

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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NEXT season's crops are dependent upon the quality of seed planted and now is the time to think about seed for the next planting season.

Many a farmer lost his crop, or had a light crop, this season because he planted poor seed.

Seed may be poor because of failure to grow, or because lacking the vitality necessary to produce vigorous, rapid-growing plants, or because from light-yielding strains or varieties, or not adapted to the locality in which it is planted.

Kansas has this year grown an abundance of the best of all varieties of seeds for planting next season.

Because seed of corn, kafir, milo, feterita, etc., is plentiful, however, is no reason for deferring the selection—for waiting until planting time.

Gather it now— if it is not to be had in your field, go into your neighbor's field.

Get it from the field where characteristics of the plant on which it grew, may be observed.

Store the ears or heads in a dry place and keep them dry and unshelled until planting time.

—T. A. B.



Gather the Seed From the Field and Know What You are Getting

Variety Reports From Scott

J. K. Freed Writes of Corn, Sorghums and Soudan Grass

A MAN who is doing much for the farmers of Western Kansas is J. K. Freed of Scott County. He is endeavoring to ascertain for himself and incidentally for his western neighbors, the best suited and best adapted varieties of farm crops for their section. The work he is doing, particularly with corn and sorghums, is of special interest and importance. Aside from the testing of varieties, he is endeavoring to ascertain the best planting, seeding and soil handling methods. His observations on some of this year's planting follow:

"It is to be remembered that Scott County is about equally distant be-

rather tall, vigorous and promising. Pride of Saline acted more like an eastern corn—it went mostly to fodder. For dry weather-resistance and yield it is too early to report.

"African kafir—imported seed—was the largest grain I ever saw. This caused the planting to be rather thin. The seed made a vigorous growth from the beginning and so could be cultivated much earlier than the common kafir. One great objection to common kafir is the difficulty in getting a stand and its slow early growth. However, African kafir was fully two weeks later heading than either the white-hulled white or



SUDAN GRASS AS GROWN IN 1914 IN SCOTT COUNTY.

tween the north and south line of the state and is located in that section which has an annual precipitation of about nineteen inches, of which sixteen falls during the months of April to September inclusive. The county has a growing season of 150 days—this being the days between the average date of last killing frost in the spring and first killing frost in the fall. It is a fact, too, that the growing season is really shorter than this, because the nights during the early part of the season and during the late part of the growing season are so cool that plants do not grow. It may be said that the climate in so far as it pertains to agriculture is in

dwarf black-hulled. A variety simply marked "kafir" received from the Federal Department of Agriculture a year ago seems to be identical with what they sent out this year as "Dwarf Hegira." These two had grain sufficiently mature to make good chicken feed or horse feed August 1—two weeks before African kafir headed out.

"White seeded sorghum—Freed Sorgo, the stations call it—will be a strong rival for earliness. With the white sorghum I have been breeding for close, compact, uniform heads, while the Federal Department of Agriculture has been breeding for yield and earliness solely and one of their select strains I must



FREED SORGO OR CANE—DEVELOPED BY J. K. FREED, SCOTT COUNTY.



DWARF KAFIR—GRAIN RIPENED AUGUST 1 TO 15 IN SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS.

Scott County a fair average of that existing in the western third of Kansas, although south of that county the growing season ranges from ten to twenty days longer and in the extreme north-western corner of the state the growing season is at least ten days shorter. In writing KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Freed correctly suggests that variety tests are now timely and should give the reader a chance to compare these with his own results.

"Sherrod's white dent corn proved the earliest variety planted. The stalks are more dwarf than any other dent corn planted and it is distinctly typical of the short grass region. Scott County white dent was somewhat taller and a few days later. These two varieties stood first for yield at the Hays station in 1910 and 1911. Next came Silvermine.

admit is five to seven days earlier than mine and they think it will yield 25 per cent more. It shows the wonderful possibilities in plant breeding by selection and I predict ten years from now none but the most careless will plant the common strains of sorghum we now have. I believe in another decade the Eastern Kansas farmer will plant sorghum in his wheat or oats stubble with the same confidence of obtaining a grain crop that he now plants his wheat, and that the stock farmer of the drier regions will plant sorghum early and late—in May, in June and in July—and that he will feel pretty sure of a profitable grain crop from some of his plantings. Dry weather will be fought by developing dry weather-evading, quick-maturing crops rather than dry weather-resistant

(Continued on Page Seven.)

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ON WATERING SILAGE.

On a recent trip we inspected an 18x40 silo which had been two-thirds filled. The corn siloed had been permitted to stand until so dry that it would not with the natural juices make silage, and so it had become necessary to run water in with it. It is our guess that a sufficient quantity of water was not used and that poor silage will probably result. It is to be kept in mind in watering silage that enough water must be used to cause the silage to pack and so completely drive out the air as to make perfect preservation possible.

The delay in filling this silo was due to the failure to own a cutter on the farm, necessitating awaiting this farm's turn in silo filling. We recognize that not every silo owner can own a silo filling outfit without incurring an expense which may prove burdensome, but it is to be remembered that if a man would do a thing when it should be done he must either own the machinery necessary to do that work or must have an arrangement which will permit commanding the equipment when it is needed, else he must subject his operations to probable loss. In our judgment any man who owns an 18x40 silo, having the stock necessary to consume the silage from a structure of such dimensions, is warranted in incurring the investment necessary to own silo filling machinery. Crops cut for silage at the wrong time cannot give the best results in feeding. The addition of water to the dry fodder of corn or kafir will not replace the juices which have escaped from the plant in the drying-up or burning process.

Along the line of this drive several silos were in process of filling. In each instance water was being used with the corn in filling. These latter silos had been built last year and consequently were ready to receive this year's crop at the convenience of the owner in filling. Conversation with one man developed the fact that he could have filled earlier by neglecting some other work, but he had a good well and a good gasoline engine to pump the water and believed that the watering of the dry corn would give him as good feed as he would have had if the crop had been siloed earlier. We are inclined to the belief, therefore, that this practice of putting silage up with water has become quite too common and so because of the belief that watered silage has a feeding value equal to that of silage which has been cut at the right time and which need not be watered. It is to be remembered that the watering of the crop at the time of placing it in the silo has come to us in this western country as a partial corrective for unavoidable delay in cutting the crop. When the Kansas silo owners are able to place in their silos crops in such condition as will permit perfect preservation without watering, then will they begin to realize the value of perfect silage.

There have been disappointments in feeding silage in Kansas during the past three years and these are largely due to the character of the crops siloed. In some instances the disappointment followed the siloing of the dry crop and the failure to add a sufficient amount of water to effect perfect preservation. In other instances disappointment has followed the siloing of very green, immature crops and in which instance if the preservation was good there was not in the silage the nutrients of food necessary to supply the animal with the nutrients needed. A considerable proportion of the silage put up in Kansas the past three years has possessed one or the other of these faults. There are other conditions, too, which result in equal disappointment. The point is, however, that we can never realize the full benefits accruing through the use of silage until crops in the proper condition have been put in the silo.

ELLING LIVE STOCK SPECIALIST.

Southeastern Kansas is especially in need of the best of advice as regards matters pertaining to the profitable introduction of more live stock on the farms of that section. That part of the state presents many soil problems pe-

culiar to itself and these have been studied most carefully by H. J. Bower, who has been district agent for the past two years.

Perhaps one of the most serious needs is the introduction of more humus or vegetable matter into the soil and the gradual development of a better physical condition by so doing. This can be most successfully accomplished by the handling of live stock and converting into manure the rough feeds grown.

Following the work of Mr. Bower it is certainly most fitting that the man who succeeds him should be a specialist in live stock production. C. G. Elling, the new district agent, has established a reputation in this respect. While a senior student in the Agricultural College in 1903, he was a member of the first stock judging team to compete with teams of the other colleges, at the great Chicago International Live Stock Show. Mr. Elling actually won first place in this contest and it was so announced in the daily papers, but for some reason the papers of the contestants were gone over, following a different plan than had been originally followed, the result being that Mr. Elling was moved down to second place, being only a quarter of a point below first. The showing made in this contest is but an indication of Mr. Elling's natural ability as a live stock man. The experience he has had with the various classes of live stock makes him a most valuable man to help Southeastern Kansas get started right in its campaign for more and better stock.

NO HOG VACCINATION IN CANADA.

Hog men may be interested in knowing that in Canada the use of serum and virus as a means of keeping hog cholera in check is prohibited by law. This method of immunization is considered dangerous and hogs so treated cannot be shipped into Canada. Hogs coming from sections having had hog cholera within a period of six months are held in quarantine at the border for one month before they are admitted.

Canada, however, does fight hog cholera within its borders in a most energetic manner. They follow what is known as the "slaughter" method. When an outbreak is diagnosed as cholera, all the hogs in the herd are appraised and slaughtered at once. A post mortem examination is made of every hog and the owner receives full value for all hogs showing no lesions of the disease and two-thirds value for the balance. Even exposed herds are dealt with in the same manner. The work is in charge of the veterinary inspectors working under the direction of the veterinary director general of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

This method is probably effective, but it would be a most expensive one to follow in handling the problem in the corn belt states of this country.

TOO MANY COMMISSIONS.

That the state is not acting wisely in multiplying commissions to do agricultural work that the college is abundantly prepared to do with far less expense and far more efficiency, is the opinion of J. H. Miller, dean of the extension division of Kansas Agricultural College. He says:

"Every legislature, but one, for the last ten years has added one or two extra commissions with three or more offices to be filled as 'political pie.' If the habit keeps up, we will be having soon a Corn Commission, a Wheat Commission, a Chicken Commission, an Alfalfa Commission, a Hedge Fence Commission, a Kafir Commission, and probably a Hog Commission, and so on for about everything that somebody can think of that is likely to create another office with a fat salary. Kansas has at least six commissions and boards that are absolutely unnecessary, a waste of money, and all of them supposed to be doing work that either the Agricultural College, the University, or some present existing board could do far more efficiently but with fewer political jobs. Now the newspapers are filled with stories about the need of two more commissions that are necessary to fill a

'long-felt want.' What are the commissions that are now in existence that are unnecessary? It will be well for the farmers and tax payers to look into this commission business before election time."

SORGHUMS IN BUTLER.

For some years Butler County has attracted the attention and merited the praise of the sorghum-growing world through its annual Kafir Corn Carnival. We do not know just why the organization putting on this excellent exposition continues to use the word "Corn." We would strike it out. This carnival will be held this year, October 1 to 3, and it is expected that, as heretofore, every township in Butler County will be represented by a booth in which will be displayed the kafir, milo, feterita and corn grown in that township this season. Speakers of national reputation will be present during each of the three days and these, with music and other features, will add to the pleasure and education of the occasion.

It is well to remember that Butler County is the most conspicuous sorghum-growing county in Kansas through the fact that it grows one-fifteenth of the state's total kafir and milo acreage and this year has 2,500 to 3,000 acres of feterita. The record of Butler for the 1901-1913 period is a total of 676,246 acres of kafir and milo, as against 1,720,098 acres of corn, or during the above period the county grew one acre of kafir and milo to each two and one-half acres of corn. There is not another county located within the eastern half of the state which grows so large a proportion of grain sorghums to corn. For the above period the acre value of kafir and milo in Butler County exceeded that of corn 32.6 per cent and in only four of the thirteen years did the value of corn exceed that of the sorghums. It is not to be concluded from the above figures that Butler is less adapted to the production of corn by soil or seasonal conditions than other countries in the eastern half of the state and so is devoting so large an acreage to the grain sorghums. Butler is growing kafir and milo because it is finding these better adapted to the country's needs than is corn. It is finding them more profitable than corn.

With the exception of just a few counties, possibly, every county in the state can well afford to follow Butler in a steadily increasing acreage of grain sorghums. At least two-thirds of the counties in Kansas have a lower annual precipitation than has Butler and if that county with its thirty inches of precipitation finds kafir a more certain and profitable crop than corn, as it has for many years, then those counties with thirty inches or less of annual moisture would seem warranted in following the lead of Butler in growing more sorghums.

The war in Europe will cut off the importation of horses this year, and imported stallions will likely be scarce next season. Perhaps we may learn to appreciate our home-bred stock better as a result of this enforced suspension of importation. America can produce horses as good as are grown anywhere.

The farmers and bankers of Labette County and the Kansas State Agricultural college last month co-operated in an important educational movement. During the week twenty-four farms were visited by H. J. Bower, District Agricultural Agent, and others from the college. On each farm careful and friendly conferences were held and the problems of each particular farm as well as those common to the vicinity, were discussed. The farms visited were located in the various sections of the county, the meetings were scheduled in advance and the farmers of the territory surrounding each farm on which a meeting was held were invited to be present. The meetings were well attended and much interest therein displayed. These meetings afford a most excellent example of carrying the scientific knowledge of the day to the farm and in actually demonstrating the manner in which the ideas advanced are being worked out.

KEEP LAND AT WORK.

One of our readers whom we visited recently—a man making live stock the principal business of his farm—asked how he could possibly winter the stock he had without buying feed. This farm has considerable rough land suitable for pasture only and can usually handle more stock during the summer season than can be fed through the winter. It would seem that this farm is in serious need of a silo in order to utilize to the fullest extent the corn which is growing on the place. This was suggested to the owner, but he stated that he had been figuring carefully on the silo proposition for two years and had been unable to figure out that it would be a profitable investment for him.

The chief factor operating against the profitable use of the silo on this farm seems to be the difficulty in getting the crop into the silo. The statement was made that the labor cost of filling the silo was certain to be excessive. In some localities this is a difficult matter to overcome. The simplest and easiest way to overcome it is to work on the rest of the neighborhood until a number are led to see the advantage of having a silo. With a group of silos in the neighborhood there is bound to be enough of the co-operative spirit to work out the labor problem satisfactorily.

These live stock farms up and down the east side of Pottawatomie County, where many of the farms have only a small acreage of rich creek bottom and large areas of rough pasture land, can certainly make great use of the silo in enlarging the possibility of good farming from the standpoint of increasing live stock production. Enormous crops of corn, kafir and cane can easily be grown on the rich acres of the creek bottoms. The more cattle handled through the winter, the more barnyard manure will be available to build up the producing power of the tillable land.

On farms of this kind the greatest use possible should be made of the land devoted to crops. On one of the farms which we visited and studied somewhat, we found the double use of land for the growing of feed well worked out. A conveniently located field has been sown to soft wheat to furnish winter pasture. After being heavily pastured, part of this field looked so good in the spring that it was allowed to mature a crop of grain, a paying crop of wheat resulting. It was immediately listed into corn after the wheat was removed and this late-planted corn stood shoulder high by the middle of August. The average date for the first killing frost through this section of the state is October 10. On this rich soil and with proper moisture conditions, a very large growth of feed will be available before the growing season is over. The owner of this farm is cultivating this corn well and plans to drill in wheat as soon as the fodder is removed, the purpose being to again have the wheat pasture for his stock during the winter and early spring.

On the other portion of this wheat pasture field, corn was listed in early enough so that it will produce a fairly good yield of grain as well as a heavy growth of fodder. In driving five or six miles through this portion of the country we could not help but notice the fact that almost every field from which wheat had been removed had thrown up a rank growth of weeds. These weeds were practically worthless as feed and they were so thick and were making such rank growth that the moisture was being rapidly sucked out of the soil. Where plows were going in these fields the work was being accomplished with great difficulty. We could not help but compare the two methods of handling the wheat stubble. On the live stock farm where the necessity for an abundance of rough feed existed, the weeds were not permitted to grow and some useful crop occupied the ground in their stead. Of course, a given amount of labor cannot be spread over so many acres where such full use is made of the land, but the number of acres over which farm operations spread are not always true indications of the profits resulting.

