. In commenting upon the five years' results, the bulletin says: "If the yields on the summer tilled land for the four years preceding 1910 are divided by two—on account of the land being used two seasons to produce one crop—there will be still three bushels per acre in favor of summer tilled land. The summer tilled land produced 6 bushels per acre, more than twice that produced on land not summer tilled. The seed required to produce two crops under ordinary methods of tillage is twice as much as that required to produce one crop on summer tilled land. The labor required to produce two crops is much more than that required to produce the one crop."

In another part of the Platte station bulletin it is stated that: "In 1907 we harvested 4½ acres of wheat on summer tilled land that average 59 bushels per acre. The north half of the same field was not summer tilled and this gave an average yield of 24.4 bushels per acre. The low yielding half of this field had been in alfalfa from 1902 to the spring of 1906. It was then plowed and planted to corn. The corn was a poor crop, making not to exceed 5 bushels per acre, due to the lack of moisture. The corn was cut and drawn off the field and the land thoroughly disked and the wheat put in with a press drill as on the summer tilled land." The small yield on

the alfalfa land was due to lack of moisture and demonstrating the possibility and the advisability of summer fallow as a means of storing moisture for winter wheat. The most comprehensive trial of the summer fallow has been made at this North Platte, Neb., station, and the conditions being so similar to those prevailing in Kansas west of the 99 meridian, makes it appear that the fallow is deserving of a thorough trial by western Kansas wheat growers.

For several years experiments have been running at Fort Hays Experiment Station and at the Garden City station with a view to determining the best methods of cropping land under dry farming conditions. As a result of the methods of preparing land for winter wheat the summer fallow has proven the most satisfactory. In 1911 the differences were more noticeable than ever before. In that year the summer fallow was the only soil preparation which made good at these stations.

Western Kansas readers of KANSAS FARMER will, we trust, take no exception to the use of the term, "dry farming," in connection with this discussion of wheat growing methods in their section. To use the term, "dry farming," is not slander upon a good people. It is not necessary to apologize for being a "dry farmer." Kansas, by its different character of soil, climate and rainfall naturally divides itself into three sections. The most western of these three can be most easily designated and generally described as the dry farming region of Kansas. Several good people have recently taken exception to the use of the term, "western Kansas," and to KANSAS FARMER'S editor's disposition to speak of certain agricultural practice being good and applicable to a certain section, but not to "western Kansas." We know of no better method of expressing ourselves, and we are certain there is no possibility of avoiding the wisdom of the application of different methods to the different sections named, and in justice to our readers we must be as specific as possible.

Dry farming is making tremendous progress, not so much in Kansas, because the methods are not so generally followed, as in Colorado, Idaho, Utah and North and South Dakota, where dry farming practices have become general. The conditions necessitating a careful study of dry farming methods and a practical plan of moisture conservation is, in fact, more urgent in these states than in Kansas, but we must take notice of dry farming principles. In those localities most advanced in the solution and practical application of dry farming methods, farmers in winter wheat production are giving the winter wheat growers of more favorable sections a well run race. The average winter wheat yield under best methods of summer fallow are, in a general way, fully as high if not greater than the average yield in the bordering sections where summer fallow is not regarded as necessary. Dry farming methods are pretty well established—so thoroughly established, in fact, that they are no longer theory, but are genuinely practical to the entire semi-arid region. Pride in one's country and one's work is commendable. False pride is despicable. Those of us situated in those localities in which the annual rainfall is 20 inches or less cannot get away from a careful study and a prayerful application of the best known methods in dry farming practice.

Buy's Avery Plowing Outfit.

George A. Williams, the progressive young colored man farming his mother's land, 4 miles south and 2½ miles east of Pratt, has purchased an Avery gasoline plowing outfit and will be plowing every day and most of the nights for the next two or three weeks. Mr. Williams will demonstrate how nicely and economically one man can handle and operate the gas plowing rig of this type. A number of these plowing rigs have been sold in southwestern Kansas this year, and all are doing splendid work.

What Deep Plowing Has Done.

In a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, ex-Governor Hoard says: "We wish those farmers who are skeptical about the value of deep plowing, could look at a 14-acre field of barley on the Hoard's Dairyman farm as it stands just now. The land was plowed 12 inches deep last year. It was sown about the first of May with 20 pounds of alfalfa seed and 3 pecks of barley. The stand of barley now in comparison with any other on the farm or in the neighborhood is very striking. It is thicker, stronger, taller and of a deeper color. Indeed, it is

so heavy a stand as to cause us some concern about the alfalfa seeding. There are several things about it that are well worth studying by any thinking, observant farmer."

Farm Questions for Teachers.

The State Board of Education recently brought forcibly to the attention of Kansas teachers that they must know something about agriculture, and so be able to teach something of it in their schools, by submitting the following question at examinations held throughout the state:

"What are the important considerations in selecting a site for and the construction of a poultry house? Make a sketch of front of said poultry house, illustrating principles you have given."

We have no doubt this question proved an unexpected and sudden jar to those teachers reared in the cities and who expect to make a little pocket money by teaching country schools. Here is one of the evidences that something in our country school system pointing to some practical instruction of farm boys and girls, is about to be inaugurated.

Hot Weather and Kafir.

Kafir is a native of a dry, hot climate. That is the reason it thrives under those conditions in this country. That is the reason it makes a crop of forage or grain in Kansas when corn fails or is a near failure. The conditions of growth

possible. Thus they save that 23 per cent.

The 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

So these two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

Used on One-Third the Cars

About one-third of all cars running now have Goodyear tires.

More than one-third of all new cars this year go out with the Goodyear equipment.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

100,000 Now Sold Every Month

Consider these facts, Mr. Tire Buyer:

No-Rim-Cut tires now far out-sell every other tire in the world.

The demand has doubled in the past six months. It is twelve times larger than three years ago.

The present demand calls for 100,000 tires monthly.

That is the result after some 200,000 motor car owners have tried out 1,250,000 of these patent tires. When you once try them you will use them, too.

Cut Tire Bills Right in Two

No-Rim-Cut tires mean immense economy. They save, on the average, one-half the tire upkeep.

They end all the worry and ruin of rim-cutting. And the 10 per cent oversize saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

These facts have now been proved by hundreds of thousands of users.

The Savings

Rim-Cutting occurs on 23 per cent of all the old-type tires. That has been proved by careful statistics.

It occurs when tires are run partly deflated. When a tire runs flat, because of a puncture, it may be wrecked in a moment. And rim-cut tires cannot be repaired.

No-Rim-Cut tires—our patent type—make rim-cutting im-

possible. Thus they save that 23 per cent.

And one-third of all cars at the 1912 Shows were shown with Good-year tires.

Yet the demand is just beginning. It is three times larger than one year ago.

These patent tires are now being adopted just as fast as men find them out.

8½ Per Cent Profit

Our average profit on No-Rim-Cut tires is 8½ per cent.

These oversize tires—these tires that can't rim-cut—give more for the money than any other tire that's made.

Other makers—with smaller output and lesser facilities—make twice the profit that we make on tires.

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

for Kafir in Kansas, if we understand correctly, are much more favorable than the conditions under which it grows in the land of its nativity. Its growth under more favorable conditions in Kansas cannot have an effect other than breeding out to a more or less degree its ability to produce under conditions more adverse than exist here. For this reason it is well to obtain Kafir seed from sections where the same has been grown under conditions more adverse than those under which we grow it. It is for this reason that every three or four years the Kafir grower should obtain seed produced in a drier and a warmer climate than prevails generally in which he will grow it.

Grain vs. Live Stock Income.

We have recently found statistics, compiled a few years ago and covering a period of 10 years, purporting to show that the average income per acre of the farms of the United States for this period was \$7.72 from grain and hay farms and \$11.42 from stock farms, or farms on which the feed and hay grown on the farm was fed to live stock. For this period the income per acre from the stock farms of Illinois was \$12.55, while the income from grain farming of that state was \$10.60. For Missouri, the income from live stock farming was \$9.55 per acre, while from grain farming it was \$7.69. In Iowa the income from live stock farming was \$13.17 per

acre, while from grain it was \$8.88 per acre. In other words, the income from the stock farms of Illinois was 18 per cent, in Missouri 24 per cent and in Iowa 48 per cent greater than from grain farming. A larger per cent of the income as shown for Iowa is attributed to the fact that live stock in Iowa was used in dairying to a greater extent than in the other states.

Harrow After Plow Starts Weeds.

In our efforts to clean up the wheat fields and free the same from weeds it is desirable to get the weed seed germinated as soon as possible after plowing. Harrowing immediately following plowing starts the weeds. If the weed seed in the field can be germinated in the fall of the year, frost will kill the weeds and thus result in an effective job of destruction, effectively cleaning up the field. If the plowing is done so early and the weeds start so early that they are likely to mature seed before frost, then the disking of the field before seeding, thereby destroying the weeds, will accomplish the purpose desired. One or two years of the right methods pursued in handling the fields will reduce the weed crop to the point where the weeds are not troublesome.