STATE FAIRS LAST WEEK

Topeka Led Hutchinson in Stock Exhibits—Hutchinson Favored with Fair Weather

FOR the fourteenth time Hutchinson last week threw open her doors to welcome the crowds which come each year to attend her fair. Each time she has had something worth seeing. Again the fair was managed by the State Fair Board—H. S. Thompson, Thomas Hubbard, O. O. Wolf and F. D. Coburn. The week opened with clear skies and it is believed the attendance record was maintained, although no official figures are now available.

The fair grounds at Hutchinson are well located for the purpose, although some distance out from the city. With a double line of street car tracks and with a switch from the Santa Fe Railroad into the grounds, the transportation problem is well handled. These methods are supplemented by well paved streets which afford the best of accommodation for automobiles and other vehicles.

The buildings are so arranged as to give ample space for all exhibits of whatever kind without crowding, and this is a good feature, in that it allows the crowd to inspect everything in comfort and without inconvenience. Perhaps the first thing that impresses the visitor on approaching the grounds is the long line of automobiles that are parked on one side of the main entrance in a space provided for them, and the large number of buggies and other vehicles on the other side of their allotted space. This shows the farmers come in large numbers and some of them a long distance from the extreme west line of the state.

The next feature which impresses the visitor is the exhibits of all kinds of farm machinery. Being in the wheat belt it is but natural that Hutchinson should attract large exhibits of wheat planting and harvesting machinery. Another feature that is always attractive to the visitor at Hutchinson is the fruit display. It may be that there are other counties in Kansas that produce more and better fruit than does Reno County, but it so happens that the writer has never seen a better display of fruit than is usually made at the Hutchinson State Fair, and this year was no exception.

One notable addition to the regular departments this year was the Better Baby department. It was each day one of the centers of attraction. The fine arts exhibit was unusually good. The display of china painting, needlework and oil paintings was really remarkable in quality, while the pastel, crayon and pen and ink work was very creditable.

The number of exhibits of live stock in all classes was unusually light with the exception of the hog department. This is disappointing to exhibitors, since premiums won without competition or where competition is light, are not valued as highly as those won in hot contests.

J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kan., made up the greater part of the horse show. H. T. Hineman, of Dighton, Kan., William Dick, of Hutchinson, Kan., O. G. Hill, of Nickerson, Kan., and Mills & Son, of Alden, Kan., were the leading exhibitors of jacks and jennets.

In the Percheron horse class, J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kan., had seventeen entries and secured all the prizes, medals, trophies and other special awards offered by the American Percheron Society. Hineman & Sons, of Dighton, Kan., made their usual strong showing of jacks and jennets, winning most of the prizes.

In the showing of Shorthorns, H. C. Lookabaugh, of Watonga, Okla., won the champion and grand champion awards, Nevius winning the produce of cow and get of sire.

The Angus breed was represented by two exhibitors, Sutton's Farms, of Lawrence, Kan., and Harrison & Harrison, Indianola, Neb. The honors were fairly divided between these two exhibitors, both grand championships, however, being won by Nebraska entries.

R. H. Hazlett, of El Dorado, Kan., and Klaus Bros., of Bendena, divided the honors in the Hereford classes.

The exhibit of dairy cattle made by the Agricultural College was practically the whole show in this division. This exhibit had exceptional educational value.

In the swine department developed the strongest competition of the show. The quality was unusually good and the Duroc rings developed unusually hot contests. Thompson Bros., of Garrison, Kan., had their 1,900-pound boar, Select Chief, on exhibition, and succeeded in carrying him through to the senior and

grand championships. W. R. Crow, of Hutchinson, showed the senior and grand champion sow, Bell's Wonder. Mr. Crow's nine-year-old boy, Francis, won the admiration of all the hog men present through his skill in showing hogs. He is certainly an artist in this respect. Otey's Dream, the first prize junior yearling, was a close contestant for championship honors, and if he continues to improve for another year he will be heard from in the show ring again.

In the Poland Chinas, the sharpest competition was between Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan., and Olivier & Sons, of Danville, Kan. A. J. Erhart, of Ness City, Kan., had a strong herd, but they were of the distinctly "big type" and the judge's leaning seemed to be toward the "medium type" of Polands. Stryker won all of the championships except the junior champion sow, which went to Olivier.

In the Chester Whites, the well known breeder, W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo., carried away most of the honors. This same exhibitor won all the sheep awards except in Dorsetts, which were shown by Stryker Bros.

In the Berkshires, Sutton Farms, of Lawrence, Kan., carried off senior and grand championship honors on boars, with Classy Robinhood. C. G. Nash, of Eskridge, Kan., won the grand champion sow on Circus Girl 6th.

In the Hampshire hogs, A. M. Bear, of Medora, Kan., made the strongest showing. J. F. Price, of Medora, and S. E. Smith, of Lyons, Kan., furnished close competition.

THE BIG TOPEKA FAIR.

After the first day the weather man was much more kind to the Topeka Fair than in former years. As soon as the

comprehensive farm exhibits. The Kaw Valley Grange, of Grantville, secured the first prize, Tecumseh Grange being second.

The night horse show was carried out under some difficulties owing to the soft condition of the ground in the big tent. The management spared no efforts, however, in placing the arena in the best condition possible. Beginning with Tuesday evening, a full program was given each evening of the fair, closing with a grand matinee Saturday afternoon. The horses entered in this show were from the most famous exhibitors in the country. Miss Loula Long, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Mooers, of Columbia, Mo., fought most keenly for every prize from start to finish. Ed Moore, of Columbia, Mo., was strongest in the saddle horse class, and wherever he had an entry he was at or near the top of the list when the prizes were awarded. R. L. Davis had only four horses entered, but they were exceptionally good ones and he won his share of the blue ribbons. The big tent with a seating capacity of 5,500 was filled each night of the show. As a spectacular and amusement feature, this evening horse show was a decided success.

In the draft horse competition there was something doing from the time the first ring was called out for the judge to pass upon until the last ribbons were tied. In these classes the older and more experienced exhibitors found plenty of competition among the newer breeders. In the aged stallions Kirk was crowded most closely by Bruce Saunders, and it required a close decision to give Joel first and Inceus second. Mr. Saunders is a young breeder and has a right

Down in the cattle barn every competent live stock man expressing an opinion spoke most highly of the cattle exhibits. In the neighborhood of 400 head of exhibition cattle were in the barn. The winning exhibitors in many classes were exhibitors showing at the big fairs of the West. While there were good strong Kansas herds on exhibition, they found the competition with herds of national reputation and standing too strong for them to land many of the blue ribbons in the open classes. The Kansas breeders, however, do not regard with disfavor this competition with herds of such standing. It is really a stimulus to feel that these high-class show herds consider it worth while to show with them.

The showing of dairy cattle was exceptionally strong. Erdley, Smith and Laptad were close contestants in almost every ring shown. Erdley was especially pleased that his yearling bull, Victoria's Golden, was able to win first over Smith's Waterloo Boy. J. B. Smith, of Platte City, Mo., has one of the strongest herds of Jerseys in the West. He found, however, all the way through, plenty of competition with Erdley & Sons of Holton, Fred Laptad of Lawrence, and F. J. Scherman of Topeka, Kan.

Badger & Frost, of Central City, Neb., came down with a strong herd of Holsteins, but found Holston & Son, of Topeka, and other Kansas exhibitors ready to contest for the awards all along the line. Holston was able to win the junior bull championship on his Dutchland Colantha. Leland McAfee, of Topeka, made the Nebraska exhibitor work for his blue ribbon in the yearling bull class, the McAfee entry, Prilly Waker Duke, winning second place, with G. L. Rosette, of Topeka, Kan., winning third.

Probably two better Red Polled herds were never shown in Kansas than those exhibited at Topeka by J. W. Larabee, Earlville, Ill., and Haussler Bros., of Holbrook, Neb.

Only two Polled Durham herds were shown, both being Kansas exhibitors, Ed Stegelin of Straight Creek and D. C. Van Nice of Richland. Stegelin has one of the sensational bulls of the breed in his two-year-old, True Sultan. Van Nice made his strongest winnings in the female classes. His herd shows plenty of evidence of the breeding powers of the old champion, Roan Hero.

In the hog show there were 310 show hogs on exhibition. The Durocs developed one of the most hotly-fought contests ever seen at the Topeka Fair. Searle & Cottle took the blue in the senior yearling boars on Colonel Sensation, but were unable to beat the aged boar shown by George Briggs & Sons, of Clay Center, Neb., for senior and grand championship honors. Mrs. Cottle was on hand during the whole showing to garner in the ribbons won by the Searle & Cottle hogs. A. J. Hanna had the junior champion sow, a splendid individual, but she was not quite good enough to turn down Wilde & Son's aged sow, Ruby's Pride, for the grand championship. Other exhibitors helping to make the show more interesting and close were Classen Bros., of Union City, Okla.; Van Patten & Son, of Sutton, Neb., and W. B. Albertson, of Lincoln, Neb.

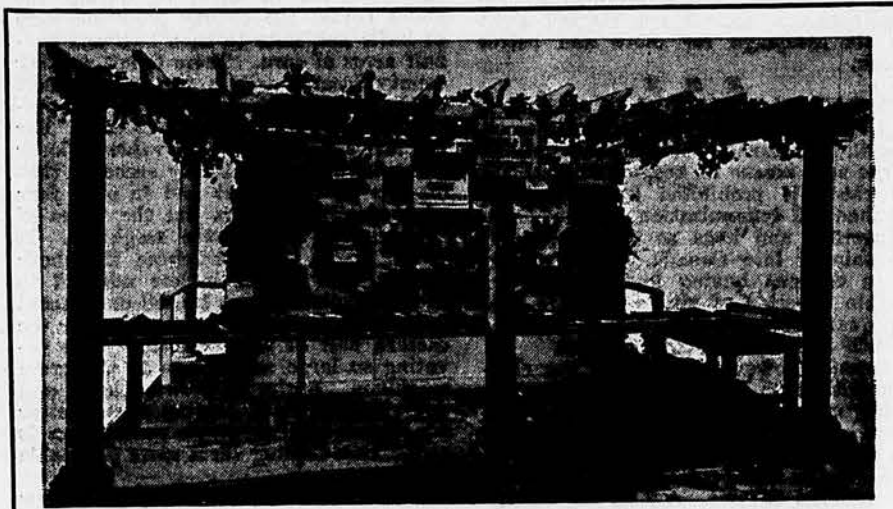
In the Berkshires, H. E. Conroy, of Nortonville, Kan., and J. E. Neilson, of Marysville, Kan., had a closely contested fight for the ribbons. Neilson won more blue ribbons than any other Kansas hog exhibitor showing. Conroy had both junior championships.

The Hampshire showing was mainly between the two high-class herds of J. Q. Edwards, of Smithville, Mo., and R. E. Fisher, of Winside, Neb. Edwards had the senior champion boar, but Fisher's junior champion, Winside Star 6th, beat the aged hog for grand championship. Fisher also secured the sow championships.

The Chester White show is commented on elsewhere in this issue.

The Polands were represented by only two herds. W. E. Willey, of Steele City, Neb., had one of the best Poland China herds out this fall at any fair. They had lots of size, but plenty of quality as well. Ben Anderson, of Lawrence, Kan., showed against him, but did not have a full herd. He won first prize on aged boar, however.

The live stock awards in full for both fairs, Topeka and Hutchinson, will appear in next week's issue.



VIEW OF ONE SIDE OF KANSAS FARMER'S GRAIN SORGHUM BOOTH AT KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA.—TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF ALL VARIETIES OF GRAIN SORGHUMS GROWN IN KANSAS WERE HERE SHOWN.

sun came out Tuesday morning the people began to roll in. A little sunshine has a remarkable influence in driving away gloom and depression; no one seemed to pay any particular attention to the muddy condition of portions of the fair grounds. Large crowds were in attendance and all expressed themselves as wonderfully well pleased with the completeness of the fair. There was not a weak department on the whole grounds.

In the agricultural hall the county collective exhibits attracted an unusual amount of attention. The large number of farm products grown and shown in these various exhibits and their splendid quality was a revelation to many of the fair visitors. Nemaha County was a new contestant in the ring this year, their exhibit being the combined results of the work of O. L. Porr and F. T. Deaver. This exhibit won first place after a most rigid scoring by a committee of competent judges from the Agricultural College. Jefferson County won second, Douglas third, Franklin fourth, and Wabaunsee fifth.

The splendid possibilities along the line of truck farming were demonstrated by the collective exhibits shown by J. H. Ginter, Ira W. Orner and F. P. Rude & Son, all of Topeka. The latter won first prize on these truck farm exhibits on a display containing 115 varieties of produce. George Kreipe, of Topeka, had a most comprehensive farm products exhibit and won the first prize in this class. Only two collective Grange exhibits were shown, both of them being most

to be proud of the splendid showing this horse made. In the parade of winners before the grandstand, Inceus was announced by the ring superintendent to be one of the best Percheron horses in the country. Mr. Saunders also won first place in the yearling filly class on Pauline, a daughter of Inceus. John Peck, of Tecumseh, Kan., another small breeder of Percheron horses, was greatly elated over winning first in the yearling stallion class on Nogent, with plenty of sharp competition. Lee Brothers won most of the specials offered by the Percheron Society. They were unable to win the champion mare class, however, this place going to McCully on Gaiter, Branson securing reserve on his under a year filly, Pansy. H. W. McAfee had four entries in Percherons. D. F. McAllister, of Topeka, was another small exhibitor making a good showing.

When it comes to showing jacks, it is hard to beat the old-time jack breeder, M. H. Roller, of Circleville, Kan. This exhibitor had the champion jack of the show. Only a few mules were on exhibition. McAfee has the first place in mule team and second in single mule four years and over, Branson winning first.

Lew Jones, of Alma, Kan., was the only exhibitor of Belgian horses. While he won his ribbons without competition, the horses shown would have attracted attention in any Belgian class. The champion stallion, Medor, is one of the good ones of the breed and would have won the place even in the sharpest of competition.

WINTER APPLE STORAGE

Constant Temperature and Good Ventilation Important Factors in Storing Fruit

By D. E. LEWIS, K. S. A. C.

THE possibilities of good or common storage for the apple crop and the profit that a good storage room might enable the grower to secure, are often neglected. A good storage room would enable many growers to supply a local market for a large part of the apple season. Many small towns in orchard districts are poorly supplied with apples during the winter months because the growers depend upon the commercial storage houses which are located only at the larger towns. The cost of handling and shipping to and from storage may be saved in many cases by providing storage rooms that are clean and well ventilated and in which the temperature may be well controlled. In seasons of heavy crops there is often a glutted market during the fall months and a good demand a few weeks later. This demand the local grower should plan to supply.

The first requisite for successful storage is clean, sound fruit, picked before it begins to soften, carefully handled and placed in storage with as little handling and delay as is possible. The grower should take every advantage of cool nights to get the temperature of his room as low as possible, closing all openings when the temperature outside is higher and opening when the outside temperature is lower than it is inside. Fruit picked on a hot day may well stand in the shade until the next morning, when it will usually have cooled a considerable number of degrees.

In the fall of 1911, the Horticultural Department constructed an outdoor cellar for the storage of fruit, and in selecting the site for the storage cave and also in its construction an effort was made to provide for good ventilation and a constant temperature. A north-east slope, having a fall of about two feet in ten, was available and offered an advantage both in construction and in temperature. Excavation showed a ledge of rock at such a depth that it would furnish a solid foundation and was used for this purpose, a rather thin coating of concrete being run over this in order to form a smooth floor and to exclude moisture. Since the completion of the cave it seems that the rock ledge upon which the cave was constructed offers a disadvantage, as the lack of subsoil drainage causes wet soil in contact with the cave walls and under these conditions enough moisture passes through the concrete to cause the formation of drops of water on the interior of the walls.