See that the hens have a nest that is devoid of lice and mites so that they may lay in comparative comfort.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

RIGHT NOW THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

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

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



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

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running,

easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitation.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

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

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NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Save Time and Strength

YOU can unload the biggest load of corn, wheat, oats, barley or rye in five minutes, and have it distributed in any part of your crib or granary without turning a hand if you use the

No scooping, no lifting, no pitching up into a high crib. The horses do ALL the work. Wagon raises and lowers itself automatically. Grain elevated any height. Power has two speeds. Wagon Jack can be used on either side of elevator. Don't buy a wooden Elevator Machine; Get the Meadows

Meadows

Portable Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

All Steel Elevator

Not affected by weather. No wood to swell, shrink or crack. Chains always same tension. Price really low. Write for catalog. Do it today

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KENTUCKY GRAIN DRILLS

If you want a one-horse Disk or Hoe Drill; if you want any other size in Single Disk, Double Disk, Hoe or Shoe, in plain grain or combined grain and fertilizer, can get it in the Kentucky Line. Kentucky Grain Drills plant at an even depth, put an equal amount of seed in every furrow; they do not skip, choke or bunch the seed. You can get a Kentucky Drill that will meet YOUR seeding conditions, no matter what they are—a Drill that is guaranteed to do the work in the best possible manner. You run no risk when you buy the Kentucky Drill—"As Good as Wheat in the Mill." Send for the Kentucky Grain Drill Catalogue. Read it and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

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

Our Corrugated Galvanized Metal Stack Covers save all the Hay as successfully as if it were hauled into sheds and barns. Made in all sizes. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Wind-proof, water-tight and last a lifetime. Write today for descriptive booklet, prices and special agency terms if you want agency. Mention this paper.

The Martin Metal Manufacturing Co.
WICHITA, KANSAS.



DAIRY



"A man can usually find a way for doing things if he really wants to." Yes, and it is the fellow who wants to, who gets there.

We have been writing a good deal of late of the value of rape as a pasture for hogs. Rape is an equally good pasture for dairy cattle or, for that matter, all kinds of cattle.

Buttermilk cheese is being sold commercially in Chicago. This cheese, the invention of the Dairy Department of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, is regarded as an exceedingly good food product, and is gradually being introduced.

In no business does it pay to be careless. This is particularly true in the dairy. Rightly managed, the dairy is the most profitable of farm operations. Poorly managed, it is just as unprofitable as any other part of the farm poorly managed.

If the men who are milking cows would take the same interest in their business that the politician takes in his and work as many days and as enthusiastically as does the politician, wonders would be accomplished along dairy lines and in general prosperity.

A farm paper making some pretensions at giving sound advice on silo construction, says that a two-piece stave silo is as good as a one-piece stave. Purchasers of one-piece staves and users of two-piece staves will have some trouble in being convinced that the two-piece stave is as good as the one-piece stave.

We have just been reading of the death of a farm owner by being asphyxiated by gas in an underground silo. People fall from a silo built above ground and are occasionally killed. Neither is an argument against the use of the silo, but the smaller chance for accident of this character is with the silo above ground. In the case of the underground silo you never know when to look for the deadly gas.

Here is something to think about, although it is not directly in line with dairying: Dr. Crumrine says if the death rate among calves was only one-half of that which prevails among infants, farmers would go out of the cattle business. It would seem, therefore, that we were justified in giving the care of infants at least the same amount of study that we give the successful rearing of calves.

Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who is a silo enthusiast, writes: "The other day an over-cautious farmer asked us if we really thought a silo would pay him. We replied that, in our opinion, it would pay him over 20 per cent on the cost of investment. That would be about \$80, for a first class silo can be put up for \$250 to \$300. That same farmer was loaning money in a small way for 5 per cent. How many there are who are afraid to loan their money to the farm or the herd of cows when they will pay four times the interest."

An unusually large show of the best dairy cattle—representing three or four of the leading dairy breeds—will be made at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, this fall. It will pay those interested in dairying to inspect these herds. The benefits to be derived from looking over a herd of really superior dairy animals are numerous. This will be a good opportunity for the boys and the girls to get fixed in their minds the form and make-up of every superior dairy animal. When the young folks know just what a good dairy cow should look like, they will be able to select and breed them. The above remarks with reference to dairy cattle will apply to beef cattle, horses and mules.

The other day we dropped into a bevy of cow owners arguing the relative merits of the several different breeds of dairy cattle. No opportunity was lost

to ask the editor his opinion of the best breed. We gave it, but we must admit that argument as to the best between the three or four leading dairy breeds is of little or no value, and it really is not good grace to engage in such an argument or to accept the opinion of any one man as to the best breed. The best breed for you is the breed that you like best, regardless of the manner in which you acquired that liking. You will not succeed in handling a breed—whether beef cattle or dairy cattle—that you have not in some unaccountable way obtained a liking for.

Ten years ago when this editor first began urging dairying as one of the leading industries of the farm, and as the most certain means by which the running expenses could be paid, there was considerable concern as to whether or not the production of butter would not soon be overdone to the point that prices would be very low. Dairying throughout the United States has been increasing by leaps and bounds since that time. Likewise, has the consumption of butter, milk and cream and other dairy products in all the various forms been increasing more rapidly than has the production. It is reasonable to suppose that this condition will continue, and the chances for increased profits through dairying are becoming better and better.

Poultry is a necessary adjunct to every farm. Poultry husbandry and dairy husbandry fit so well together and are so often found together, that mention of a recent publication—"Poultrymen's Guide"—is not out of place in the dairy column. This guide is written by T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary of the Missouri State Poultry Board and Director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, at which point the most elaborate poultry investigations ever undertaken is under way. Mr. Quisenberry is authority on all matters pertaining to poultry, and a great deal of what he knows is found within the 250 pages of the above named publication. Poultrymen can well afford this book.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500 silos were filled in Kansas last fall. On account of the feed shortage generally prevailing throughout the state last spring, we doubt if there was much left-over silage. However, if you have any silage left over, do not hesitate to feed it when the pastures get dry and short. In the last six weeks we have traveled through most sections of Kansas and in those sections through which we have not traveled we have corresponded with a sufficient number of farmers to know that there is, up to the present time, a favorable outlook for feed, and the held-over silage will, in all probability, not be needed for next fall and winter feeding. Use the held-over silage just as soon as you need it and depend upon the growing crop to fill your silo when it is empty.

Now, that some agriculture is being taught in our country schools, it is to be hoped that the youngsters attending such schools will get a full understanding of what is meant by the words—"nitrogen," "phosphorus," "potash" and "humus" in connection with instruction relative to the important elements of plant food. These words are absolutely inseparable from farm literature. A full understanding of the meaning of each and the function of each will permit a full knowledge as to the necessity of these in every soil. Likewise, a full understanding of the words—"protein" and "carbohydrates" will mean much in the possibility of providing proper feeds for live stock, and will simplify a world of agricultural literature now being read in the farm home. It is the constant effort of the agricultural writer to use such terms as may be understood by every reader, and it is necessary for him to use many words and so occupy much space in stating the fact without the use of these words. When we know the real meaning of these terms, our understanding will be much more comprehensive, too.

The Jersey Bulletin and the Holstein-Friesian Register—each the official paper of its breed—in recent issues made the statement that the demand for purebred dairy cattle in the far west is stronger than ever and is exceeding the expectation of eastern breeders. KANSAS FARMER has long been contending that this is the situation. It pleases us to know that our idea of the situation is confirmed by each of these publications. The eastern breeder of dairy stock must have a place to sell his cattle. However, there is no reason why Kansas should be a large patron of Ohio or New York, when there is plenty of room and every facility for breeding just as good cattle in Kansas. There is money to be made in breeding good dairy animals in Kansas, and the fellow who gets into it now will have ahead of him a longer period of good profits than the fellow who delays ten years.

From one end of this country to the other movements are on, pointing to legislation which is intended to have the effect of securing cleaner stabling of cows, more careful handling of the milk and cream, with the idea of procuring a better grade of cream from which the butter of the country is to be made. Whether the legislation of a dozen or more states will act at the next session, is doubtful, but it is certain that legislation as above described is sure to be enacted before many years. The demand on the part of the consumer for the highest quality of food products is forcing this legislation. Higher quality butter will mean a better price for the farmer, but it will involve more labor in the production and the care of cream. In this matter, the consumer has again demonstrated his characteristic attitude, namely, that of demanding the very best and then kicking about the cost of what he has on his table.

Give Calf a Chance.