Storage experiments have established the fact that good ventilation, especially for a short period following the placing of fruit in the storage room, is one of the most important factors governing its keeping. With this in mind, a system of ventilation was planned which would allow for ample change of air during the time it was most needed, the intention being to regulate the ventilators according to the needs of the storage room.

An eight-inch tile was placed under the floor of the cave and laid as for ordinary drainage, opening at a distance of fifty feet from the storage room. This exterior opening was covered with a heavy wire screen to prevent small animals from entering. This tile was placed about two feet under ground and had sufficient slope to serve as a drain from the cave as well as a ventilator. Under the cave floor the eight-inch tile was connected with two four-inch cross tiles. By means of elbows these four-inch tiles were brought to the surface of the cave floor, making four openings located seven and one-half feet from the ends of the cave and two feet from the side walls. In order to complete the ventilation three ten-inch tiles were imbedded, flange down, in the roof. Covers were provided for these tiles by nailing boards together "A" shaped, and leaving the ends open. In this way water was excluded, but the passage of air was not materially lessened. One tile was placed in the center of the roof and the others three feet from either end, all being located in a line dividing the width into equal parts. By this arrangement the upper ventilators were placed in position to draw the air entering below, through the entire area of the storage room. (See drawing.) A good draft was secured at all times, starting immediately upon the closing of the cave door and being especially strong when the temperature of the cave was above that of the air outside.

The drawing on this page indicates

the manner of locating the ventilators. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the upper ventilators and Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 the position of the lower ventilators in the floor of the cave. No. 8 is the eight-inch tile connected with the lower ventilators.

The cave was made twenty-four feet long, twelve feet six inches wide and seven feet high, inside measurements. The side walls were eight inches in thickness, of concrete made of one part cement, three parts sand and five parts crushed stone. The inside of these walls received a finish coat one-half inch thick, of one part cement and one part screened sand and troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The slab forming the top of the cave was made eight and one-half inches in thickness, of concrete made of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts crushed stone, reinforced with five-eighths-inch square twist bars, spaced four and one-half inches on centers and imbedded three-fourths inch above the bottom of the slab. The floor was made three and one-half inches in thickness as follows: Base three inches in thickness made of one part cement to four parts

use stoves in the tents to prevent the fruit from freezing. At other times the temperature was considerably too high. Under these unfavorable conditions occasional instances of soft rots were observed, being so severe in some cases that the box had to be opened and the fruit re-sorted.

The prediction of near zero weather made it seem best to place the fruit in the cave the last of November, even though the concrete was not yet entirely cured. The temperature at that time, within the cave, was about 40 degrees F. and was gradually lowered during the next four weeks until a storage temperature of 32 degrees F. was reached and retained with little variation the remainder of the season.

The fruit was frequently examined during the months of December, January, February and March, and was found to be in almost identically the same condition as when placed in storage. The moisture from the green cement caused a slight molding of the boxes near the walls, but even in these boxes the fruit did not decay. When such a box was opened the apples had a musty smell

the walls of the rear cave, due to its passing through the concrete from the wet ground outside. The new cave was much drier, due probably to better drainage of the soil surrounding it.

About twelve hundred bushels of fruit were stored in these two caves during October. Over seven hundred bushels were carried until the first of March. A little greater loss was experienced in the fruit carried through the entire season than resulted the year before. A large per cent of loss was experienced in the bruised and inferior apples stored in the new cave, and occurred early in the fall before the test storage temperature was secured.

It appears from the experiments of the past two years that fruit can be successfully kept from the time of glutted markets in the fall until a more favorable time, in a well-constructed cave. Under favorable conditions and by careful regulation, it seems possible to carry a good grade of hand-picked apples until the first of March or later without serious loss. If the storage cave is located near the house so that it may receive constant attention, a storage temperature of 35 degrees F. or lower can be secured by the first of December and frequently much earlier than that. To secure this temperature the cave door must be opened each night that the temperature drops low, and closed again early in the morning. Several cold nights are required before a constant low temperature can be secured, as the cave walls being considerably above the temperature of the air admitted, will cause a gradual inclination to return to the original temperature. Constant, careful attention should be given the cave in order to have it about 40 degrees F. when the fruit is ready for storing, and to lower the temperature to 23 degrees F., or slightly lower, within the following two or three weeks. If the cave is well banked, little trouble will be experienced in retaining a low temperature after it is secured.

Fruit kept in a cave usually remains more firm than when stored in a dry place. Too much moisture, however, is to be avoided. By constructing the walls in such a manner that they will contain a dead air space of two inches or more, it has been suggested, might eliminate this trouble. Good drainage around the cave is of great importance, both for the surface and subsoil. The surface waste can be run off by means of shallow ditches on either side of the cave.

The advantage of this storage cave over those ordinarily in use is largely in the method of ventilation. Such a cave could be used not only for apples, but for Irish potatoes and vegetables as well. The potatoes stored with the apples in these experiments kept well and indicate that further experiments along this line would be desirable.

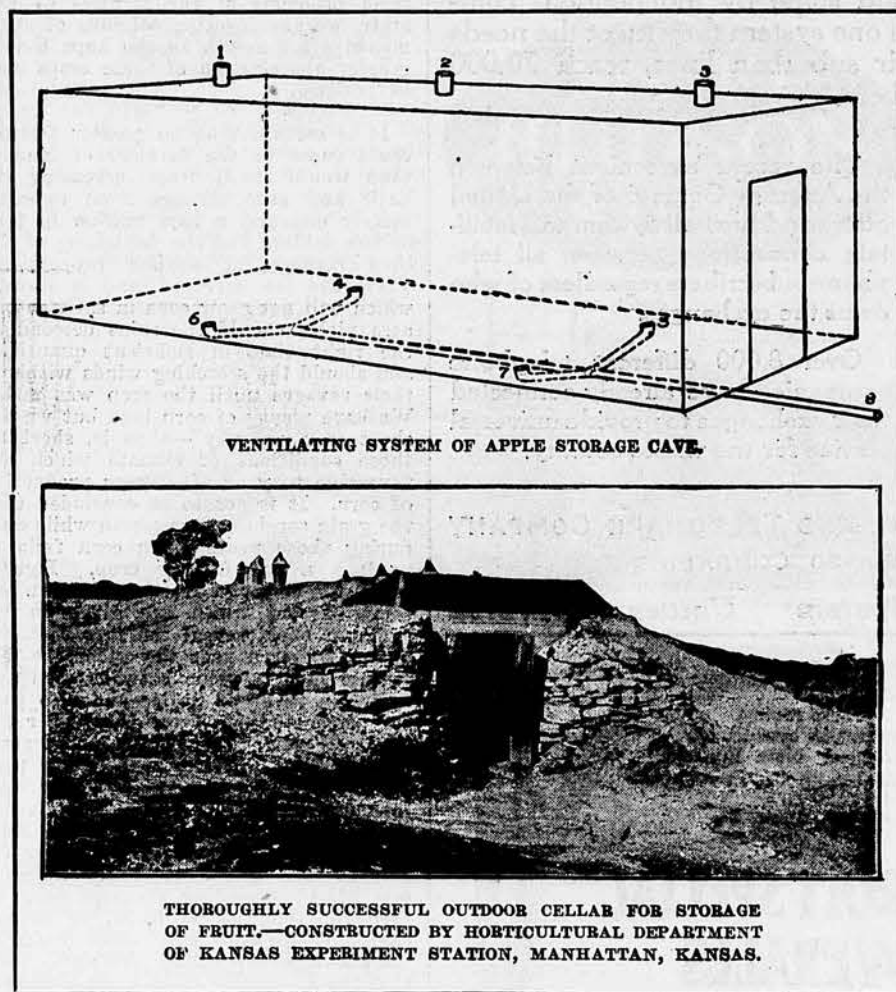
The 1914 Apple Crop.

"This season has shown more than ever the benefits derived from cultivating, spraying and pruning. In practically every case where proper care has been given the orchard, the owner will have a fair crop of good apples that will sell readily," writes J. L. Pelham, Secretary Kansas State Board of Horticulture.

"The 1914 estimate is 23 per cent, as against 53 on June 1. In bushels this means that Kansas will produce this year about 1,532,260 bushels of apples. If 23 per cent represents 1,532,260 bushels, then 53 per cent, the June prospect, represented 3,530,860 bushels. This loss of 1,998,600 bushels means a loss of about \$1,000,000 to the growers of the state. This loss is due partly to the dry weather of July and August, and to the ravages of insects and fungus diseases."

The Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, held in Portland, Oregon, December 7-12, 1914, is now mailing out its preliminary classification. This exposition is the court of last resort on the Pacific Coast. Over \$15,000 in cash premiums are offered. Breeders of the Middle West are taking an increasing interest in the Pacific Slope as an outlet for high-class live stock and each year sees more competition from the East in evidence at the Pacific Coast show.

Horse buyers for the British army are now buying horses in this country. Over fifty buyers are shipping horses into Kansas City to meet their demand. Great difficulty is being experienced in securing a sufficient number of suitable horses.



sand and the top coat one-half inch in thickness made of one part cement and one part screened sand and troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The top contained the three tile ventilators and the bottom four ventilators as previously described and the front contained a door four feet by six feet. This door was made in two sections, having a dead air space of four inches between them. Each section was made of two thicknesses of flooring nailed together at an oblique angle after the manner of an ice house door.

This cave was constructed by contract and cost complete, not including excavation, approximately three hundred dollars. Where sand and stone could be easily obtained, a fruit grower could probably construct a similar cave for a less price.

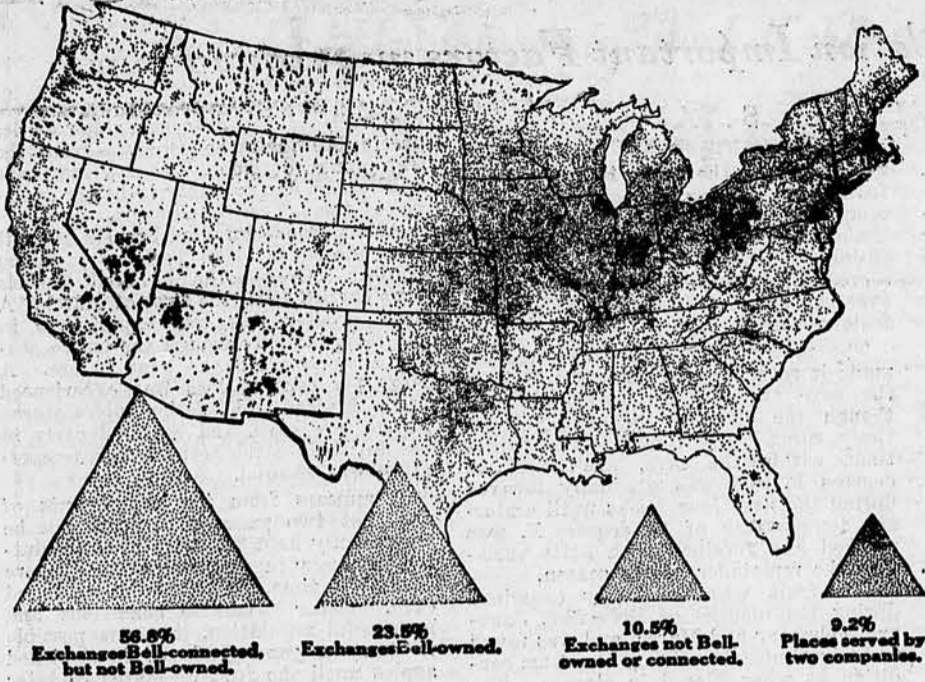
The construction of the cave was delayed owing to weather conditions and the slowness in setting of the concrete and the fruit could not be placed in it until the latter part of November. The apples were picked and sacked as they ripened and for want of a better storage were placed in tents in the orchard. Hay and straw were used for insulation, but it was impossible to attain anything approaching a storage temperature. Unseasonable cold weather during the middle of the month made it necessary to

and taste, but after standing in the open air for a time this disagreeable odor was little noticed.

The last of the fruit was removed and sold during the latter part of March and its condition was such that few boxes required re-sorting. Approximately 800 bushels had been carried through the winter with less than 5 per cent loss, a remarkable result considering the condition of the fruit at the time of storage.

During the latter part of the summer of 1912, a cave corresponding in every detail to the one constructed in 1911, was made. It was located directly in front of the first cave, and was used especially for the storage of windfall and inferior apples and for potatoes. Both caves were ready for use by the time the fall apples were ripening, and although the temperature was not low, it was gradually reduced until by the middle of December it reached 33 degrees F. and thereafter was retained fairly constant until the first of March when the fruit was sold. Considerable more care was necessary in reducing the temperature of the two caves than had been required for the first, but after the proper degree was reached it was retained without difficulty. Some trouble was again experienced with moist walls, drops of water occasionally forming on

What the Telephone Map Shows



EVERY dot on the map marks a town where there is a telephone exchange, the same sized dot being used for a large city as for a small village. Some of these exchanges are owned by the Associated Bell companies and some by independent companies. Where joined together in one system they meet the needs of each community and, with their suburban lines, reach 70,000 places and over 8,000,000 subscribers.

The pyramids show that only a minority of the exchanges are Bell-owned, and that the greater majority of the exchanges are owned by independent companies and connected with the Bell System.

At comparatively few points are there two telephone companies, and there are comparatively few exchanges, chiefly rural, which do not have outside connections.

The recent agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the Bell System will facilitate connections between all telephone subscribers regardless of who owns the exchanges.

Over 8,000 different telephone companies have already connected their exchanges to provide universal service for the whole country.

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FIELD NOTES

Anyone wanting Red Polled bulls should look up the card of O. K. Smith, Barnard, Mo. Mr. Smith owns a very select herd of Red Polled cattle and is offering a number of very high-class young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Write him for prices and description, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Red Polled Cattle.
All lovers of hornless cattle will be interested in the announcement of I. W. Poulton, of Medora, Kan. This breed of hornless cattle is becoming very popular, among both farmers and breeders. They are a useful farm breed and have great proven dairy qualities, and have also been established among the beef breeds. Mr. Poulton has some of the very best breeding known to the breed in his herd. Such sires as Butterfly Perfection, Major Lee, Eureka, and other good bulls have been used in the herd. Twelve to fifteen choice females are offered for sale, and now is the time to buy them. If you want a few good cows and

heifers of breeding age, this is the place to get them. Mr. Poulton is a man whose word is as good as a government bond, and you can make no mistake if you deal with him. Read his ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write to him, or go see this herd.

J. B. Porter & Son, the proprietors of Spring Hill Dairy Farm, at Mayetta, Kan., write that they have three choicely bred young Jersey bulls ready for service. One of these is by their new herd bull, Gedney Farm Medal Oxford, and the other two are by Diploma's Dictator. Medal Oxford is a grandson of Oxford Lad, sire of twenty-eight tested daughters. His dam won a gold medal on the Island, taking fourth place out of 893 cows tested during a five-year period. The old herd bull, Diploma's Dictator, traces directly to Eurybia, the cow winning third place in the World's Fair butter test at St. Louis. These bulls are extra good individuals, as well as being exceedingly well-bred. The writer saw them recently and can vouch for their merit. The Porters also have a young cow or two and a heifer calf for sale.

FARM NOTES

It is not the editor's purpose to become "chesty" in the matter of urging upon Kansas farmers the advisability of increasing the acreage of grain sorghum crops and the dependence upon these crops to a greater extent than at present for feed grain and for roughage to be used either as fodder or as silage. This subject is important to every man who farms land and who keeps horses, cattle and hogs. It is because of the importance of grain sorghums as they appear to us as the "sure feed crops" that we are having so much to say on this subject. This importance is recognized by a large number of farmers who are each year paying more attention to grain sorghum growing. Its importance also is recognized by the agricultural experiment stations of the state and which stations are devoting much of their effort to demonstrating the value of these dry weather-evading and dry weather-resisting crops. It is certain that there is not a subject for more important consideration by the farmers of Kansas at this time than that of growing those crops which are most certain of production of feed. There is no more important work in the interest of the Kansas farmer to be at this time considered than that of being able to grow with the greatest certainty possible the feed for such live stock as can be maintained on each farm. Because it is such an important consideration and because the editor of this paper believes that he is in sufficiently close touch with the big farm problems of the farmers of this state, we are devoting columns of space month after month in the hope that a greater appreciation of these crops may be realized.

It is certain that no greater fortune could come to the farmers of Kansas than would result from increasing the kafir and milo acreage from approximately one and a half million to four or five million and the decreasing of the corn acreage in similar proportions. There are few acres of land in Kansas which will not grow corn in satisfactory acre yields should the rains descend at the right time in sufficient quantities and should the scorching winds withhold their ravages until the crop was made. We have plenty of corn land but we are short on "corn sky"—that is, short on those conditions of climate which are favorable to year after year production of corn. It is not to be concluded that the grain sorghums are worth while only during those years when corn fails to produce a satisfactory crop. Figures which the editor of KANSAS FARMER has compiled and which are given in his sorghum book, reveal the fact that the poorer the corn year the wider the difference in acre value between corn and kafir—in favor of kafir—and also that the better the corn year the higher the value of kafir. The figures would seem to establish the claim that in the poor corn year kafir does much better than corn and in the good corn year is the near equal of corn. For the period 1901-1913, the average acre value of corn for Kansas was \$8.76, while for kafir it was \$11.41, exceeding the acre value of corn for that period \$2.65, or 30 per cent. There were only three years in the above period—1908, 1906 and 1905—that the acre value of corn exceeded that of kafir. The fact that the kafir acreage has in twenty years increased thirty times is significant when it is considered that a deep-seated prejudice has existed against the crop. The present acreage is such as has forced itself upon the farmer, his attitude, as a matter of fact, having compelled it to grow and yield under methods of planting and cultivation much less favorable than those under which corn is grown.

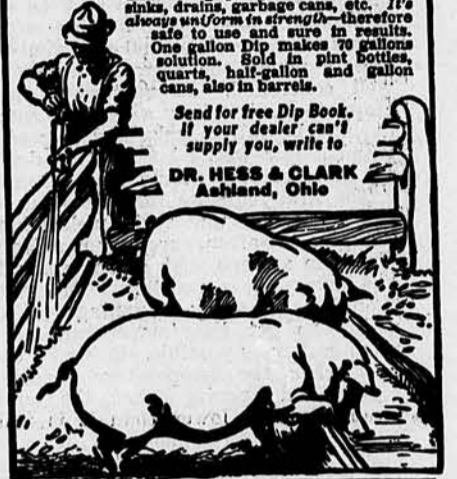
A trip into any county in Kansas this season will reveal the advantages of growing a sufficient acreage of grain sorghums to insure the grain feed and forage needed on every farm. The corn crop in Kansas is badly spotted, there being good corn in some localities and in others none. We are looking for a half crop or about seventy-five million bushels of corn in Kansas this year. The Kansas average bushel yield for twenty years has been 146 million bushels. The grain sorghums—kafir, milo and feterita—have this year produced well where given a chance by proper planting. This is based on observations made beginning with the last week in July and including the intervening period to September 5. On hundreds of farms on which there will be little or no corn there will be a good crop of grain sorghums. It is too bad that on such farms the grain sorghum acreage is small. Had the acreage been equally divided between

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corn and grain sorghums or had the acreage of sorghums and corn been reversed, the grain feed available would have been sufficient to more than supply each of such farms with the grain feed needed for this year and next. We have heard many farmers remark to the effect that in general this has not been a poor corn year and that Kansas farmers cannot complain particularly when they have a half crop of corn. A half crop equally distributed over the state would not be so bad, but when half of the farmers have near a full crop and the other half have no crop, the situation is not satisfactory. Farmers will agree in discussing the feed situation that a larger acreage should be planted to grain sorghums, but for some reason or other they continue planting a large acreage of corn and a comparatively small acreage of sorghums.

Only a few days ago we made a drive from Topeka to Overbrook, the distance being about equally divided between Shawnee and Osage counties. An average corn crop has been grown this season in the bottom land covered in this drive. However, on this same land where kafir of good strains has been planted, the kafir will outyield the corn in bushels of grain. On the upland along the line of this drive, considerably less than half of an average crop of corn has been grown. On one piece of land—said to be the poorest in Shawnee County and on which since 1882 a fair corn crop has not been produced—is growing a crop of dwarf black-hulled kafir which will yield not less than forty bushels to the acre. This land grew a good crop of kafir last year. The crop this year is one of the best kafir crops we have seen on upland anywhere. A portion of this field is planted to corn and which will not yield five bushels to the acre of sound corn. Kafir will yield well on land which is too poor for corn even though there be sufficient rainfall to produce corn. The cultivation of kafir and other grain sorghums is to be considered not wholly from the standpoint of moisture, but also from the standpoint of land quality.

The fields of well-bred kafir seen on this same drive will, in our judgment, yield twice as much grain as those fields planted with mongrel seed. No expert knowledge is required in order to be able to distinguish the difference between fields planted with seed from pure strains and those planted with seed of mixed strains. The pure, dwarf black-hulled and the standard black-hulled were matured the first week in September. The mixed fields were in all stages of maturity with heads of various shapes and sizes. In every field planted with good seed the growth was so even as to make machine harvesting of heads with a minimum of stalk possible. In the fields planted with mixed seed machine harvesting would be almost impossible because of the varying heights of the plants. This latter condition prevailed in a field of kafir planted from African seed imported this year. This field, however, will yield probably forty bushels of grain to the acre and will be cut with a corn binder and put in a silo. For the purpose for which this kafir will be used, even growth was not so essential. This African seed was planted by the side of two-year-old native seed. The native seed did not grow. The plants were so scattering as to give no stand. The vitality of the native seed had no doubt been destroyed because of the two years it had been in the bin and the heating which resulted therefrom. The imported seed was vigorous and made rapid growth, although it was at least two weeks later of maturity than another adjoining field of native dwarf black-hulled.

On the farm on which this African kafir grew was this summer a most excellent example of checking the ravages of chinch bugs. After the bugs had begun to move from an oat field into the kafir, the farmer got busy in constructing a barrier, and succeeded in absolutely checking the advancement of the bugs. The kafir was growing rank and thick to within ten feet of the barrier, whereas between the barrier and the oat field from which the bugs came the crop was totally destroyed. The man who built these barriers and who fought the bugs in this way is firmly convinced that he was well repaid for the time and labor involved in combating bugs. He considers that his kafir field would have been lost totally if he had not so done. On this farm, too, was an excellent example of the effect of a clover rotation in growing corn. A field which had for several years been in clover and timothy was plowed last fall following the rains and the land planted to corn. The planting was done on the surface, using a fur-

\$930,000 Per Week Paid for Hudson Cars

Motorists are paying—on the average—\$930,000 weekly for this new HUDSON Six-40. And they have for weeks. We are building and selling 100 cars per day.

They would buy more if we could build them. On one day in September—when car arrivals were heavy—152 HUDSONS were delivered to users.

Five Times Last Year

We are selling five times as many HUDSONS as we sold at this season last year. Think what that means on an old, famous car like the HUDSON—long a leader of the line. Think what a car this must be—this new model Six-40—to multiply HUDSON popularity by five-fold in one year.

Last year's model was 3,000 cars oversold. In July—when this 1915 model appeared—we trebled the factory output. But on August 1 we were 4,000 cars oversold.

Men waited weeks for this HUDSON Six-40 when other cars were plenty. No other car could please them when they once saw this.

The HUDSON Six-40 now outsells any car in the world with a price above \$1,200.

See What Did It

See the car which has made a record unmatched in the annals of this line. You will see a quality car sold at a price which is winning men by the thousands from lower-grade cars. You will see a class car—in many respects the

finest car of the day—sold at one-third what class cars used to cost.

You will see how clever designing and costly materials have saved about 1,000 pounds in weight. Yet never was a car more sturdy. You will see a new-type motor which has reduced fuel cost about 30 per cent.

You will see new beauties, new ideas in equipment, new comforts and conveniences. You will see scores of attractions you never saw before.

They are all in this masterpiece of Howard E. Coffin, the great HUDSON designer. This is his finished ideal of a car, and he is counted the final authority. Mr. Coffin has worked for four years on this model, with 47 other HUDSON engineers. Part by part, every detail of the car has been refined to the limit.

This is the acceptable proven type. This lightness, beauty, economy and price are new-day standards which men are demanding. And this quality—our level best—is the least that men who know will take.

Now is the Time!

Now is the time to select your new car. Next year's models are out now. You see what the field can offer. And the best touring months are before you. Don't miss them.

This new HUDSON Six-40 is the car you'll want. And the nearest HUDSON dealer will see that you get it promptly.

Hudson dealers are everywhere. New catalog on request. Canadian price \$2,100, f. o. b. Detroit, duty paid.



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(225)

row opener. This corn the first week in September showed little effect of the dry weather. The yield was estimated at forty to fifty bushels. The field was planted thin. The planting might have been thicker and the yield heavier, but the grass land together with thin planting had produced a good crop of corn. This was an upland farm of 160 acres in Osage County and since 1882 every acre on this farm has several times been in clover and before planted to corn a crop of green clover has been plowed under. This farmer has recognized the advantages and in fact the necessity of returning to the soil a portion of the fertility removed, and he also felt the necessity of keeping the soil well supplied with humus and the character of the crop grown and the manner in which the land works shows the advantages received therefrom. This is rolling upland, but the soil has not been permitted to wash off the hillsides, and the methods of cultivation, the crop rotation, the plowing under of green crops and the maturing of the land are all contributing factors to the maintenance of the splendid crop-growing conditions prevailing.

Pit Silo Is Satisfactory.

The pit silo has proven entirely satisfactory to me. The dimensions of my silo are 10 feet wide by 20 feet deep, holding about thirty tons. The cost of construction was about \$60, or \$2 per ton.

Last year I filled with cowpeas and kafir, neither of which contained much grain. The cowpeas seemed to make the

best silage, as all stock ate them with more of a relish than the kafir. Especially the hogs and horses liked the cowpeas best. I could also notice a slight difference in the flow of milk in favor of the cowpeas. The cowpea silage was also much the heavier—enough so, I believe, to increase the capacity of the silo at least one-fourth.

This silo is constructed in a good firm clay soil under which is the Arkansas River underflow at a depth of a little more than thirty feet, and which not only furnishes inexhaustible water but also overcomes the seepy conditions found in some localities. I doubt if a pit silo would be successful in seepy soil or where a vein of water would be encountered, however slight it might be. The wall is plastered on the clay, the proportions used being two and one-half of sand to one of cement. The cement work was done by an experienced workman. I have a wall about an inch and a half thick and almost as hard as flint. I emptied the silo about April 1 and found the wall and silage in perfect condition to the bottom. It has stood open to the sun and rain all summer and when I filled it with corn last week I had to bale out about eight inches of water which had rained in during the summer, but the wall was in perfect condition.

Someone will ask what is the best means for getting out the silage. This part of it is easy—a horse and litter carrier track and pulleys with a large box does the work easily and expeditiously. My plan is to build my cow barn out from the silo, covering the

silo with one end of the barn. I will have my cows on either side with an overhead track down the center and with a wide feed rack below. I will use a large box to carry the silage, the box to have a hinged bottom which can be tripped with a rope.—L. R. TREGO, Sumner, Kan.

VARIETY REPORTS FROM SCOTT.

(Continued from page 2.)

crops. All varieties tested had stalks maturing a week or two earlier than the main crop.

"I must not fail to speak of Sudan grass, the hay plant of the sorghum family. I believe it will become as great a factor in Kansas agriculture as alfalfa. Planted in June on the uplands of Western Kansas, it now stands thick and green, six feet high and well headed. It has made a heavy tonnage of leafy hay on stalks no thicker than a lead pencil. Under irrigation it stands thicker, taller and greener, and its first seed crop is ready to harvest. I believe it is as well adapted to the humid region as to the drier Plains region. It has wonderful stooing qualities. A single seed will often produce fifty or more stalks. This is a very important characteristic of a profitable hay crop."

A Shorthorn cow, Isabella, a Double Dale heifer shown by H. C. Lookabaugh, of Oklahoma, won first place in the Stock Yards Special at the Nebraska State Fair last week. This is a championship of all breeds and the honor of winning this place is eagerly sought by breeders of beef cattle.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PEOPLE

Splendid Financial Showing of Hodges Administration--Republican Charges of Extravagance Exploded

Detailed Statement Showing State Expenditures for Which Democratic Administration Is Responsible to be Less In Fiscal Year 1914 Than in Fiscal Year 1912 Under Stubbs.

All Items Marked (*) Have Been Paid Out of Fees or Special Funds and Not by Taxpayer.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 19, 1914.
I hereby certify that I have verified the figures used in this article and certify that they are correct.
J. T. KINCAID,
State Accountant.

How Republican Administrations Boosted Expenses and Taxes.

The critics of Governor Hodges prudently omit to point out the enormous increase in state expenses and taxes under recent Republican administrations. In making comparisons this is an important item.

Do you know that the state tax rate rose from nine-tenths of one mill in 1906 to one and two-tenths mills in 1912—an increase of 33 1-3 per cent—under the Stubbs administration? The records of the Tax Commission show this to be true.

The following tabular statement shows the increase in state expenses in biennial periods since 1906:

1906	\$2,640,410.99	Increase	\$767,929.98
1908	\$3,408,350.97	Increase	\$192,226.78
1910	\$3,600,577.73	Increase	\$558,091.76
1912	\$4,453,669.46		

Total increase in last six years of Republican rule: \$1,813,278.47.

THIS IS ALMOST TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Nor is that all. In 1912 the Republican boards and officers in charge of the various institutions asked appropriations for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 aggregating \$3,013,886 in excess of anything ever before appropriated, and State Auditor Davis—who is Governor Hodges' most violent and unfair critic—was only able to suggest specific reductions of \$100,000 in this enormous budget.

This same Auditor Davis is some tax booster himself! July 27th, 1911, Davis recommended that the Tax Commission raise for state purposes \$3,905,093.13. The Tax Commission cut this by \$465,407.13. July 29, 1912, Davis recommended that \$3,777,468.51 be raised. The Tax Commission cut this \$473,456. July 24, 1913, Davis recommended \$3,733,934, and the Commission cut it \$361,946. July 27, 1914, Davis recommended \$3,879,351.28. The Tax Commission cut it \$503,666.09.

As a tax booster, the State Auditor is easily entitled to the first prize, and it ill becomes him to charge Governor Hodges with "extravagance."

When Governor Hodges came into office he found that, instead of being on a cash basis, the State Treasury was running short from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars each year. On December 16, 1912, the State Treasurer had drawn on the County Treasurers for \$307,000 of 1913 taxes to meet 1912 bills, and on January 18, 1913—five days after Governor Hodges was inaugurated—the State Treasurer again drew on the County Treasurers for \$494,000.00, so that \$831,000.00, or 25 per cent of the taxes of 1913, had been drawn before Governor Hodges had time to get the executive chair warm. Yet he got through the year without marking warrants "Not paid for want of funds."