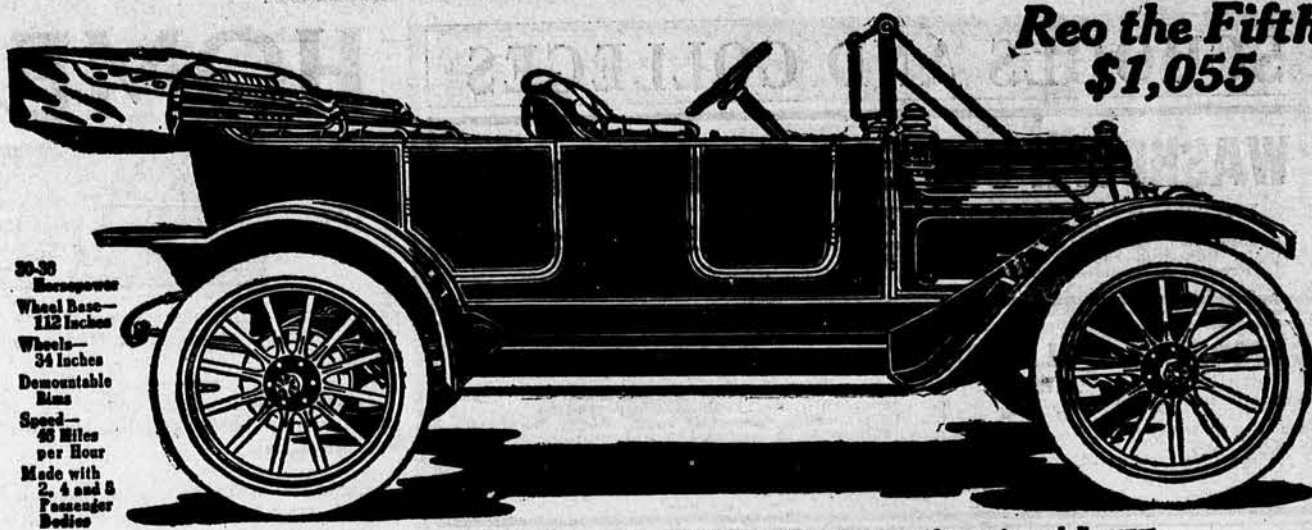
If the late spring calf is now being allowed to shift for himself, the chances are that he is not doing very well. Being born late, he did not have much of a start before being turned into the pasture with the balance of the herd, there to endure the hardships resulting from hot weather and flies, and being forced to take every disadvantage on account of the older stock. At this time of the year, if such calves could be put into a pasture to themselves where there was some shade, they would do much better.

What About Fall Pasture?

Once more we inquire whether or not provision has been made for some green feed to supplement short pasture? It is now too late to make that provision. The thing now to watch is the condition of pastures and the use of the feed as soon as it is needed. Do not wait until you discover that the milk flow has been cut in two before supplying something green to take the place of what the pasture lacks. The chances are that the feeding season can be shortened considerably by the sowing of fall and early winter pasture crops. Rye and oats, or rye and barley, should be sown at once. Favorable weather conditions will result in abundant pasture until cold weather. These same fields will furnish early spring pasture. As a rule, our dry feeding season is none too successful, and for this reason an extra effort should be made to stretch the pasture season as long as possible.

One Way to Save Work.

There is plenty of work on the farm. There is, in fact, too much. No farmer is anxious or willing to do work which does not count for some profit or progress. Much work is done in the dairy with little profit to show, all on account of the lack of knowledge as to the productive ability of the different cows in the herd. It has long been our belief that one-half of the cows milked on 90 per cent of Kansas farms would, if well fed and properly cared for, yield more profit than the whole herd as maintained under present conditions. Would it not be gratifying if you could milk half the number of cows and by little better care of this number realize more profit than from the whole herd as kept heretofore? We know of a number of instances in which the scales and the Babcock test have been applied to the herd with the result indicated above. It was gratifying to these farmers to know that they could reduce the work and the herd one-half and have more money. In no instance known to us, however, has the farmer been satisfied with the reduction of the herd 50 per cent. He has at once proceeded to build the herd up to the original number by placing good cows in the stalls of those discarded.



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\$1,055**

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112 inches
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Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$20 extra.

The 1912 Sensation

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Five Times Oversold in May

I have built automobiles for 25 years. Reo the Fifth is my 24th model.

I have watched all the ups and downs of Motordom—all the comings and goings, the successes and failures.

But I never saw a demand like that which developed for Reo the Fifth this year. In April and May we could easily have sold five times our factory output.

My Final Car

Month after month I have told you the story, so you know why this call has come.

I built this car as my final creation, as the cap-sheaf of my career.

In this car I embodied the best I had learned from 25 years of car building.

This car marked my limit. Every detail showed the best I knew.

I analyzed all steel that went into it. I tested the gears in a crushing machine with 50 tons' capacity.

I used Nickel Steel axles—Vanadium Steel connections. I equipped the car with 13 Timken bearings.

To every part I gave big margins of safety. The carburetor I doubly heated for low-grade gasoline.

I Watched It

Then I took personal charge of the building, for I pledged my good faith on this car.

I saw that the parts were ground over and over, until we got utter exactness. I saw that each car got a thousand inspections.

The engines were tested for 48 hours. Each finished car was tested over and over, until it proved utterly perfect.

We did all this with every car, in the midst of the April rush. We do it today, and shall always do it so long as I build this car.

The Center Control

Then we equipped this car with my new center control. All the gear shifting is done by a small, round lever between the two front seats. It is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

I got rid of all side levers, so the front doors were clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals.

In these ways I made possible the left-side drive.

Now nearly all makers announce for next season the center control and the left-side drive. But none can use my center control. They still use the old time levers.

The Amazing Price

Then we offered this car—the best I can build—for \$1,055. And nothing on the market could begin to compete with it.

The car is long, roomy and powerful. The wheels are big. The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstery is the height of luxury.

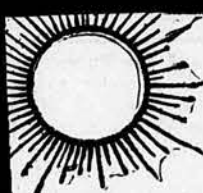
The demand for this car will grow and grow as the facts become better known. I believe that each car will sell twenty.

But the price of \$1,055 can't last long. The price is too low for profit, and materials are advancing. Before very long advancing costs will compel us to ask something more for this car.

1,000 Dealers

Reo the Fifth is shown by dealers in a thousand towns. If you will write for our catalog, showing the various styles of body, we will tell you where to see the car. Address

R. M. OWEN & CO., General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



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are made easier, less "wearing," if you use the pure, white soap you can make cheaply yourself with

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

Just save up the scraps of grease from your kitchen, get a can of Lewis' Lye, and you can make without much trouble a batch of soap that will be better than the best and cheaper than the cheapest you can buy. Try it! Ask your grocer for our booklet that gives our famous recipes for making soap or write to us direct for it.

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

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Ask for
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Catalogue

HAY PRESS

The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1664 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price, \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address
New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.

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You need a Centrifugal Pump to wet your soil and grow your crops, don't you? You have hesitated because of the price.

Listen: If you want a pump, don't let that bother you, but write us at once; (only costs a stamp), and tell us how many acres you want to irrigate, and we will arrange for you a pump. We guarantee our pumps the most

durable and efficient.

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HOME CIRCLE



A pound of prunes stewed with a pot roast are said to impart a fine flavor to the meat.

Grated horseradish added to plain cream sauce makes a palatable dressing for baked fish.

Enameled ware which has become discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with coarse salt and vinegar.

A little lemon juice in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of water is said to make rice very white and to keep the grains separate when boiled.

A dress which has become badly faded may be made white by washing it in a boiling solution of water and cream of tartar. Use one teaspoonful of cream of tartar to each quart of water.

When freezing ice cream, mix the salt and cracked ice in a separate vessel and then place the mixture around the freezer can. The result will be a more evenly frozen cream. The proportion should be one-third salt to two-thirds ice.

Short and to the Point.

A Kansas City young lady of few words went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted.

"Pull it!" she said to the dentist.

"All right," replied the dentist. He applied the cocaine, adjusted his forceps and out came the tooth.

"Want it?" he asked the young lady, holding the tooth before her.

"Want it!" she exclaimed. "Want it! What for? Do you think I'm an Elk?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Fragile Father.

A man traveling in Maine met a middle-aged farmer, who told him his father, aged 90, was still on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?"

"Yep; pop's close to 90."

"Is his health good?"

"Taint much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I dunno; sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Johnny Reb's Consolation.

Quartermaster General Edwin A. Taylor of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, told at a Memorial Day banquet in Memphis this story:

"A Southerner," he said, "sat in the lobby of a New York hotel discussing certain campaigns with a Northerner."

"Well," the Northerner ended, with a laugh, "well, we licked you, anyhow."

"Yes, you did," the Southerner admitted; "but it's plain from the size of your pension list that before we gave in we crippled every blessed one of you!"—Washington Star.

Bacteria and the Public.

Human nature is a queer thing, and still it is much the same in all of us. We believe certain things when all the facts are known, but ridicule the same belief in others, when we are less informed on the subject. The bacteriologist, the health officer, the sanitarian and other philanthropists who have the welfare of their fellows at heart, meet discouragement at every turn by the opposition of those who do not believe in the work that they are doing.

Much suffering in the way of disease and death is due to bacteria. Economic losses, in the spoiling of food and perishable objects are due to bacteria. But it is hard to make those who need to know this, believe it. Things invisible are not real to their minds. Bacteria are invisible. No object, which requires 25,000 of them to make a line one inch long can be seen with human vision. But the microscope reveals them, and those who make a study of these low forms, know and appreciate their existence. If the general public would be less antagonistic to efforts made on the part of state, county and municipal officials to prevent the spread of bacterial troubles, the losses and sufferings of that public would be lessened.

Let us take milk, for an instance. Bacteria sour milk. Bacteria render milk dangerous as a food for babies, and one kind of bacterium coming from tuberculosis cattle, may find its way into milk and cause tuberculosis in human beings. It is a stroke of humanitarianism, if not economy, to enforce laws compelling the sellers of milk to so handle it as to prevent these bacteria from getting into it. Clean barns, clean cans and bottles, clean cows and clean milkers are asked for, and for the sake of humanity ought to be complied with. Why must we suffer the blow before we will be convinced? It is easy enough to scoff at serious things, but it has always been observed that the scoffer does so at the expense of his intelligence. It is a mark of ignorance these days to say "there ain't no such thing as bacteria."—JOHN F. NICHOLSON, Bacteriologist, Idaho Experiment Station.



5127. Tight-Fitting Corset Cover—Stout people must wear tight-fitting corset covers to have their dresses fit well. This has been especially designed for the stout figure, and will be a great favorite. Muslin or long-cloth can be used to make this corset cover. The pattern, 5127, is cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



5160. Ladies' Apron With Bib—Everyone has a few sundry duties to perform and for such, the unique apron shown above will be appreciated. Gingham, linen or muslin can be used for this apron. The pattern, 5160, is cut in one size and requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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

POULTRY



The hens that are laying during the hot days of July and August are well worth looking after.

Also, see that the hen herself is free of lice and has every incentive to lay eggs, for fresh eggs during extremely hot weather are rare, indeed.

Everything in the poultry yard seems to be at a standstill during hot weather. The old hens mope around and shed their feathers, the young chicks stand around and pant for air. Help them all you can by providing shade for them and plenty of pure water.

When the weather turns colder, the chicken yard will take on new life and vigor, but in the meantime it seems a hard matter simply to exist, and the hens won't do that, even, unless they have the help and assistance of their owners.

With all the abuse that can be heaped upon a fat hen because she does not lay, she brings more in the market than any other kind of poultry except the turkey, and at times the difference in favor of the turkey is very little. As the consumers are willing to pay good prices for fat hens, it is best to sell them as soon as they cease laying, if in a very fat condition, as the time required to get such hens to the proper condition for laying again may be weeks, or even months. The best time to sell is when you have the article the consumer requires, and at the present time the fat hen is in demand.

In regard to young stock, the sooner they are sold after they weigh 1½ to 2 pounds each, the better it will be for the purse. If kept after that time they won't pay for the added feed that is given them. This refers to market stock and not to the pure-breds. In regard to the latter the fancier does not wish to sell any of his growing stock till he finds out how good or how bad they are going to be. However, as soon as he can discover that some of them will never come up to standard requirements, he should dispose of them as if they were common market stock.

The loss of the farmers from keeping unprofitable stock on the farm cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Often more horses are kept than are needed, and they soon eat off their heads. More frequently unprofitable cows are kept, cows that do not give enough milk to pay for their feed. But more than anything, unprofitable fowls are kept long after their days of usefulness are over. On account of the poultry being placed in the category of trivial things, the loss of keeping unprofitable ones is not considered, but the drain on the farmer's pocketbook is there, nevertheless, and goes on unceasingly, though invisible. Moral—Sell, kill, bequeath, give away, dispose of, at once, all stock that is deteriorating or is non-sustaining.

If the production of eggs is desired in great numbers, we assert that the Standard of Perfection recognizes its importance and encourages it by offering to the market and poultryman the highest and best types of fowls for that purpose; those which will double the yearly average, both in number of eggs and weight of carcass of the common stock of the country. In other words, the only important and practical knowledge of that which tends to increase the production of carcass and eggs is found in standard poultry, and best explained and made plain at poultry exhibitions. Common stock can not be improved except by resorting to standard fowls from which to draw new and improved blood, and through which improvements only can come.

Clean Up.

It is never out of season to be cleaning up things around the poultry yards and houses. Every year the earth that forms the floor of the poultry houses should be removed, to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, and fresh earth put in place of the old. This is very necessary to the health of the fowls, as the earth, after forming the floor of a house for

a year becomes filthy from droppings and germs that produce disease. A neglected house is a sure breeder of cholera and other ailments to which poultry are heir. When the fresh earth is put in, it is well, also, to make a thin lime wash, add a gill of crude carbolic acid to every gallon of the wash, then apply with a spray pump, forcing the mixtures into all the cracks and crevices of the building, both roof and sides. This is an excellent purifier and germicide, as well as destroyer of lice and mites, upon whose presence in the house it is usually safe to rely on. Then litter should be placed on top of the fresh earth floor. This litter serves to carpet the floor, keeping the birds' feet warm as well as serving as a medium in which to scatter the small grain, to encourage the fowls to scratch and thereby obtain the exercise they so much need. Four to 6 inches of litter is about the right quantity, and this should be removed as often as it gets soiled. And, while getting the dry earth for the floor of the house, do not fail to store away several barrels of it for use during the winter. This comes in handy to scatter under the roosts every time the droppings are removed. There is no better or cheaper deodorizer for the poultry house than dry earth.

Notes on Poultry Feeding.

(From Report of Rhode Island Experiment Station.)

"The feeding of oyster shells during the laying season, where they can be cheaply obtained, is recommended. One pound will contain lime enough for the shells of about seven dozen eggs.

"Fine gravel containing limestone will probably as well supply the deficiency of lime existing in most foods, but the use of sharper grit with it may be of advantage.

"Long, or sharp splinters of glass or dry bone should be avoided. The size of particles of grit had, for hens, better be larger than that of kernels of wheat, and should be smaller than that of a kernel of corn.

"An unlimited supply of pounded glass has been attended with no bad results when the food and other grit available to the fowls contained an abundance of lime, and no other grit was attainable, hens ate an injuriously large amount of glass."

W. P. Wheeler, in speaking of "Skim milk for growing chicks," says: "An unlimited supply of sweet skim milk can apparently be given to chickens with advantage, but sour milk must be fed with caution. Where sour milk only is available, it is best to coagulate thoroughly by modern heating, and feed only the curd, straining out as much of the whey as possible."

The same writer gives an account of a trial of a given grain ration, in the one case with an addition of tallow, and in the other with an addition of old process of linseed meal. He says: "The average egg product was somewhat in favor of the hens having the less fat in their food, and the average size of the eggs laid by them was a little larger." He further adds: "The hens having the linseed meal molted nearly all at the same time." They also molted more rapidly and earlier in the season than those which received tallow. The amount of tallow fed was said not to be enough to affect the health of the fowls, but the ration was made thereby too deficient in nitrogen to encourage the growth of new feathers. The writer advocates a highly nitrogenous ration during the summer or moulting season. Experiments in feeding salt are recorded, from which it is concluded that, "for mature fowls it is probable that salt, at the rate of an ounce a day for 100 fowls, could, under ordinary conditions, be fed without injury."

The chief constituents of the various rations used in experiments were mixed grain, corn meal, wheat bran and skim milk. Alfalfa, forage, beets and Indian corn silage were also introduced in some of the rations. Skim milk furnished in one case 12.2, and in another case 18.3 per cent of the dry matter of the food, or 54.1 and 64.6 per cent of the total weight of the food in the condition in which it was fed. The ratios of the rations were 1.38 and 1.48, respectively.

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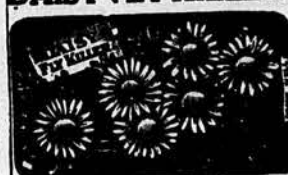
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HACKNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 593 Prior Avenue, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Horse Owners! Use

**GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
Balsam**

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Hon. John W. Sperow, Martinsburg, W. Va. One of the seven on whose seven farms seven Tubulars are used.

**SEVEN BROTHERS
Seven Farms
7 SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separators**

You know the six Porterfield brothers—J. M. and J. B. Porterfield, Martinsburg, W. Va.—T. H. and G. A. Porterfield, Hedgesville, W. Va.—C. N. Porterfield, Bunkerhill, W. Va.—W. S. Porterfield, Bedington, W. Va.—Each operates his own high class dairy farm, and is making money. You know their brother-in-law, Hon. John W. Sperow, Martinsburg, W. Va., retired dairyman, member of legislature, whose wife was formerly Miss Porterfield. Like the most successful dairymen everywhere, these shrewd men selected and enthusiastically endorse

SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators
They will use no other make. It is all because Dairy Tubulars contain no disks, have twice the skimming force of other separators, skim faster and twice as clean, and pay a profit no other can pay.

When whole families cast their solid vote for Tubulars, you will wisely do the same.

Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for one that pays you better? Then ask for Catalog No. 165 and get quick and courteous attention.

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

IMPERIAL OLUD CRUSHER and ROLLER
PULVERIZER Leads Them All.

Send for The Peterson Mfg. Co. KENW Circulars OHIO

LIVE STOCK

It takes time to build up the hog population, and the shortage is such throughout the corn belt that hogs are a safe proposition for at least a year. Get good breeding stock and stay with them. That solves the hog question.