Republican Figures Inaccurate and Misleading.

State Auditor Davis recently issued a tabular statement making a comparison of the expenditures of the Stubbs administration for the fiscal year 1912 with the expenditures of the Hodges administration for the fiscal year 1914. This statement gave the excess of expenditure for 1914 as \$477,454.00.

In an interview in the Topeka Capital on Sunday, September 13, Mr. Davis is quoted as saying that the Hodges administration is spending \$24,000.00 more per month than did the Stubbs administration. As there are only twelve months in a year, this would make an aggregate of \$288,000.00 excess as against the \$477,000.00 claimed in the tabular statement referred to.

It is evident, therefore, that there are some items in the tabular statement which the Republican State Auditor does not now charge to Governor Hodges' expense account, or that the State Auditor is unable to give out a set of figures which he is willing to stand by for more than a week or two at a time.

But the remarkable thing is that, according to Auditor Davis, Governor Hodges has done all this absolutely without increasing the state tax levy.

The tabular statements contained in this article have been prepared and certified by Jasper T. Kincaid, State Accountant, and the items are taken from the official records in the various state offices. The columns of expenditures for 1912 and 1914 add up as follows:

Total expenditures	1912	1914
	\$4,453,669.46	\$4,903,886.04
Increase		450,216.58

That this increase is apparent only and in no wise chargeable to the Hodges administration, appears when it becomes known that

These buildings were ordered constructed by Republican Legislatures of 1909 and 1911—construction of them was purposely delayed and they were unloaded upon the Hodges administration because the outgoing Republican administration spent all available money for other purposes:

Memorial Building	1912	1914
	\$162,365.28	\$187,089.95
Larned Hospital		80,281.13
Tuberculosis Sanitarium	460.85	31,974.72

Memorial Building. In 1908 and 1909, the State of Kansas received \$522,531.45 from the Federal Government on old war claims. The legislature of 1909 (session laws 1909, page 35) set aside this money for the purpose of building a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. Instead of setting it aside, the Stubbs administration put this money into the general fund of the state and used every cent of it before the end of 1909 in paying its debts. No part of this money has ever gone into Memorial building.

The Legislatures of 1909 and 1911 appropriated \$450,000.00, which was sufficient to have completed this building according to the plans originally adopted. The construction was purposely delayed two years by Stubbs because all available funds were needed to keep his administration out of bankruptcy. After the adjournment of the Legislature of 1911, the plans were changed to make the building more expensive, although the Legislature of 1911 was promised faithfully that no more money would be asked for; and it is worth noting that this Legislature was in ignorance that \$522,531.45 had all been used up, for it again declared it a trust fund (session laws 1911, page 68).

In the Topeka Capital of September 19th, 1914, Republican State Chairman Gafford makes this statement:

"So when Stubbs turned over the government to Hodges the building was unfinished and Stubbs had on hand \$161,741.25 of the money appropriated, that had not been spent. This money he turned back into the General Fund, as the law directs, and it was used by the Hodges administration prior to June 30, 1913, to apply to the payment of work on the building under contracts then in force."

This statement is a falsehood. When Stubbs turned over the government to Governor Hodges he had overdrawn his revenues to the extent of \$307,000.00. The money appropriated for the building of Memorial Hall was never at any time taken out of the general fund and set aside as a special fund by the Stubbs administration. The fact is that the unused portion of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1909 for the building of Memorial Hall, to wit: The sum of \$160,305.01, was cancelled by the Legislature of 1911 on March 8 of that year (see page 71, Session Laws of 1911) and a new appropriation of \$250,000.00 was made; and when Governor Hodges was inaugurated this \$250,000.00 had more than been consumed by outstanding bills against it.

The fact is, as already stated, that the building of Memorial Hall was purposely delayed by the Stubbs administration because all available money in the General Fund was needed for other purposes to keep his administration from marking warrants "Not paid for want of funds"; and this is shown by the fact that his administration ran at least a half million dollars short every year—a fact which is demonstrated by the insistent demands of State Auditor Davis for more money each year, as already pointed out.

The Republican State Chairman is fairly caught. The Hospital and Sanitarium were ordered built by the Legislature of 1911 and \$150,000.00 appropriated to build them. The building of these institutions was purposely delayed by the Stubbs administration, because in this case also all available money was needed to keep state warrants from being marked "Not paid for want of funds." And so these obligations of the Stubbs administration were handed on to the Hodges administration and he has paid them—and these institutions are built and open for business.

It is only by charging the Hodges administration with these items that an excess of expenditure can be made out. All these buildings should have been completed and paid for during the fiscal year 1912, and by any fair system of accounting they are chargeable not to the expense account of the Hodges administration in 1914, but to the Stubbs administration in 1912.

Put these items, aggregating \$279,325.90, in the 1912 column, where they fairly belong—just as you would do if you had paid Stubbs' old debts—and see what the result is. The total expenditure for 1912 is increased from \$4,453,669.46 to \$4,733,995.36, while the total expenditure for 1914 is decreased from \$4,903,886.04 to \$4,622,560.24. Subtract, and the balance fairly to the credit of the Hodges administration is \$108,435.02.

REPUBLICAN DEPARTMENTS—Comparative statement Expenditures Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1914, showing increase of expense of these departments in 1914 to be \$43,194.79.

	1912	1914
Attorney General	\$ 20,231.80	\$ 25,516.78
	*114.30	*862.81
Auditor of State	13,102.23	18,316.14
Executive Council	46,313.06	53,825.74
Lieutenant Governor	700.00	700.00
State Printer	73,901.53	88,251.84
State Treasurer	14,892.43	16,560.36
Superintendent Insurance	10,358.90	11,980.27
		*3,240.34
Superintendent Public Instruction	10,473.55	10,733.70
Tax Commission	19,138.84	16,705.02
Secretary of State	12,438.66	15,013.04
Secretary of State (Auto Registration)		*12,654.95
	\$221,465.75	\$264,660.54

These increased expenditures in departments under Republican control account for \$43,194.79 of the \$24,000.00 a month which Auditor Davis says the Hodges administration is spending in excess of what was spent by the Stubbs administration.

It is worth while noting in this connection that the Auditor in his tabular statement does not show the 700 or 800 dollars which he received during the fiscal year 1914 for registering municipal bonds—and appropriated to his own personal use. Neither does it show the \$4,000.00 of fiscal agency fees which Mr. Akers has acknowledged his moral obligation to turn over to the General Revenue Fund of the state, and which he has promised to turn over after the election. The last three legislatures have made it plain that these gentlemen were to turn these fees into the State Treasury and when they were elected the people understood that Mr. Akers and Mr. Davis were to serve the state for the specified salaries of \$3,600.00 and \$2,500.00. By a technical decision of the Supreme Court, made more than a year after these gentlemen were elected, they have been relieved of the legal obligation, but not of the moral obligation to turn these fees over to the state.

If these two gentlemen were as solicitous of the interests of the taxpayers as they claim to be in the attacks they have made upon Governor Hodges, these fees would long ago have been placed in the General Revenue Fund of the state, where, in common honesty, they belong.

It is due to the Secretary of State, Mr. Sessions, to say that he has turned in all fees collected and is serving the people for his stated salary. He turned in \$20,000 of automobile fees after paying all expenses.

DEMOCRATIC DEPARTMENTS—Statement of Expenditures, Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1914. Showing DECREASED EXPENSES of these Departments under Democratic control in 1914 to be \$33,725.11.

	1912	1914
Bank Commissioner	\$ 45,166.54	\$ 36,266.85
Blue Sky Department	*1,318.07	*7,882.77
Bureau of Labor and Industry	25,195.93	25,455.62
Governor	22,082.98	18,978.73
Grain Inspection	*32,638.52	*19,968.69
	2,744.03	13,729.67
Oil Inspection	*27,237.43	
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner	12,543.52	12,095.39
Public Utilities Commission	35,787.91	43,824.33
State Accountant	7,700.00	5,737.22
State Architect	8,048.40	6,199.95
	\$221,368.33	\$187,638.22

Blue Sky Department.—The Legislature of 1913 extended the scope of the Blue Sky Department and its expenses are all paid by fees collected from enterprises which desire to do business under its supervision. It costs the people absolutely nothing. It may be noted also that in 1912 the Blue Sky Department spent all the money it collected, except \$38.00, while at the end of the fiscal year 1914, there was a balance of \$1,813.80 after paying all expenses.

Grain Inspection Department.—At the end of the fiscal year 1912, under Republican rule, there was a deficit of \$6,592.68 in the Grain Inspection Department revolving fund, while at the end of the fiscal year 1914, under Democratic rule, there was a balance of \$11,425.91 in this fund.

Oil Inspection Department.—It will appear from the above comparison that the expenses of the Oil Inspection Department for 1914, under Democratic control, were less than half that under Republican control in 1912.

In Auditor Davis' table, however, he failed to show the expense of \$27,237.43 paid to Deputy Oil Inspectors in 1912. He also failed to show the amount of net money collected and turned into the State Treasury in 1912 and 1914. During the fiscal year 1912, under Republican control, the state realized in net money from the Oil Inspection Department \$34,988.28; in 1914, under Democratic control, the state realized from the State Oil Inspection Department in net money the sum of \$80,073.09.

Public Utilities Commission.—This Department shows an increase in 1914, but this is accounted for by the fact that a change was made in the jurisdiction of the Board by the Legislature of 1911. Instead of being a Board of Railroad Commissioners only, it was given charge of all the public utilities of the state, and the salaries of the Commissioners increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000 each, beginning January 1, 1913. This item alone would substantially cover the increased expense and was ordered by a Republican legislature.

The year 1912 was merely the formative period in the business of this new Board, which in two years has grown steadily without material increase in the matter of expense.

This is one of the most important boards of the state, and it must have performed its duties in the most highly satisfactory manner, because none of its actions have ever been criticized by the Republican press. An inspection of the two tables which

ADVERTISEMENT.

we have just been considering tells the story of the difference between Republican and Democratic administrations in the matter of efficiency and economy.

Democrats Make Good Financial Showing in Penal Institutions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Expenditures Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, showing decreased expenditure in 1914 to be \$60,302.88:

	1913	1914
State Penitentiary (Lansing)	\$216,100.97	\$194,537.23
Penitentiary Revolving Fund	*154,958.85	*103,608.87
Board of Corrections	3,947.22	4,359.43
State Industrial Reformatory (Hutchinson)	132,329.66	129,802.18
State Industrial Reformatory Revolving Fund		*72.25
Industrial School for Boys (Topeka)	65,430.49	60,792.68
Industrial School for Girls (Beloit)	58,148.35	47,792.52
	\$1,949.71	*1,973.97
	\$632,920.13	\$572,617.25

In considering the financial showing presented by the foregoing table, it must be borne in mind that shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year 1914, a destructive fire destroyed the penitentiary twine plant and all the shops. The restoration of the twine plant cost \$58,565.95. The new twine plant is modern in every respect and machinery of the very latest type has been installed. The Wisconsin twine plant, having practically the same capacity, cost that state \$175,000.00.

For the first time in the history of the state the output of the Kansas twine plant has been sold to Kansas dealers and to Kansas farmers. In 1912, under Republican rule, only 10 per cent of the twine manufactured was sold directly to farmers' organizations, and then these farmers' organizations, not operating stores, were charged a cent more per pound than the dealer.

Warden Botkin's report shows that this year 40 per cent of the half yearly output was sold directly to farmers' organizations at an actual cost of \$7.75 per hundred, the lowest price ever made on twine manufactured at the Kansas State Penitentiary. The other 60 per cent went to small dealers throughout the state.

The shops which were destroyed by fire have been replaced and refitted at a cost of \$22,000.00.

In addition to this, at the end of the fiscal year 1913 the Coddling administration run short of maintenance funds and bills to the amount of \$20,000.00 were carried forward into the fiscal year 1914 and have been paid. This shortage in Coddling funds, together with the expense of restoring the destroyed shops, compelled Governor Hodges and the Hon. W. L. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Corrections, to borrow \$13,500.00 on their own personal credit to carry this institution through the fiscal year.

It has been charged that the present administration has mined less coal per annum than did the Coddling administration. This statement is correct, but the explanation is that during the fiscal year 1914 there have been an average of 68 men less working in the mines digging coal. The fact is that the Coddling administration permitted the tunnel leading to the new eighty-acre tract of coal lands purchased by the state a few years ago, to cave in, and a force of men have been occupied for a year in reopening this tunnel in order to make it available. A large force of men were also required to clean up the mine and some of the best men were taken out of the mine to help build the twine plant. With the reopening of the new coal face, the mine will doubtless be more productive than ever.

The power plant at the penitentiary was also left in bad shape and has had to be practically rebuilt out of the maintenance funds of the institution. This has been done under the direction of the new engineer, and the physical property of the penitentiary has never been in as good shape since it was newly built, while the discipline and internal condition will compare favorably with that of the best prisons in the country.

Republicans Attack Democratic Liberality in Educational Matters.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Expenditures Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, showing net increased expenditure for 1914 of \$313,218.77:

	1913	1914
Academy of Science	1,222.86	1,297.89
Agricultural College	415,604.72	454,964.47
Agricultural College—Ft. Hays	*158,826.95	*219,431.25
Agricultural College, Colby Station	21,524.63	25,409.72
Agricultural College, Dodge City Station	8,629.70	*11,503.22
Agricultural College, Garden City		8,951.23
Agricultural College, Tribune	2,986.80	2,479.61
Board of Administration	*151.97	*458.01
Board of Education	4,997.05	4,942.24
Board of Education—Normal Training Fees		*62.16
Normal School		2,205.13
Normal School—Ft. Hays	5,132.75	19,139.81
Pittsburg Manual Training	221.65	225.62
School for the Blind	182,206.86	157,860.02
School for the Deaf	*13,884.02	*11,735.85
School District No. 75—Lansing	77,956.69	52,480.17
School Text Book Commission		*7,474.17
State School Book Commission	72,730.30	139,954.80
State School Book Commission, Revolving	*3,061.08	*3,632.17
School of Mines	28,994.81	30,634.32
Support County Institute	*1,789.41	*1,032.00
State Aid to Weak School Districts	60,646.95	58,965.43
Industrial Training in High Schools	*1,462.03	*1,429.27
Normal Training High Schools	1,000.00	1,000.00
Educational and Industrial Institute—Topeka	500.00	104,484.36
University	12,281.90	4,013.07
Western University	5,250.00	5,086.79
	13,472.32	5,250.00
	70,000.00	24,028.04
	22,564.61	73,733.27
	37,249.78	49,999.97
	515,239.60	21,674.26
	*39,266.17	534,351.12
	54,565.56	*80,320.09
		25,733.78
	\$1,833,394.19	\$2,147,093.37

The people of Kansas take especial pride in their educational institutions and work and are quick to resent any attack upon them; and yet that is just what the Republican attack on Governor Hodges amounts to.

The increased expenditure of \$313,218.77 for educational purposes during the fiscal year 1914, is greater than the total excess of \$24,000.00 per month, or \$288,000.00 per year, with which Auditor Davis and the Capper publications are charging the Governor, according to their latest set of figures, and if the \$279,000.00 spent on the Memorial Hall, the Larned Hospital and the Norton Sanatorium be added to the \$313,000.00 excess spent for educational purposes, the result is \$592,000.00, or \$142,000.00 more than the total excess expenditure for the fiscal year 1914.