Hogs to follow feeding cattle will be pretty scarce this fall when the feeding season opens, if reports are to be believed. The man who has, or can get, good breeding hogs now will be strictly in it later on.

Sows that eat pigs or chickens are driven to it by some lack in their feed rations. A pregnant sow needs special feed with which to build the bodies of her pigs, as well as to sustain her own. The same is true after farrowing, as the pigs still get all of their sustenance from her. Meat meal or tankage will solve practically all questions of this kind.

A good tonic to keep off the hog cholera is made as follows: Four pounds common salt, 1 pound black antimony, 1 pound copperas, 1 pound sulphur, 1 pound saltpeter, 1 peck wood ashes. Mix well and then moisten and then put some of it in a box or trough where the hogs can have access to it all the time. This is recommended by one of our readers, who says he has used it for years.

Under present conditions, will it pay to depend upon buying breeding cows, rather than to raise them on the farm? Some men still think so, but a little consideration of the facts will convince them otherwise. And this applies to beef as well as to dairy cattle. Carefully kept figures show that it costs \$22.41 to raise a heifer from birth to her first freshening, and almost any 20-months-old heifer would bring from \$50 to \$60.

Cowpeas for hay are receiving much more attention than formerly. Cowpea hay has the same feeding value as alfalfa, and is relished by cattle. Milk cows keep up the milk flow on it and it is equally good for beef. It makes a splendid crop to follow wheat or oats the same season. It is a drouth-resister and, when properly handled, will make about a ton per acre. The ground should be disked immediately after harvest and then harrowed. Four or five pecks per acre may be sown as the right amount, and this done with a common grain drill, using the oat cups wide open. Cut when first pods begin to ripen and allow to stand in shock for two weeks. Rain don't hurt it much.

Indiana Hog Experiments.
In a recent bulletin on hog feeding, issued by the Indiana Station, a comparison is made in feeding hogs on hominy feed 2 parts and shorts 1 part, with corn meal 2 parts and shorts 1 part. The hominy-fed hogs average a daily gain of .759 pounds at a cost of \$6.31 per hundred pounds of gain. The corn-fed hogs averaged .636 pounds daily at a cost of \$6.31 per hundred.

In another experiment hominy feed 20 parts and tankage 1 part was compared with corn meal 20 parts and tankage 1 part. In this case the hominy hogs made a daily gain of 1.446 pounds at a cost of \$4.81 per hundred pounds of gain. The corn meal lots averaged a daily gain of 1.203 pounds, at a cost of \$4.31 per hundred pounds of gain.

In each case the figures given are the average results of several years' trial. These results show that the hominy-fed hogs made more rapid gains than did the corn meal-fed hogs; that they made gains on less grain than did the corn-fed lots; that the gains made from feeding hominy feed cost more than those from feeding corn meal and that tankage, oil meal or some other feed of high protein content, is absolutely essential to economical results in hog feeding.

The hog has a small digestive capacity capable of handling concentrated feeds, and this fact should never be lost sight of in feeding operations. Corn alone is far from being a balanced ration for hogs, and the ravages of disease among our herds are much more devastating because of the improper nutrition which a corn alone ration affords.

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

The GRANGE

Will the secretaries of the subordinate granges of Miami and Neosho counties please send a report of something of the work done in your respective granges, or of some special item of interest in grange work, at your earliest convenience, to O. F. Whitney, State Secretary, North Topeka, Kan.

A Long Fight Ahead.

The dairy interests of the country, backed by the grange and other agricultural organizations, have won the first step in the oleomargarine fight, and are now given an opportunity to take account of stock, and courageously face the future. The decision in Congress to put the whole oleomargarine question over to next winter is an effective, even though temporary, setback for those who have labored so hard to break down the nation's protective laws on dairy products, and may well cause distinct exultation to the grange representatives and others who have so successfully opposed the contemplated destructive legislation.

But the fight is not yet won, by any means, and the present triumph must be interpreted merely as a chance to prepare for the greater struggle ahead. Politics have entered largely into the decision to carry the matter over till winter, as neither party wants to take a chance on any matter, before presidential election, that can possibly be put over. That it was a dodging of the issue is clearly apparent, and so too much encouragement must not be taken from the apparent victory gained by the dairy interests.

The intervening six months constitute none too long a time to thoroughly organize the campaign in behalf of present oleomargarine laws and that the work must be effectively done, if final defeat is to be averted, is positively clear at the present time. Many Congressmen have as yet given no intimation where they stand on this question; while some are even found on the wrong side who represent districts whose sentiment must be overwhelmingly the other way. It all resolves itself into a systematic and effective effort to place every man, or at least enough to make sure that the present laws will not be trifled with. Nothing can be taken for granted, a fierce fight ahead can safely be figured on and every aid must be called into action. National, state, Pomona and subordinate granges must all mightily co-operate, and with them every individual Patron everywhere to win one of the most vital issues that the grange has ever engaged in. The advance skirmish has been won—now comes the real fight ahead.

National Affairs.

The situation in Congress up to this date, as regards matters of legislation in which the farmers of the country are interested, especially oleomargarine and postal express legislation, is very encouraging. The activity of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in conjunction with the National Dairy Union, the National Association of Dairy Farmers, the National Grange, the New York and Vermont State Granges, and allied organizations, has resulted, I confidently believe, in effectively blocking anti-dairy legislation for this session of Congress.

On the postal express end of the fight the work of the Progressive Grange states is being felt and the friends of the bill in Congress are greatly encouraged. The danger lies in the farmer asking for something general and not specific. If the farmers of the country persist in asking merely for a "parcels post," that is exactly what they will get, and they will get a law which means anything the designing Congressmen desire it to mean, whether it has substance or not. If this thing happens, let me tell you that we will get the sort of law that is least beneficial to the farmer.

If we hope to win, we must know what we want and go after it. Therefore, it is up to us not to ask for "parcels post" and let it go at that; not to come to Washington with our hats in our hands, as it were, asking for favors from these men we have elected to do our bidding, but to DEMAND what we want—and that thing is POSTAL EXPRESS.

—A. NEVIN DETRICH.

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

FARM BARGAINS.

240 acres, 4 miles from town; 62 miles from E. C. A. snap at \$35. Good improvements; must be sold soon. If you investigate this, you'll buy it. J. D. RENEAU, LaCygne, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND

ALFALFA LANDS

320 acres, 70 acres in alfalfa, 250 acres alfalfa land, large hay shed, will hold 500 tons. Other improvements fair. Price, \$40 per acre. Very easy terms. 640 acres, well improved, 500 in alfalfa, 150 in wheat, 45 in oats. Price, \$65 per acre. If interested, send for pictures of improvements. Write today to

T. J. RYAN & CO.,

ST. MARYS, KANSAS

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

GOOD 200-ACRE STOCK FARM. In Wilson Co., Kan., near town. \$17.50 per acre. JAKE MATONE, Route 1, LeFolaine, Kan.

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

SOUTH TEXAS FARMS and ranches, 50 to 1,000 acres. Prices, \$10 to \$55 an acre. J. S. HOOPER, N. W. Texas.

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

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

BUY FLORIDA LAND from a Florida concern at Florida prices. Good roads; markets and schools, productive soil, perfect health and climate. Special summer inducements. Karstedt Realty Co., Lake City, Fla.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

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

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

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

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

BARGAINS IN HENRY CO., MO., farms. 40 to 400 acres, mild, healthful climate, ample rainfall, pure water, good roads, rich soil, grows most all grains, grasses, clover, berries, fruits and truck. W. S. DUNCAN, Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two good quarters of land, 9 and 12 miles from Garden City, Kan., about 40 feet to water, 50 acres in cane. Price, \$12 and \$16 an acre. Will carry back one-third purchase price. S. W. MADGE, Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.

We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application. EBY-CADY REALTY CO.

112 East First Street Fort Scott, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

GOVERNMENT LAND. We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation; you can get markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. MOBLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.

HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENT Worth \$2,000 for only \$500 cash if taken in 15 days. All fine, level farm and will produce from 15 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre every year. In fine neighborhood and only one-half mile from good school. Purest of water and finest climate in the world. For full information, address, CHARLES E. PURDY, Box 356, Akron, Col.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out \$20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for \$300. W. T. DEWESE, Neodesha, Kan.

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

160 ACRES ALFALFA—House, well, all smooth, \$900, 320 acres, \$5 per acre, smooth, level, fine soil. 100 other bargains. Harry Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kan.

STEVENS CO., KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, \$10 to \$20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.

A SPLENDID Missouri 80-acre farm, an ideal home, well fenced, good improvements, fruit, etc. Owner wants city property. Other good trades. List with us. "We trade anything tradeable." OWNERS' SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN. 235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., \$5 miles to K. C. A snap at \$35 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—10 a. Texas Gulf Coast truck land, fully improved, artesian well, an exceptional fine farm. J. B. MILLS, 911 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED SECTION of land, nicely located, convenient to railroad towns. For immediate sale at fair price. Come at once or write for particulars. BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

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

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN. 320 acres, 30 in cultivation, 67 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 2 1/2 mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at \$30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

SUBSTANTIAL TOPEKA RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, cistern, city water, barn, close to school, paved street, on car line, desirable residence portion; equity, \$4,500; will take larger part in clear land. JNO. T. CHANEY & CO., Topeka, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD STOCK FARM. Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. \$8,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it. M. P. FISHBURN, Carthage, Mo.

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

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

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

BARGAINS IN MANCHE CO. LANDS. 240 acres, 6 miles of good town, most all alfalfa land and all good wheat land, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivation, close to school, good neighborhood. Price, \$35 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms. TAYLOR & BRATCHER, The Comanch County Land Men, Coldwater, Kansas.

150 A., 4 MI. OTTAWA; nearly all tillable; 5 r. house; windmill; well; barn 30x20; good fruit; other outbuildings. Price, \$55 acre. 80 a., 5 mi. of town, all tillable; 5 r. house; barn; other outbuildings; 8 a. alfalfa. Price, \$4,200. Do not wait to write, but come at once. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

A GOOD HOME. 75 acres, all in cultivation, 9 acres alfalfa, 6 acres timothy and clover, balance in corn and other crops, small orchard, lays smooth, 1/4 mile to R. R. station, good house and barn and other outbuildings, good water, 5 miles to Madison. Price, \$60 per acre. Incumbrance, \$1,600 at 6 per cent. P. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kan.

South Eastern Kansas

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

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

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

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH. 30 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate. 4 acres of strawberries paying \$400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barn with a well equipped dairy of 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Modern house, 7 rooms, steam heat, water system, one-fourth block ground, now renting for \$20 per month. Two business lots. 160-a. farm, 4-room house, 70 a. crop, 17 head registered Hereford cattle, 8 males, 11 female, to trade for clear farm. Would consider merchandise stock or western Kansas land. Price, \$6,500; encumbrance, \$1,800, at 7 per cent. Also, 100 other bargains in farm lands. THOMAS DARCEY, Offerle, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-23 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

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

A FEW CHOICE Topeka (Kan.) rental properties to exchange for clear western land. Elliott & Logan, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

CATHOLIC FARMERS.

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

Kingman County

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

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

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

For Sale or Trade 160 a. good land, in Meade Co., Kan., 40 a. in Kafir corn, rest hay land. Will trade for Topeka property or 4-passenger auto. Address, 626 Locust St., Topeka, Kan.

240 ACRES for sale, in 5 miles of this city, 50 a. in pasture, balance in cultivation. The best of land, well improved, plenty of water and fruit. Price, \$50 per acre. This is a fine farming country. We are in the corn belt; nice, smooth prairie land, good soil. Write for price list. Address, W. F. STEMMONS, Golden City, Barton Co., Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—\$10,000 equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for plating manufacturing or trucking. Farm land, east or west, live stock or city property, improved, taken in exchange. Fr party adjoins 4 railroads and electric lines. E. EDSON, Tenth, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

280 ACRES—1 1/2 miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, \$28,000. Incumbrance, \$12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, \$6,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., \$8,800; mortgage, \$2,500. Wants grocery. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

My highly improved, 160-acre farm, close to Butler, Bates Co., Mo., only 70 mi. south of Kansas City. Handsome improvements, rich land, no waste. Am professional man, too busy to see to farm. Will sell for cash, or accept half in trade in western wheat or alfalfa lands or good city property, and give easy terms on balance. Price, \$24,000. Kodak views furnished to interested parties. Write owner. Lock Box 172, Butler, Mo.

WE HAVE an attractive list of farms, ranches and income properties for sale or exchange. Want to list a lot more of all kinds and sizes. We have a number of inquiries from parties wanting to buy or exchange for large tracts of cheap western Kansas lands or large ranches. We would like to hear direct from owners of such lands everywhere, and especially in Kansas. GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FARM LOANS

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

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars. J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

A BIG ORANGE OFFERING

J. O. JAMES & L. R. McCLARNON'S

GREAT COMBINATION SALE

**AT BRADYVILLE, IOWA
THURS, AUG. 8, 1912**

**One Hundred Head Big Type
High Quality Poland Chinas**

Seventy head of high class, big type sows, a large per cent of them bred to the great boar, Big Orange, others to such boars as Colossal, Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant and Ott's Big Orange. Daughters of the following noted big type sires will be in this sale: Old Pawnee Lad, Big Sensational, Big Mogul, A Wonder, Ellerbrook's A Wonder and a number of gilts sired by Big Orange. The offering will include 30 head of spring and fall boars, a large per cent of them sired by Big Orange and out of the best sows in these two great herds. Others sired by Colossal, A Wonder and Long's King Equal, making the greatest combination of high class big type Polands that breeders will have a chance to buy this season. Catalogs now. For catalogs, write,

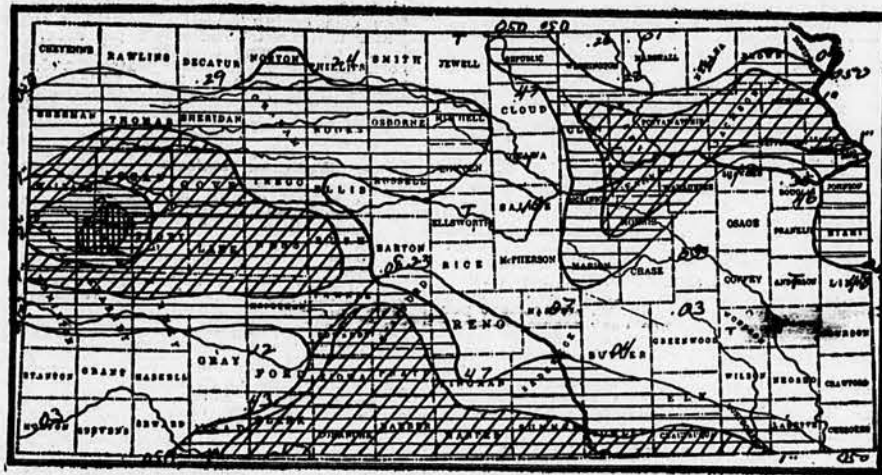
**J. O. JAMES or L. R. McCLARNON
BRADYVILLE - - - IOWA.**

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 18

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN
INCHES:

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

Allen—Conditions favorable. Needing rain: Chinch bugs damaging.

Anderson—Corn growing but needing rain. Grass good.

Barber—Ground in good condition. Corn fine. Farmers plowing.

Barton—Wheat all in stack. Threshing begun. Quality good.

Bourbon—Grass and vegetables drying up. Corn not hurt yet.

Brown—Harvesting finished. Wheat good. Hall storm on 12th did some damage.

Butler—Needing rain. Corn looking well. Douglas—Wheat yield good. Corn crop promising. Prospects for a heavy fruit crop.

Ellsworth—Wheat yield good. Corn needs rain badly.

Greeley—Excellent growing weather. Prospects for feed never better.

Greenwood—Wheat yield good. Corn needing rain.

Jewell—Wheat turning out fair. Alfalfa ready to cut.

Johnson—Fine growing weather. Wheat and oats good yield. Apples are in abundance. Crops in fine condition.

Lane—Harvest is in full swing. Wheat poor. Oats and barley good.

Lyon—Wheat making big yield and fine quality. Corn plowing well along. Prospects good.

Marion—Some threshing being done. Yield good. Oats good quality.

Marshall—Wheat cut. Dry weather damaging corn. Pastures firing.

Norton—Needing rain. Unusually good crop of oats and barley.

Nemaha—Wheat and oats all cut.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS. Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. **SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.**

JERSEY BULLS. For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

Poland China and Duroc Jersey Hog Sale
Aug. 21-1912 40 Bred Sows
farrow early in September. All registered. Send today for illustrated catalog. **LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

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

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

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address **WILLIAMS BROS., Box 85, Villisca, Iowa.**

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 MUMMIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNE, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address **CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.**

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

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

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Colossal Fan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

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

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

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

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

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

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

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

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality
For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

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

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

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

H. B. WALTER, Ewingham, Kan.

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

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 5434, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. E. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

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

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.

FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS

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

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

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

GEO. W. SMITH,

Burchard, Neb.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

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

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M's Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M's Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.

JOHN T. CUREY, Winchester, Kansas.

FALL BOARS.

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

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

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

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

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

T. T. LANGFORD,

Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

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

JOHN W. NOLL,

Winchester, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

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

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

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

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Bx. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Elch Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE. Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

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

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade

Three-year-old standard bred stallion, 5-year-old Percheron stallion, 5-year-old black jack and some young standard bred mares. Will trade for anything worth the money.

C. E. BEAN,

Garnett, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

- Jersey Cattle.**
Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
- Holstein Friesians.**
Sept. 18—S. E. Ross, Creston, Iowa.
Feb. 4—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.
- Herefords.**
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
- Shorthorns.**
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
- Galloways.**
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
- Angus.**
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
- Red Poll Cattle.**
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

- Poland Chinas.**
Aug. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 11—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 8—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 15—V. J. Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Ewingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Poland, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 22—P. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fair City, Neb.
Oct. 28—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Hutter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 3—B. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.
Nov. 3—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 7—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobach, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Ewingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—G. C. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

- Duroc Jerseys.**
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 2—Fred W. Lahr, Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 6—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 28—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewistown, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Villander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

- O. I. C.**
Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. E. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

- Berkshires.**
Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

- Holstein Bulls.**
W. C. Jones & Sons, Route 2, Topeka, Kan., won first prize at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs last fall, and their herd bull was junior champion. They have some young bulls of this kind for sale that were sired by Pictette Henserveld Nannette. Ask them about these bulls.