The Republican criticism therefore on the Hodges administration for extravagance can only be based on these items and is a direct attack upon his administration because he completed Memorial Hall, built the Larned Hospital, the Norton Sanatorium, and spent \$313,000.00 more for educational purposes than did his predecessor.

This expenditure of \$313,000.00 includes the state publication of school books, to which both the Republican and Democratic parties were committed by their 1912 platforms. The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$235,000.00 for this purpose and during the fiscal year 1914, \$108,497.43 was spent for this purpose. The State Text Book Commission is now ready to distribute a part of these books and others will follow immediately. These books will be sold to the people of the state at prices ranging from a half to a third of the prices heretofore paid and it is estimated that the new plan of the publication of school text books by the state will save the people at least a quarter of a million dollars a year.

It will be noted also that \$41,700.00 of this excess went to weak school districts, normal and industrial training in high schools, and so was returned directly to the people who paid it in to the State Treasury.

Criticism of Governor Hodges for his liberality to the great educational institutions of the state and to the upbuilding of the common and high schools, will not lose him votes or gain support for his critics. He has no apology to make for standing by the cause of education in Kansas. If that be a political crime, Governor Hodges pleads guilty!

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Comparative Expenditures for Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, showing an increased expense of \$37,839.15 for 1914:

	1913	1914
Board of Control	\$ 62,059.59	\$ 63,508.58
Oswatimie Hospital	201,917.48	191,949.45
Parsons Hospital	*11,788.11	*47,358.52
Topeka State Hospital	107,761.18	99,295.74
State Home for Feeble Minded	*6,706.24	*24,777.79
State Orphans' Home	231,780.42	209,888.83
	*40,912.80	*45,709.01
	77,380.24	83,023.92
	45,843.65	48,035.39
	*1,481.85	*1,773.32
	460.85	
	\$777,590.60	\$815,419.85

We have in the charitable institutions an increased expense of \$37,839.15 for 1914 which is easily accounted for by the increased number of inmates in these institutions. In addition to this several of these institutions, notably that of Oswatimie and the State Orphans' Home, were found to be in a deplorable sanitary condition. At Oswatimie there was inadequate water supply and inadequate fire protection and there were totally inadequate facilities for the storage and protection of the supplies of the institution which were being wasted or stolen.

A new waterworks system has been constructed by damming the Marias des Cygnes River, and a large reinforced concrete warehouse has been constructed in which supplies are stored and safely kept.

At the State Orphans' Home there was neither fit sanitation, water supply, nor lighting facilities. A new electric light plant has been installed, displacing dangerous kerosene lamps; new water supply has been provided supplying both adequate fire protection and pure drinking water, and the unsanitary conditions of the institution have been remedied.

Never in the history of the state have the charitable institutions been in as good shape as they are now.

It might also be noted that during the fiscal year 1914, the drought destroyed practically all the farm products of these institutions and the Board was compelled to go upon the market and buy not only high-priced farm produce for food for the inmates, but feed for the stock.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND ITEMS—Statement Expenditures Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, showing net decreased expenditures of \$20,343.87:

	1913	1914
Board of Agriculture	\$ 11,225.88	\$ 12,211.82
Adjutant General	65,337.41	70,985.49
Board of Health	40,772.71	27,216.43
Board of Health—Marriage Registration Fees	7,700.00	*6,983.84
Board of Managers, Soldiers' Home, Dodge City	2,313.44	2,310.85
Board of Medical Registration	426.47	555.82
Board of Veterinary Examiners	4,717.61	3,650.16
Conveying Prisoners	116,700.00	114,000.00
District Judges	*50,652.47	*35,694.42
Fish and Game Warden	1,000.00	1,000.00
Grand Army of the Republic	10,440.00	10,897.00
Historical Society	3,208.76	3,293.42
Horticultural Society	14,000.00	15,000.00
Hospital and Home Aid	17,800.00	14,800.00
Interest State Bonds	1,119.13	1,250.00
John Brown Memorial Park	2,532.17	2,248.78
Legislative Reference Library	2,546.65	5,585.73
Maintenance Destitute Insane	15,321.39	20,155.03
Mother Bickerydyke Home	1,459.00	1,430.34
Official State Paper	1,140.00	1,065.00
Pensions	2,990.42	4,623.52
State Entomological Commission	8,489.79	11,276.12
State Library	114,746.98	125,850.13
State Soldiers' Home	44,486.87	45,000.00
Stenographers (District Court)	53,000.00	51,210.00
Supreme Court	5,331.48	4,251.84
Traveling Libraries Commission		
	\$608,414.13	\$588,076.28

Under this head it will be noted that there were increased expenditures at the Mother Bickerydyke Home and at the State Soldiers' Home at Dodge City. These expenditures were necessitated by the absolutely unsanitary conditions which Governor Hodges found at these institutions. The sanitary condition at the Mother Bickerydyke Home was little short of criminal.

These conditions have been remedied. The old soldiers and their wives or widows are being given better care than ever before. At the State Soldiers' Home the cemetery had been allowed to grow up with weeds. The new Board has caused it to be fenced in, cleaned up, has had trees and flowers planted and walks laid, making it look like the cemetery of a civilized people instead of a burial place in the wilderness.

We wonder if the Capper publications and State Auditor Davis will publicly criticize the Governor for this expenditure on behalf of the old soldier, his wife, or his widow?

ITEMS OF WHICH NO COMPARISON CAN BE MADE.

	1913	1914
Bee Inspector	\$495.20	
Mine Rescue Car		\$ 1,482.00
Hotel Inspection		*4,639.99
Irrigation Revolving Fund		*20,805.17
Panama-Pacific Exposition		9,924.21
Pawnee Rock	200.00	
Senate Bills (Miscellaneous)		
State Fire Marshal		*14,939.05
Investigating Reed Murder		200.00
	\$695.20	\$54,060.75

The foregoing table contains a number of items on which no comparisons can be made. The Hotel Inspection Department is paid from inspection fees collected from the hotels of the state and costs the taxpayer not a cent.

The Irrigation Revolving Fund represents an investment rather than an expenditure. The Irrigation Board will turn back to the state almost the entire amount of \$26,000.00 in irrigated farms on which the money has been spent.

The State Fire Marshal is paid wholly from a fund collected from the insurance companies of the state, and as there has been no raise in insurance rates it goes without saying that it costs the taxpayers of the state nothing. This department has been approved recently by the Topeka Capital, which declared that the State Fire Marshal's office was a dividend-paying institution. In fact, fire losses in the state have decreased \$1,000,000 a year since the State Fire Marshal got busy.

The Mine Rescue Car is a humanitarian institution for the protection of the lives of the miners who become engulfed in the bowels of the earth by some mine accident.

The Payroll Story Exploded.

The most dangerous liar is the fellow who tells but half the truth or less. Auditor Davis and Republican State Chairman Gafford assert with much pathos and solicitude for the taxpayer that Hodges has increased the state payroll by 294, intending to convey the idea that the regular payroll of the state has been thus increased, and in order to do this, print a long table showing the number of "employees" under Stubbs in December, 1912, and under Hodges in December, 1913, notwithstanding the fact that many of these "employees" are only temporary and some of them put in only one-hour-and-a-half a month.

An analysis of the table shows that 55 of these new employees were required at the two new state hospitals at Larned and Norton and were mainly day laborers employed by the Board of Control in constructing those institutions which were ordered built by a Republican legislature.

The analysis of Mr. Gafford's table will also show that the rest of the 294 employees were at the State Agricultural College, the State Normal Schools and the State University, and with the exception of a few new professors, were students who were permitted to do work heretofore done by regular janitors working full time or by contract. For example: These students put in whatever time they can spare from their studies, ranging from an hour-and-a-half a month up

The following are taken at random from Agricultural College payroll for February, 1914:

Name	Hours	Pay
H. J. Austin	2.5	\$.38
A. E. Anderson	22	2.75
H. W. Bowers	5	.75
C. A. Hansleigh	10.5	1.57
Howard Huston	1.5	.23

The only way these accounts can be paid is by a warrant on the State Treasurer which the student receives as an "employee," though he works only for one hour and his warrant call for only a few cents. On the basis of such stuff as this, Auditor Davis added 278 employees to the February 1914 payroll at the State Agricultural College. This is the sort of political clap-trap to which Governor Hodges' adversaries are driven.

By employing regular janitors and other help, or by contracting work authorized at the big educational institutions, the Hodges administration could avoid the awful charge of having increased the payroll, but they chose the "odium" of assisting worthy Kansas boys to earn their way through college, and the men who make politics of that are too cheap a brand for Kansas voters.

Salaries have been increased—Yes. The Republican Legislature of 1911 raised the salaries of the Utilities Commission from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per annum and left the Legislature of 1913 to pay the bill. The State Republican Treasurer is netting about \$7,500 per annum instead of \$3,500. Perhaps he will turn that extra \$4,000 into the General Fund after election, and perhaps he won't. He told the State Accountant that he intended to keep these fees. Oh, perhaps I nearly forgot. There was an exodus of professors at our big educational institutions in 1913 because they could get better pay elsewhere. The Board raised salaries and this year there was no exodus. The Capper publications howled because professors went and now they howl because the payroll has been increased and the Board has simply protected our educational institutions against the loss of their most valuable men.

Why does not the State Chairman make at least some attempt to be fair by eliminating these mere temporary "employees" and giving us the comparative number who are on the regular payroll and draw salaries or compensation? And why does he not show, for example, that the State Fire Marshal and his deputies, the State Hotel Inspector and his deputies, the State Grain Inspector and his deputies are paid by fees collected and not by the taxpayers? And why does he not also tell the people that in 1912 Mr. Capper went up and down the state promising a reduction in taxes and that the first plank in Mr. Capper's personal platform that year contained a pledge of revision downward for taxes, state, county and municipal?

CONCLUSION.

In closing it should be stated that out of the 1913 and 1914 taxes, \$160,000 has been set aside from the General Fund to pay old state bonds, and that in July, this year, bonds to the amount of \$211,000 were paid. That Governor Hodges could do this, complete the buildings purposely left over by the Stubbs administration, and give to the educational work of the state \$313,000 more in a single year than ever before, without raising the state tax levy, must strike every thinking man and woman as something little short of wonderful. Is not the man who can do this a good public servant and entitled to a second term?

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DAIRY



KANSAS FARMER folks who have been reading this column for years should understand that the editor holds the view that there are few general farmers so situated that they cannot well afford to milk ten or a dozen good cows. There are farmers, of course, who have sufficient help of their own and who can milk with profit more cows than this number. There is every opportunity for the specialized dairyman to make money in Kansas, but the man who would follow dairying as a specialty is he who knows more about the breeding, selection, feeding and handling of cows than the average farmer, and more, in fact, than the average farmer cares to know or will be willing to learn. The specialized dairyman will take care of himself to very good advantage and rarely needs suggestions, because he is in dairying as a result of some special training, but the man who has no training in this line and who realizes that he needs the weekly income year in and year out, is the fellow who needs help and is the fellow who should study the fundamental principles of profitable cow milking as they are presented from time to time. General conditions throughout Kansas are favorable to the milking of cows. In Kansas we are able to produce the required roughage, hay and grains for the feeding of milk cows with as great certainty each year as in any state of the Union. There are occasional years of feed shortage in spite of the best efforts of the farmer, but we do not believe that these seasons come more frequently than in other states. In spite of such conditions as are favorable to the milking of a little herd on each farm, it will be a long time before Kansas will become a dairy state in the sense that the volume of her dairy products will put her in a class with Iowa, Minnesota or Wisconsin. General farming in Kansas has a firm hold on her agricultural population and not until farms become reduced in size and the population of the state has become more dense, will intensified farming methods prevail. Dairying is an industry which comes with intensified farming—the farming of fewer acres—in sections in which general farming is successful.

those who will come into the country will be such as to require only a quarter or half section of land. There will, of course, be the occasional large holder of land as there is in the very best of general farming sections. So it is incumbent upon the western farmer that he so arrange his operations as to make them best conform to the conditions which surround him. Whether or not he can so organize his farm as to make him rich, depends upon his own initiative, but it is certain that the western farmer can, if he will, own his land without incumbrance. He may place thereupon such comfortable buildings for his family and his stock as are needed. He may also have money in the bank and may rear his family well. With this accomplished, life would by no means have proven a failure, and a country which can afford the majority of its farmers such success as this may be regarded as a good country in which to live.

If Western Kansas is to become such a country it is necessary that feed crops must be grown and that such stock must be kept as is necessary to consume these crops. This does not mean that a few acres of wheat should not be grown. We believe in wheat in a comparatively small way for the western half of Kansas. We believe in sane wheat farming. We believe that there should be a wheat field on each farm, but that field should be of such proportions as will permit the preparation of the soil in the best possible manner as shown by the experience of the past years. In fact, wheat should be a side issue rather than a main issue. Wheat is too uncertain to be depended upon for the total farm income. The growing of a few acres of wheat—say twenty-five to thirty—on a quarter-section farm, will not interfere with the growing of sorghum crops for feed and the keeping of live stock. It is to the western farmer that farm dairying should appeal. Of all Kansas farmers, the man located in the western half of Kansas is the man who needs the little herd of milk cows. The milking herd should be the foundation of his farming and live stock operations. The cows can be well fed on the crops which the western half of the state will produce. With the silo there can be feed for these cows all the time. The pasture acreage need not be large. In fact, pasture is not now plentiful in Western Kansas. Native buffalo grass pasture as good as that of twenty-five years ago is difficult to find. For milk cows it is not as economical as other ways of feeding; nevertheless it is almost indispensable, even though no importance other than that of exercise and browsing between feeds be attached to it. So that we think the western farm dairyman will benefit in the near future a feeder in summer time of sorghum silage to a considerable degree. We know that it is possible to well maintain a small dairy herd on every western farm. There are men who are doing this and who are finding the income from ten to a dozen cows as supplying the necessary money with which to support their entire operations. Very ordinary cows given such feed and care as the western farmer can give, are from the sale of butter fat alone yielding \$35 to \$40 per cow per year. There are farm dairymen who are exceeding this amount by 50 per cent, but for the sake of argument the amounts first above named are sufficient. This money will pay the running expenses of the farm, the living expenses of the family, besides the taxes and some interest, and if every farmer in the West were guaranteed this amount or felt that he could absolutely depend thereupon, the sky for him would take on a different hue and the future would indeed appear rosy.

The western half of Kansas does not hold for farmers promise in the growing of market crops with the same certainty as in the eastern half, neither will the western half develop into a section of general and diversified farming to the same degree as the eastern half. The western half of the state must give attention to the growing of feed crops, and these will be the sorghums. These will supply roughage and such grain as is necessary to maintain all the animals it is possible for the quarter or half-section farmer to grow. This roughage must be preserved in silos, thereby affording a maximum feeding value and at the same time being the means of safely and cheaply storing a surplusage of feed from the year of plenty for the year of shortage. The silo will also make it possible that this roughage be fed during the summer when pastures are short or permitting its use as a supplement to the pasture. Beyond question, it is possible for the farmer who will keep an eye open for the future to grow in the western half of Kansas all the roughage he needs. The sorghums will produce this roughage with greater certainty than any other crop. It will be necessary, of course, to observe in the planting such methods of handling the land as experience has proven as best and in fact necessary. This roughage will at least seven of every ten years produce grain in such quantities as will permit the carrying over of grain from year to year and thus taking care of the short year. We are confident that most western farmers will agree with this view. In fact, of the number with whom we have talked during the last ten years, there has not been one who has disagreed on this conclusion. If this is a true basis from which to argue, then it is apparent that live stock must enter into the plan of the western farmer to a greater extent than in the past ten years.