- Galloways.**
One of the best chances to buy registered Galloway bulls is at the "Smoky Hill Ranch," at Wallace, Kan. Mr. E. J. Gullbert, owner of this place, has a herd numbering 150 head. His stock is first class and he prices it reasonable. Mention Kansas Farmer.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

- Choice O. I. C. Pigs.**
Harry Haynes, O. I. C. breeder, of Meriden, Kan., regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers choice pigs of either sex at the low price of \$10 each. The breeding is first class, and nothing but good individuals are sent out. Mention this paper when writing.

- Bert Griffiths' Poland.**
Hubert J. Griffiths, Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., offers choice gilts sired by his great boar, Colossus Pan, and bred for August farrow to Boy's Chief, by the 1000-pound Fulton's Chief. Mr. Griffiths is making the low price of \$30 each on these gilts while they last.

- Poland At Simpson.**
W. H. Sales, our Poland China advertiser from Simpson, Kan., has his usual good

lot of spring pigs and is ready right now to fill orders. He can furnish pairs not related, cheap enough to satisfy anyone. Why not get into the business now?

Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey cattle breeders of Clay Center, Kan., offer a bargain in a 6-week-old bull calf, sired by the great bull, Omer's Eminent, and out of one of their very best cows.

The catalog of the Spurling Poland China sale is out, and it is very interesting to read. The sale will be held at Pleasant Plain, O., on the old home farm, on August 1. If you can not attend, write or wire bids to O. W. Devine at Topeka, Kan., who will handle them for you.

Howell Bros., the successful Duroc Jersey breeders located at Herkimer, in Marshall county, Kan., and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, offers choice fall boars at reasonable prices; also, spring pigs of both sexes, ready to ship while the express charges will be light. When writing them, please mention this paper.

Wohlford's Durocs.
J. W. Wohlford, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Waterville, Kan., a regular advertiser in this paper, offers some bargains in fall boars and a choice lot of spring pigs. The fall boars were sired by Carter's Golden Rule and the spring pigs by the same boar. They are out of dams of Golden Rule and Col. breeding. When writing, mention Kansas Farmer.

For Sale or Trade.
C. E. Bean, of Garnett, Kan., is advertising for sale or trade one 3-year-old standard bred stallion, one 5-year-old Percheron stallion and one 5-year-old black jack. Mr. Bean will exchange this stock for land or good property of equal value. Please look up advertisement and write him. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Acker's Herefords.
William Acker, one of the best known and most reliable Hereford cattle breeders of Kansas, and a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers some choice bulls and a limited number of females at very reasonable prices. The Acker cattle are famous for their uniformity, splendid heads and heavy coats. Write Mr. Acker, at Vermillion, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Waldbridge Poland.
L. C. Waldbridge, the big Poland China breeder, located at Russell, Kan., is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer and one of the most extensive hog raisers in the state. He keeps the leading blood lines and understands perfectly the science of mating. His methods of selling are most satisfactory and he always has something for sale.

Shorthorns at Blue Rapids.
One of the flourishing Shorthorn herds of the state is located at Blue Rapids, and is known as the "Glen Hall Herd." Mr. John O'Kane, the owner of this herd, is one of the widest awake and well informed breeders of the west. He keeps his first class, both in blood lines and individuality. He always has stock for sale. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Auld Brothers' Cattle.
The Auld Brothers, of Frankfort, Kan., are fast achieving distinction as breeders of Red Polled cattle. Regular advertisers in this paper, and breeders of intelligence and men of strict integrity, they are fast making friends for their cattle and the breed in general. They can always fill an order, and fill it to the absolute satisfaction of the party to whom they are selling. When writing them, please mention this paper.

Gifford Claims Date.
Mr. E. H. Gifford, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Lewistown, Neb., claims January 17 as the date for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Gifford is one of the prominent breeders of his state and in his card, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, he offers choice fall boars that are real herd boar prospects. They are very richly bred and are good individuals. If in the market for something first class, write Mr. Gifford, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Red Polled Cattle.
Mr. I. W. Poulton, of Medora, Kan., has one of the good herds of Red Polled cattle in our state. The herd consists of about 40 registered females and a number of young bulls. The blood lines are among the very best and come from some of the best families of milkers. Mr. Poulton has a few choice young bulls for sale. They are priced very reasonable and would please the most critical purchaser. Please read advertisement in Kansas Farmer and write for full description and prices.

Prockish Poland Chinas.
Francis Prockish, of Poland China advertiser from Westmoreland, Kan., changes copy this week and offers for sale some big, strong fall boars, a limited number of gilts bred for October farrow, and the entire crop of spring pigs, nearly all of which were sired by Mr. Prockish's great young boar, Badley's Equal 2d, by Young Hadley, he by the noted Big Hadley. Mr. Prockish has raised these pigs from a great line of sows and they are sure to grow out well. He can furnish pairs or trios not related. When writing him, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Tuttle, Okla., July 7, 1910.
CURRIE MINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Your notice of my account being due and I enclose to you draft for same. Please accept my thanks for your promptness in shipping the mill and also would not hesitate in saying that no mill will excel the one you shipped me. Yours truly,
F. M. HOPKINS.

Morrison's Red Polls.
It is extremely doubtful if there is another herd of Red Polled cattle in the west the equal of the Morrison herd, in point of butter and milk production. The Morrison herd is a working herd in every sense of the word. Mr. Charles Morrison, senior member of the firm, has given the herd his personal supervision for 20 years. Using a bull weighing a ton or better and abstaining from breeding the heifers until old enough not to stunt their growth, the herd has steadily shown an increase not only in size, but in working and producing ability. It is a great herd and the young bulls and bred females offered will prove ornaments in any herd. When writing about them, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Having Good Lawns.
Dandelion, buck plantain and crab grass, in many places, have secured such a hold on lawns that it is almost impossible to keep a sod on them. Dandelion and buck plantain should be cut as soon as the seed tops begin to open, so the seeds can not mature. No need to worry about the roots. They will soon decay and disappear. Crab grass should also be cut before the seed matures, during June to August. The Clip-

per Lawn Mower Company, of Dixon, Ill., has been experimenting for many years on these things, and write the above, as being the result of their observation. They make a lawn mower that is different from the usual lawn mower, and say it is the only mower which will successfully cut and drive from lawns the pests enumerated.

Kansas City Business College.
Mr. C. T. Smith, founder and owner of Kansas City Business College, invites you to come to Kansas City to get your business education. Kansas City is a city of big opportunities. It is growing in population and expanding in its various branches of industry. The Kansas City Business College began in a small way and has kept pace with the city in its growth. Last winter the school was moved to the new, modern, fire-proof, six-story building erected for the Young Women's Christian Association, where the college occupies the whole second floor. Students graduate from this school and are placed in salaried positions through Mr. Smith's long acquaintance with the business men of Kansas City. The moral atmosphere surrounding the school is all that Christian parents could ask, being in the Y. W. C. A. building. A beautiful catalog will be mailed to you. Address, C. T. Smith, 1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Gildow & Sons' Big Poland.
Dr. John Gildow & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., the well known breeders of big type, high quality Poland Chinas, claim November 1 as the date of their annual fall sale. Plainview herd of Poland is one of the noted herds in the corn belt. The herd boars, Pawnee Chief Hadley, Big Bill Taft and Brandywine, Jr., are a trio of great type boars and three such high class, big type boars is seldom found in one herd. They also have a young A Wonder boar that is a great prospect. Another great feature of this herd is the splendid lot of Bell Metal, Expansion, Missouri Chief and Brandywine sows. This lot of sows have been carefully selected and a more prolific lot of big, high class sows will be very hard to find. They have a splendid lot of early pigs sired by such boars as Pawnee Chief Hadley, Big Bill Taft, Expansion's Son, Brandywine, Jr., Colossal and Missouri Jumbo, and their fall offering will be one of the good ones of the season. Gildow & Sons' show herd will be at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs this year, and Kansas breeders will have a chance to see the Plainview show herd. Look them up at the fairs.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Keen Kutter Tools.
Owing to the serious illness of Mr. M. E. tools you should buy, this unflinching rule comes to your assistance: "Look for the Keen Kutter trademark." You cannot go wrong in buying any tool if it bears this familiar sign. This is notably true of the hand saw, brace and bit, the axe and the hatchet—tools you use oftenest. It is also true of a long line of other tools, such as scythes, forks, hoes, wrenches and the like. It must not be thought that only edged or cutting tools. The words "Keen Kutter" are a general or trade name to signify tool quality and they apply to a long line of other than cutting tools, such as hoes, spades, forks, shovels, files, wrenches, cutlery, carpenter tools, etc. Leading hardware dealers everywhere sell Keen Kutter tools, but if you should not find them at your local store, a card addressed to the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis or New York, will bring you the name of the nearest dealer where the tools can be procured, also a valuable Keen Kutter booklet with descriptions.

Green Lawn Stock Farm.
A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the Green Lawn Stock Farm and found Mr. A. J. Erhart very busy looking after his valuable herd of Poland Chinas. Mr. Erhart is changing copy for his advertisement, and is now offering March and April pigs for sale, either in pairs or trios, not akin. This is one of the good herds of Missouri, and is represented by two as good boars as can be found. We do not believe any breeder can lay claim to two better breeders than are used in this herd. Major B. Hadley, the 1911 champion, and others, are all making good. Please read advertisement and write Mr. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Adrian, Mo., about their herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Oswego College for Young Women.
It is not as generally known as it should be that Oswego College, Oswego, Kan., has in the past two or three years made great strides in its development. Today it ranks well to the front among colleges for young women, and in some of its respects, it may be said to be a worthy leader. While it cannot rank as one of the biggest colleges of its kind, it does rank as one highly efficient. It recognizes the need for greater practicality in the education that the average young lady should have. And in taking note of present day conditions and tendencies and realizing the responsibilities the girl of today will have to carry as the woman of tomorrow, Oswego College offers study courses that are open in too few of our schools and colleges. Its standing alone as the most progressive institution of its kind in a big field, having 500,000 population, owning over \$1,000,000,000 wealth. This big wealth means that the college is surrounded with as fine a civilization as our great United States can boast. No one need hesitate to patronize Oswego College on account of its location or its size. Its surroundings need no apology from anyone, and in its courses of study, its faculty and its management it is big—very big—and entirely worthy in efficiency.

Last Call for Big Orange Sale.
We again wish to call attention to the great combination sale to be held at Braddyville, Ia., August 8, by L. R. McClarnon and J. O. James. This will be an unusual opportunity to secure one or more of the finest lot of big type sows that will be sold this season and the fact that a large percent of them are bred to the famous boar, Big Orange, makes this one of the important sales of 1912. Then there will be sows bred to such boars as Colossal, Big Sen-sation, A Wonder Giant and Ott's Big Orange, a great young boar by Big Orange that, at 9 months old, measures: Length, 60 inches; heart, 57 inches; flank, 58 inches, and bone, 8 1/2 inches. A great, big, smooth youngster that will be heard from as a great breeder. The boars that will go in this sale are the tops of the two herds. A big percent of them are sired by Big Orange and out of the best sows of L. R. McClarnon and J. O. James are famous throughout the corn belt for their size and quality. Big type breeders wanting the best of the breed who want great size and great quality combined will find this offering to be one of that kind. Not only in part, but throughout it is an offering that will have to be seen to be fully appreciated.

Leonard & Sons' Shropshires.

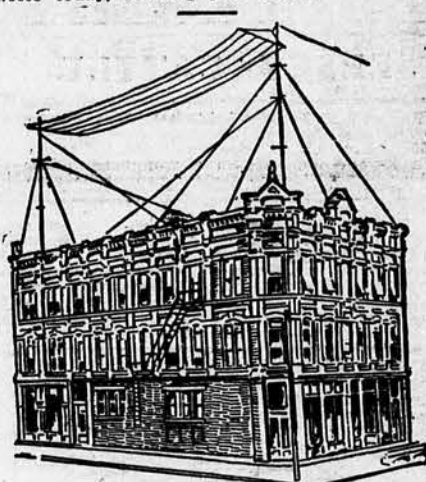
Daniel Leonard & Sons, of Corning, Ia., pioneer breeders and importers of Shropshire sheep, are the owners of one of the great flocks of Shropshire sheep in the west. This famous flock was established in 1858, by Daniel Leonard, the senior member of this well known firm of breeders and importers. The first importations was the best that money would buy and this has been the rule during the many years they have been in the business, and the result is that they now have a flock of imported and American bred Shropshires that has few equals in this country. The imported rams from the Butter, Minton and Cooper flocks that head this flock at the present time, are a great lot of Shropshire rams. Their imported and American bred ewes are a typical lot of Shropshire ewes, and a finer lot in one flock would be hard to find. They will have over 100 head of choice imported and American bred rams to go out this year. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer.

The Laptad Stock Farm Sale.

With this issue we start a card for the Laptad Stock Farm. Mr. Laptad breeds both Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. He has some splendid specimens of both breeds. The blood lines are up-to-date and are the most popular kind. The Duroc herd boar used is a son of Chief Tatarax, and his dam was by College Chief. Several of the Duroc sows in the herd are granddaughters of old Top Notcher. The Poland China herd boar is Hadley Mogul, side by Blair's Last Hadley and out of a Mogul sow. This hog was bred by John Blair and is not only a good individual, but a good breeder. His pigs are large and full of quality. Mr. Laptad will hold a public sale at the farm, 2 miles north of Lawrence, an., on August 21, and sell 40 sows bred to these good boars. All are bred for September 1 litters. The nicely illustrated catalog is now ready to mail out. A post card or letter will bring one to you for the asking. Don't fail to get this valuable catalog, and arrange to attend this sale at the farm on August 21, 1912.

Berkshires With Quality.

We ask our readers to look up the advertisement of the Sutton famous Berkshires at Lawrence, Kan. This is one of the largest and best known Berkshire herds in the west. Probably more show winners have been either bred or developed on the Sutton farms than any place in the corn belt. All visitors to this farm are greatly surprised by the quality they find in the well bred and well developed herd. The herd is strongly represented by the great breeding boar, Berryton Duke, Jr., and a son of Berryton Duke, Jr. The herd sows represent all the fashionable blood lines of the Black Robbenhood, Lord Lee and Silver Tip families. Mr. Sutton is offering a lot of fall boars at farmers' prices—\$35 to \$50. They are large, husky fellows, and worth more than the price asked. Please look up the advertisement in Kansas Farmer and write today, sending your order.



Kansas Wesleyan Business College, at Salina, Kan., showing wireless equipment, which is a part of this very complete telegraph school, which is a part of the college. This school occupies the entire building, employing 30 instructors working in 18 large rooms. Said to be one of the largest and most modern equipped business colleges in the country. Prospectus and full information furnished on request to the president, T. W. Roach, Salina, Kan.

The Small Farm Tractor.

A newspaper man made the remark the other day that, in his opinion, there will be 2,000 farm tractors sold in Kansas in the next two years. His statement was made during a discussion of the general usefulness of tractors and is sufficiently interesting to give one an idea of the part these machines are destined to play in Kansas, in plowing, hauling, harvesting and road building. Shawnee county owns one gasoline road traction engine and one combination gasoline-kerosene tractor, which may be used either as a tractor or as a road roller. The gasoline road engine was purchased last year, and was regarded at the time as more or less of an experiment. It proved itself so useful and economical, however, that the commissioners decided this spring to purchase a second machine, and they made an extended trip through the east for the purpose of investigating the several different makes. The machine they purchased was an Ohio tractor, which, at the time was unknown in Kansas, but which has since attracted attention because of the manner of transmitting its power to the wheels, and other interesting features that are radically different from the usual construction. The Ohio transmits its power through a friction drive, which seems to be a big improvement over the old style friction clutch. The friction released is entirely off, while the friction drive takes hold gradually and may be released in part or in whole, which affords the operator the opportunity of starting his engine slowly and increasing its speed gradually to the point desired, in the same way that a steam engine is started. The utility of the friction drive is better appreciated when it is understood that it relieves the gears of any sudden shock, and serves to prevent breakages which might otherwise occur. The friction drive is so simple, the manufacturers of the Ohio claim, that any 15-year-old boy can handle easily their largest tractor. The Ohio tractor is built in four sizes—20, 30, 45 and 70 horse-power, and may be converted in 15 minutes from a tractor to a road roller, with only the use of a wrench. The Road Supply and Metal Company, Topeka, Kan., are state agents for the Ohio farm tractor, and want to send full information about it to every farmer who is thinking of a farm engine.

HORSES AND MULES

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

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

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd; 15 producing cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

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



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

JERSEY CATTLE

WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for \$2,500 when only 3 months old and for \$5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 55 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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

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

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.
For Sale—A six weeks old bull calf sired by Omeris Eminent and out of very choice cow. Scarce of milk, must sell. Price, \$25. Also have bred heifers.
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Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
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25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Halfers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.
A. B. ANCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

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Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd books. Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young heifers for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
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GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

SMOKY HILL RANCH.
Registered Galloway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Fat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
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FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls.
Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
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PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo first. Five excellent bulls from 3 to 18 months, some out of 80-pound, 5 per cent cows. Also, 50 big type Poland pigs.
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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
L. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
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RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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GUERNSEY CATTLE

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 688 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton,** Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
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Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mares. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikins Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. **AIKINS' RANCH.**
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An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
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HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

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

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
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Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, \$35 to \$50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, \$25 each.
20 spring pigs, \$15 for one, two for \$25, five or more \$10 each.
3 fall boars, \$25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, \$50.
King's Col., by King of Colo. 2nd, \$50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.
GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

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

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

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