The above should be kept in mind in connection with that which will appear in this column next week. While this article is addressed particularly to the Western Kansas farmer, it will apply with equal force to those farmers of the eastern section. The milking of a few cows is a subject which every home-building farmer must consider and this week and next some of the unconsidered phases of farm dairying are given attention.

The Western Kansas farmer will always be a small farmer. The section is now populated by his kind. Most of

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LIVE STOCK



In the Omaha Stock Yards Special at the Nebraska State Fair for best beef bull, any breed, the Poll Durham bull, True Sultan, shown by Ed Stegelin of Straight Creek, Kan., stood second to the Harmis bull, Repeater 7th, and many at the ringside favored him for first place. This is a great showing for this comparatively new breed. It is the first time an animal of this breed has been able to even get in sight of first place. It is a credit to the breed and to Kansas to have made this record.

Corn Alone Not Profitable.

Our correspondent, J. E. W., of Dickinson County, in a portion of his letter states that he is now husking out his corn and feeding it to hogs. It is turning out, in the portion of the field in which he is now husking, at the rate of eight bushels per 80-rod row, and will run better farther down the slope. If the hogs are being fed corn alone, the returns will not be as great as they might be if the corn was supplemented with a rich protein concentrate.

Experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station have shown that in fattening hogs on corn alone the value return from the corn with pork at \$7 was but 59 cents per bushel. Supplementing this corn with meat meal or tankage increased the value returned on the corn to 80 cents. In this estimate the tankage was charged to the hogs at the rate of \$2.25 per hundred.

O. I. C.'s at the Topeka Fair.

A casual observer in looking over the hog exhibit might assume that the hog show was nothing out of the ordinary, because the number of hogs on exhibition does not seem very large.

The showing of white hogs which was completed Tuesday afternoon developed an exceedingly close contest from start to finish. Only three herds were on exhibition, but the quality of these herds was such that Mr. George Berry, who was doing the judging, found it no slight task to properly place the awards. Mr. Berry's judgment on what constitutes proper type in hogs cannot be questioned, and his placings were consistently made all along the line.

The herd shown by F. C. Gookin, of Russell, Kan., was considerably handicapped in this show, due to the fact that they were not especially fitted. The herds shown by R. E. Brown, of Dunlap, Iowa, and Slepicka Brothers, of Tobias, Neb., were well fitted. The animals shown by Mr. Gookin were good, but, of course, in a close contest, the animal carrying a proper finish shows better than an exceedingly good animal in the rough. In spite of this handicap, however, Mr. Gookin did fairly well in the showing.

Public Service Stallions at Fair.

The new classification for public service stallions at the Topeka State Fair brought out five exhibitors. The showing made in this line was exceptionally good. In the four-year-old public service class, one of the best Percheron stallions shown in the open classes was the winner of the first place. The exhibitor of this horse, Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kan., is a new breeder in the show ring, this probably being the first effort he has ever made at showing horses in a large exhibition.

This stallion shown by Mr. Saunders and winning the first place, is the massive chestnut, Incleus. This horse was winner of the grand championship at the American Royal before being purchased by Mr. Saunders. Four of the get of this horse were also shown, one of the yearlings winning first place in the open classification for stallions of one year and under two. This showing of stallions actually in use is a splendid feature of the horse show, since it demonstrates the interest being taken in the production of better horses.

The stallion belonging to Mr. Saunders took second place in the open class, being defeated by the stallion, Joel, owned by the Percheron Importing Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. Incleus was shown with a temporary injury to the foot which perhaps was responsible for his being compelled to take second place.

It should be most encouraging to the young breeders of good horses in Kansas to note the success of Mr. Saunders in the horse business.

In the public service stallions under three years of age, Lee Brothers, of Harveyville, Kan., had most of the entries, winning first place on their stallion, Reinhard. This horse also won first place in the open class for three-year-olds and was likewise reserve champion stallion of the show, being defeated for the championship by Joel.

Lew Jones, of Alma, Kan., was the only exhibitor of Belgian stallions in the public service class. The first place was given to the four-year-old, Medor, probably one of the best Belgian stallions owned in the state. This horse has been in service at Alma, Kan., and the class of draft horses in that locality will doubtless show great improvement as his colts develop.

Shorthorns at Topeka and Hutchinson.

The fight for the awards in the Shorthorn classes at the Topeka fair was between the four full herds of H. C. Lookabaugh, of Watonga, Okla.; Bellows Bros., of Maryville, Mo.; Rees & Sons, of Pilger, Mo., and H. H. Holmes, of Great Bend, Kan., and five animals shown by Harry T. Forbes, of Topeka. These are the strongest herds out in the western fair circuit and the competition was exceedingly close. The Kansas herds took all the prizes in the aged cow class, Holmes getting first and second and Forbes third and fourth.

The white two-year-old, Isabella, shown by Lookabaugh, is a remarkably smooth, well developed animal of the beef type, and stood at the head in the two-year-old class. This is the heifer which won the Omaha Stock Yards Special at the Nebraska State Fair, for which all beef breeds compete. The Lookabaugh herd made a strong showing all through, as will be noted in the awards given in full on another page.

Get of sire, which is a prize meaning much to the breeder, was won by the Rees herd, Lookabaugh winning first in produce of cow. Lookabaugh also won first on aged herd, Bellows Bros. securing the blue on the young herd.

The grand championship herd bull went to Whitehall Rosedale, shown by Rees. This is reversing the decision made at Lincoln last week, where the junior champion shown by Bellows Bros. was given the grand championship. Such a show as the one made by the Shorthorn exhibitors in this fair make the ribbons won mean something.

Mr. Lookabaugh had sent part of his herd to Hutchinson. The only other herd shown there was that of C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan. In the showing between these two herds of Lookabaugh and Nevius, Nevius won first on the aged bull with Searchlight Jr. without competition, Lookabaugh winning first in the senior yearlings with Nevius second.

In the junior yearlings and in the senior and junior bull calves, Lookabaugh also took first place. In the aged cow class Lookabaugh won first on Maxwellton Clipper 5th, Nevius taking second on Crystal Maid. In the two-year-old cows, Nevius won first on Lucy Searchlight, a daughter of old Searchlight; second and third going to Lookabaugh. In the senior yearling heifers, Nevius had the only entry, and likewise in the junior yearlings. In the senior heifer calves, Lookabaugh took first and second with Nevius third. Lookabaugh took the first three places in the junior heifer calves and Nevius fourth. Searchlight was the senior champion bull, and Lancaster Viscount, shown by Lookabaugh, was junior and grand champion. Lookabaugh also won the grand champion female, winning the place with Maxwellton Clipper 5th. The junior champion female was Honor Maid, shown by Nevius.

The aged herd and the young herd went to Nevius, Lookabaugh having no entries in either. In the calf herd, Lookabaugh took first and Nevius second. Nevius won on produce of cow and likewise on get of sire.

This Shorthorn show was not in the same class as that going on at Topeka at the same time, there being too little competition to make it interesting. Neither of the exhibitors had full herds and consequently a number of the classes were shown without competition. If the whole Shorthorn show had been staged in one place it would have been a great showing for the Shorthorn breed.

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FIELD NOTES

The Standard Chemical Manufacturing Company, of Omaha, have been for nearly thirty years manufacturing a high-grade line of live stock, veterinary and poultry preparations. Their Standard Hog Regulator, which is used widely in Kansas, contains in addition to the ingredients used in the government formula, a number of other high-grade worm expellers and tonics. They will be glad to send illustrated circular describing Standard Hog Regulator to all interested parties.

Attention is called to the change in the card of M. E. Gideon, of Emmett, Kansas. Mr. Gideon is offering a choice lot of Hereford cows from 3 to 7 years old, also some select young bulls at bargain prices. He also has a fine lot of Duroc Jerseys, both sexes, for sale, and a black registered Percheron yearling stallion, a very fine individual weighing 1,300 pounds. Anyone interested in the above stock should get in touch with him. Look for Jackson County Breeders' Association monogram in his card.

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the ad of B. B. Johnson, Springfield, Mo. Mr. Johnson is compelled to close out a very high-class herd of registered Shropshire sheep. The offering consists of 19 ewes, mostly one to three years old, all sired by imported rams; 12 ewe and ram lambs, and an outstanding imported Buttar ram. This offering will go at a little over market prices. Write quickly for prices and descriptions. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

W. R. Linton, proprietor of Maple Lawn Dairy Farm, is selling at public auction, October 8, sixteen head of unregistered Jersey cows from his herd. These cows are all bred to Fountain's Valentine, Mr. Linton's herd bull. Five are to be fresh in October. Here is a chance for someone to secure good producing Jerseys at very reasonable prices. Mr. Linton will be pleased to send complete descriptions of these cows. Write him at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Great Jack Sale.

Attention is called to the half-page sale ad of L. M. Monsees & Son, on October 20 and 21 at Smithton, Mo. This offering will include the great show herd and some of the finest individuals that it has been out lot to see. Those wishing to buy Jacks or Jennets should send for a catalog at once and arrange to attend this two days' sale. It certainly will be a rare opportunity to get the best that breeding and excellent care can produce. Don't fail to read the half-page ad and send for a catalog. It is brim full of valuable information.

T. J. Blake Cattle Sale.

There will be something doing at the Blake cattle sale near Powhattan, Kan., on October 21, 1914. Mr. Blake's post office address is Hlawatha, Kan., but his farm is only three miles from Powhattan, on the Topeka and St. Joseph branch of the Rock Island Railroad. There will be offered in this sale a number of useful Shorthorn cattle, including cows, heifers, and a few young bulls, and one of the best Scotch herd bulls in Kansas. He is by Royal Gloster by Royal Diadem, a red roan, three years old last March. His dam was Duchess E, tracing to Imp. Duchess 12th. One of the best cows the writer has seen this year will be sold in this sale, Golden Lady No. 51010 by Bampton Magnet 206699 and out of Imp. Golden Chain, Vol. 51, page 712. Breeders looking for show cows or herd cows should not fail to attend this sale, as the entire offering is a high-class lot and backed by excellent pedigrees. Please read ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer and arrange to attend the sale.



HARNESSES SADDLES VEHICLES

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HARNESSES, SADDLES AND
VEHICLES AT FACTORY PRICES
MUCH LOWER THAN PRICES
YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING YOUR
LOCAL DEALER.

Our custom made Har-
ness and Saddles are the
best that can be made.

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from second growth hick-
ory with full wrought
gears and the very newest
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We reduce the price 20
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BUY — At Wholesale

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Apple trees \$5 per 100 and up; Peach trees \$7 per 100;
Cherry trees \$12 per 100. All of the best varieties for the
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Concord Grapes,	\$2.00 per 100
Rockhill's Progressive Fall Bear- ing Strawberries,	\$3.00 per 100
Cumberland Raspberries,	\$5.00 per 1000
Early Harvest Blackberries,	\$5.00 per 1000
St. Regis Everbearing Red Rasp- berries,	\$3.50 per 100

Trees and plants guaranteed to be true to name and
free from disease. We pay freight on \$10.00 orders, and
guarantee safe arrival. Headquarters for all kinds of
Berry Plants, Garden Roots, Shade Trees, Forest Tree
Seedlings, Flowering Shrubs, etc. **FREE CATALOG.**

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Box 209, ROSEDALE, KANSAS.

Electric Lights

At LOW COST! For All Your Farm Buildings.

A Plant made purposely for Farms and Country Homes. Clean, brilliant, safe, dependable light; no dirt or trouble—no danger of fire or explosion. Low initial cost. Almost no running expense. Your house and all your buildings can be cheaply and quickly fitted with electric lights.

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Is a simple, trouble-proof, thoroughly practical and easily installed electric light system. Nothing complicated, or hard to understand. Operated perfectly by anyone. Practically no expense after installation. Attach generator to any gas engine while it is pumping or doing other work, and charge storage batteries to last several days. Will run all electric devices—lights always ready for instant service. Hundreds of plants in operation in central-west—all giving absolutely dependable service year after year. Money-back guarantee—write today for descriptive booklet containing full information—free.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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Kansas Wesleyan Business College

The Largest and Best College in the West
A Successful School and Successful Methods. Character Building and Business Training. A Good Position for Every Graduate. Moderate Tuition—Clean City—Expert Faculty. Free Winter Chautauqua, Lectures, Stereopticon. Stenotypy, the Machine Way of Shorthand. Illustrated College Paper Free. L. L. TUCKER, President, Salina, Kansas.

Needs Young Men and Women

For good positions. A good position for every graduate. We furnish employment for students to pay expenses while attending school. Write today for our new catalog. 119 E. EIGHTH ST., TOPEKA, KANSAS.



Wanted!

Ambitious Men Everywhere To Accept Hundreds of Big-Money Opportunities in the **AUTO BUSINESS!!**

Big demand for trained men everywhere to open up Sales Agencies, Garages, Repair Shops, or to accept positions as Salesmen, Demonstrators, Drivers, Factory Testers, Starters, Experts, Repair Men and Garage Managers. Earn \$75 to \$300 month or more. Learn here in 6 weeks—greatest Auto Training School in the world—5000 students.

\$50 Scholarship FREE!

In order to partially meet demand for auto experts we are making most unusual offer. Our Complete Course in "Automobile Science" covers every department of the work—and our tuition rates are exceptionally reasonable. To all who enroll now we give Special \$50 Course in Electric Starting, Lighting and Tractor Engineering FREE. Send your name at once for free 64-page book telling all about our school and get \$50 Free Scholarship Certificate.

1184 Locust St., Auto Training School, Kansas City, Mo.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE

St. Joseph, Mo.
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
Thorough commercial and scientific courses and preparatory course for younger boys. Boarders and day students. Graduates can secure good positions. Next term begins Sept. 8. For catalog address
BRO. E. LEWIS, President.

MANHATTAN Business College

HAS HELPED MANY

and can help you through the Commercial, Shorthand, Civil Service, Penmanship, Typewriting, English, Banking, and Court Reporting Courses. For information or catalog address
L. W. NUTTER, Box D, Manhattan, Kansas.

Telegraphers Make \$55 to \$165 Per Mo

You can learn quickly and cheaply and earn board while learning. Graduate into a paying job. Write for catalog.

SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

LAWRENCE Business College

Largest and best business college in the west. Positions secured or free tuition. Big Catalog "B" Free.

FIELD NOTES

Save on Building Material.
Many savings in building materials of all kinds are offered the readers of Kansas Farmer in this issue through the announcement of King's Housewrecking Salvage & Lumber Company, of Kansas City, Mo. This is one of the largest buyers and sellers of salvaged lumber, roofing, paints—in fact merchandise and building material of every kind, in the United States. The firm has enjoyed a remarkable growth and has such large yards and stocks on hand that no order is too large or too small to handle. The business motto of the firm is "to buy at a bargain and to sell at a bargain." If you need any building material or if you want to dispose of an old building, it would no doubt pay you to write to this firm.

Mixing Play With Work Results Well.
The need of recreation and amusement in our busy American life was championed in a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Harlow Brooks of the New York University, and it is of interest to the farmer because of its application to his daily life. The doctor contended that "the play of youth under natural conditions is largely preparatory for the sterner obligations of adult life" and he set forth that "play and recreation are a



25¢ Yes, only 25¢. But don't delay your order and miss this remarkable bargain. Other suits are 60¢ for the same. Made of good quality cotton wool. An especially considered pattern finished in scalloped edge. Yoke effect made of elaborate floral design embroidery. Front of waist handsomely designed with light lace and clusters of combinations. Size 32 to 44. Be sure to state size. 25¢ Order by No. 224B. We pay postage. Special price only **Send for Bargain Book** (valued at \$1.00) in support of this. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND BUILDING BOOK. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **W. & H. WALKER PITTSBURGH, PA.**

FORTY-THREE VARIETIES POULTRY, pigeons. Special prices on young stock in subators, supplies. Catalog 4c. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., Dept. D. E., Kirkwood, Mo.**

DO YOU READ the Small Ads in the Classified Section?

Many of these "Want" Ads contain information that will prove valuable and profitable to you. You ought to read them every issue.

part of life itself, and as life becomes more complicated the necessity for play becomes the greater. After the play comes a return to work with renewed mind and refreshed body. Relaxation and play may be well looked upon as a preparation for work, and they are to be classed in the same light as sleep and food. None of our old sayings are more pertinent or more true than "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The music of the Victrola is varied enough to suit every mood and every taste, and the wide range of prices makes it easy for every one to possess one of these instruments. There are Victor dealers right in your own neighborhood who will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear. The Victor catalogs give a complete list of music available as well as showing the different styles of instruments, and if you will drop a card to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., they will send them by return mail.

Dahlem & Schmidt, the Brown Swiss cattle breeders of El Dorado, Kan., offer a few head of both males and females for sale. They have one of the best herds of this breed of cattle in the West and guarantee satisfaction. Read their ad and write them your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

HOME CIRCLE



If the plate on which a freshly baked cake is placed is sprinkled with sugar, the cake will not stick to the plate.

Do not put cakes in a cold place or near an open window to cool. This condenses the steam and makes them heavy.

White collars and cuffs, which are very popular this season, can be made at home with very little expense. One-half yard of 36-inch material is enough for two sets. Fastening the hem with French knots will add greatly to the finish.

Too many farm women work from morning until night without a thought of recreation or pleasure. The mother owes it to herself and her family to set apart at least a brief time each day for

the rest of her body and mind from the regular duties. If you have never tried this, break the day with a few minutes' diversion and note the renewed energy and interest with which the daily tasks are resumed.

Does your locality have a neighborhood club? If not, one should be organized. As a result of such organization many profitable and pleasant hours could be spent discussing the needs of the community and the advantages of supplying those needs. Besides, a community interest will be aroused, which is one of the most powerful influences for good. Make a place in the club for the young folks, too.

Films Developed Free.
First roll for new customers. We give high grade work at a low price. J. C. WOLCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.—(Adv.)

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 5903—Ladies' Dress: The lines of this stylish frock are excellent, though the model is a simple one. It has the fashionable and convenient front closing, and is made with a three-piece skirt. The pattern, No. 5903, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. **No. 5995—Ladies' Shirtwaist:** Linen, madras or China silk can be used to make this shirtwaist. The waist closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves and with either the high or low collar. The pattern, No. 5995, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. **No. 5960—Ladies' Apron:** This apron can be made with or without the sleeves. It covers the entire dress and has a pocket in each side of the front. The pattern also provides a dust cap. The pattern, No. 5960, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for apron and cap 5 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. **No. 6848—Ladies' Skirt:** This excellent design has either two or three gores in the upper part, according to the width of the material used in making. It is attached to a two-piece lower section and may be made with either the high or normal waistline. The pattern, No. 6848, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires for three gores with lower sections cut lengthwise of material, 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. **No. 5809—Ladies' Dress:** Linen or serge can be used to make this dress, with the trimming of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and is made with a low neck and three-quarter length sleeves. The pattern, No. 5809, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material and 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. **No. 6852—Ladies' Skirt:** A tailored model which may serve as part of a suit or for wear with separate waists and a loose wrap or coat. It has three gores, with the material laid in a box plait at the top of the back and closing in broken outline in front. It may have raised or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6852, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

Classified Advertising

HELP WANTED.

RAILWAY MAIL, CLERK-CARRIERS and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Osment, 44-R, St. Louis.

\$120.00 ABSOLUTELY SURE—MAN OR woman to distribute religious literature, sixty days' work. Quick promotion. No experience necessary. Spare time work also. Ziegler Company, Dept. 118, Philadelphia.

MEN WANTED—PREPARE AS FIRE-men, braves, motormen; colored train porters. No experience necessary. Steady work. Writer Inter Railway, Care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR 25 to 30 dairy cows, close to small town. Work consists of milking cows, feeding and caring for them and separating milk. Wages, \$50 per month. J. F. Nolan, Garden City, Kan.

ESTABLISHED COMPANY WANTS LO-cal representatives in each Kansas county during European war. Good pay, salary, bonus and commission. Write J. H. Yetter, Sales Manager, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE jobs now open to men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for full list of positions and free sample examination questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. L82, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE \$100.00 A SEASON IN SPARE time only and get all your own clothes free. Easy to get orders for men's suits with our beautiful samples and up-to-date styles. Write at once for free book of samples and styles, agents' inside costs and retail prices, full information and our big new offer. It's a wonderful opportunity. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 161, Chicago.

AGENTS—YOUR GREATEST OPPOR-tunity to become permanent representative for largest manufacturers' high grade soaps and toilet goods. Sure steady income. \$25-\$75 weekly. Hundreds doing it. Unlimited possibilities. Fastest sellers. Business good year round. Particulars free. Write today for immediate appointment. E. M. Davis, President, 18-Z Davis Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE OR EX-change. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

OZARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SOUTHEAST-ern Kansas farms. Write for list. A. W. Pugh, Stark, Kansas.

WANTED—GOOD FARM, WELL LO-cated. Give description and price. From owner only. Spare, Box 754, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND city property with me for sale or exchange. R. F. Ginder, real estate specialist, 501 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

RICH BOTTOM LANDS IN FAMOUS OIL belt, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. Price, location and terms right. C. H. Cleveland, Skiatook, Okla.

ON ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS CONNEC-tions in other localities I will sell at a bargain, Colorado stock ranch. Access to open range, well located, watered and irrigated. Write E. M. Goss, Indian Oasis, Tucson, Ariz.

AGENTS MAKE \$5,000 THIS YEAR. BE your own boss—Independent—abundant money—your time your own. All or spare time, at home or traveling. Write E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 505 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio, today for full particulars.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

6% MONEY—6% MONEY—6%—LOANS may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable real estate security; liberal privileges; correspondence solicited. A. C. Agency Company, 758 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.; 446 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WISCONSIN DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—195 acres, all under cultivation; one house, three barns, 40 head of registered Guernseys, crop, stock, machinery. Income, \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. Twenty-nine thousand a year. Terms. O. T. Remington, Elk Mound, Wis.

DO YOU WANT A FLORIDA FARM cheap on good terms, that is well adapted to general farming, live stock raising truck and fruit growing? If so, write us at once. We sell direct to the farmer. Dowling-Shands Lumber Co., Land Dept., Green Cove Springs, Clay Co., Fla.

SIX PER CENT LOANS OBTAINABLE on farm, ranch or city property, to improve, purchase or remove incumbrance. Liberal options. Five years before making payment on principal, etc. For the proposition, address Assets Department at either 1410 Busch Bldg., Dallas, Texas, or 422-423 First National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-ters; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion being arranged; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 34.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2,860 ACRES, IDEAL PLACE for stock ranch. Will sell all or part. Plenty of living water and timber. Large part of it can be cultivated. Only 4 miles to town. Terms, part down, balance 10 years at 6 per cent. Henry Friebe, Bacon, Mont.

232 ACRES WAYNE COUNTY, GA.—Fine level land, small improvements, 20 acres in good crop now; well located, close to Florida line; good corn and cotton land. Will sell for \$25 on good terms or exchange for good prairie farm and hay or assume difference. Address Owner, Lock Box 56, New Knoxville, Ohio.

LUBBOCK COUNTY, FAMOUS FOR ITS Sudan grass and big crops and fertile soil. Corn will make 50 bushels per acre, cotton a bale per acre, and milo and kafir two tons of grain per acre. All crops fine. Have 844 acres of rich deep soil land, three miles this town, at \$12.50 per acre; also a few choice smaller tracts at very reasonable prices and terms. Write for full information. R. J. Murray, Slaton, Texas.

CATTLE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-ers. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

SIXTEEN HIGH-GRADE JERSEY COWS, price \$1,250. W. M. Standley, Carrollton, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS JERSEY BULLS AT A bargain. Two are from great dams and ready. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

TIME TO BUY YOUR HOLSTEIN BULL is when he is a calf. Carl Snyder, Route 7, Topeka, Kan., has a good one.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED RED POLL Cattle. Young stock for sale. Cedar Valley Farm, Route 2, Leslie, Mo.

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SHEEP.

EIGHT YEARLING REGISTERED Shropshire rams from imported sire. One herd ram. Several registered breeding ewes, one and two years old. Write for description and prices. J. L. Lutz, Hurdland, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ewes one and two years old. Also spring lambs, both sexes. Rams ready for service this fall. A chance to get best quality stock. Prices very reasonable. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kan.

HOGS.

POLAND SPRING BOAR PIGS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. ROY S. Enight, Burns, Kan.

EIGHT MALE POLAND CHINAS, FAR-rowed in March. Can be registered. \$15.00 each. L. E. Anthony, Clay Center, Kan.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—THE BIG EASY-keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Eggs for hatching from pure-bred ducks, turkeys and chickens. Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE MAKE ALL KINDS OF STEEL tanks, troughs, grain bins, and sell pumps. Prices right. Clipper Windmill Co., Topeka.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

BROILERS, HENS, DUCKS, TURKEYS wanted. Coops loaned free. Write The Cope's, Topeka, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE—ALMOST NEW FORD touring car for alfalfa hay, cattle or sheep. Jones Bros., Laclede, Mo.

CUT FLOWERS AND DESIGNS SENT quickly for weddings, parties and funerals. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Rosery, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH farmers who have alfalfa and prairie hay, cane and kafir seed for sale. Oscar Switzer, Bucklin, Mo.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—FOR INFOR-mation regarding farms and stock ranches that are for sale at owner's prices, write Guy R. Stanton, Lebanon, Laclede Co., Mo.

GOING TO BUILD? BUY YOUR FIR lumber, red cedar shingles, finish and mill work of us. We are located in the lumber center of today. We saw and sell to the consumer direct. We will save you money on what you need. Send us your lumber bill for estimate. Get our figures before you buy. The Keystone Lumber Co., Dept. Q, Tacoma, Wash.

AUTO PARTS.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 13TH AND OAK, Kansas City, Mo. We tear 'em up and sell the pieces. We save you 50 per cent on repair parts. Also buy old autos, condition no object.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE RE-funded. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SERUM.

VACCINATE AND SAVE YOUR HOGS. The old pioneer house, The Sisher Hog Cholera Serum Co., 1405 West 16th St., will immunize your hogs for life. Testimonials from all over the United States.

POULTRY.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY breed. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

FORTY-THREE VARIETIES POULTRY. Special prices on young stock. Incubators, supplies. Catalog, 4c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. D. R., Kirkwood, Mo.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, GUINEAS, chickens. Leading breeds. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN and White Leghorns, R. C. Reda, White Rocks and Red Caps, 75c each until October 15. Thomas Ohlsen, Whiting, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM Ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indiana Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Mianora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

I DEFY ANY MAN ANYWHERE TO give you better quality in combined bred-to-lay and exhibition S. C. White Leghorn eggs. They cannot do it. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Send for my illustrated mating list. Geo. E. Mallory, Box 476, Boulder, Colo.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. ADDRESS S. B. Park, Protection, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE AND YEL-low, biennial. Pure Kentucky seed, direct from grower. R. E. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky.

ALFALFA SEED—1914 CROP RE-cleaned. Free sample. Large sample, 10c. Buy now for spring planting. G. L. Huyett, Minneapolis, Kan.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING AT wholesale prices. Fruit book with special proposition, free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box 1, Wichita, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE, FROM herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES CHEAP. LAWDALE Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS CHEAP. E. M. Cooper, Neodesha, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, eligible to registry. Females, sable and white, perfectly marked, \$5. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

CREAM.

CREAM WANTED.—THE TOPEKA PURE Milk Company makes butter, lots of it. We pay the highest market price to farmers who ship their cream direct to us. Prompt return of cans and check for cream. We solicit you for a trial shipment. Fourth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY.

NEW AMERICAN EXTRACTED HONEY, two cans of 60 pounds each, \$9. Larger lots, less. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, New Mex.

SITUATION WANTED.

A MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED, wants work on farm by the month. D. E. Stanislaus, Altoona, Kan.

WANTED—POSITION ON STOCK AND grain farm for married man with family of three. Can give good references. L. J. Raue, Box 59, Perth, Kansas.

HEALTHY OLD MAN, GOOD HABITS, wants home and small wages to do chores or other light work. From \$10 to \$15 per month. Address W. J. Shaw, Birmingham, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD LONG JOB CORN shucking at 4 cents a bushel, with board and team furnished. George Morgan, Route 5, Marysville, Kan.

Bargains in Land

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING ANYWHERE. REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

360 ACRES

Five and a half miles from Allen; 180 acres cultivated, balance pasture and timber; 60 acres bottom; well improved. Price, \$42 per acre. 786-acre Lyon County ranch, 250 a. cult., easy terms. Write for list. G. W. HURLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

ONE OF THE FINEST 320-ACRE FARMS IN EASTERN KANSAS Near Topeka. Only \$70. Can suit you in any size farm desired. J. E. THOMPSON, The Farmer Land Man, Tecumseh, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

With this issue the Stryker Brothers, of Fredonia, Kan., start a card. This firm has been a regular advertiser with Kansas Farmer for more than ten years, and has sold hogs over a dozen states through their advertising. They have one of the best show herds in the Southwest and always win a large share of the blue ribbons at the state fairs. Last week at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson the Stryker Brothers showed the grand champion boar and the grand champion sow. They breed the big medium kind and the quick-maturing kind. If you need more quality in your herd, write to Stryker Bros. They have the hogs to sell.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free

Berrie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

100-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, alfalfa, corn or wheat land; 7-room house. Big bargain. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

HARVEY COUNTY—240 a. imp., 4 mi. town, for quick sale \$12,500, good terms. A snap. Owner, Box 55, Whitewater, Kan.

320 ACRES DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. Fully equipped for good business, 25 choice cows. Good improvements. Horses, implements. Will sell part or all, one-third cash, terms to suit buyer. Write for particulars. F. D. WEBB, Sterling, Kansas.

ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 5 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. FETER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

RICE COUNTY—Fine 159 a. farm, well imp., adjoins station. For quick sale, \$10,500. \$2,000 cash, bal. 6%. Must sell at once. OWNER, Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

140 ACRES, 8 miles McAlester. All bot-tom and second bottom land. No overflow. 100 acres in cultivation. Fair improvements. \$28 per acre. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see. The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Ka.

NOTICE—We are making exchanges of all kinds of property, no matter where located. Send your description at once and get terms. No fees. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Dept. 6, Riverton, Nebraska.

RENTER'S OPPORTUNITY. Lyon Co. 80 imp., 60 a. cult., 10 a. alfalfa, \$2,200; imp., \$1,600. 80 a. unimp., well located, \$2,800; easy terms. Now is your time to own a farm. Other good bargains. List free. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

FORCED SALE—3 1/2 sections good smooth wheat land, all join; 60 to 80 ft. to fine sheet water; only 3 1/2 miles to county seat. Price (cash only), \$4.50 per acre. Good safe investment. Chance to treble in value in 12 months. D. F. CAETER, Bonded Abstractor, Lodi, Kansas.

YOU CAN BUY THIS ONE. 148 A., 5 1/2 miles town of 5,000. New 8-room house; barn cost \$800; good fences, half in cultivation, half prairie mow land. Price, \$4,850. \$2,000 cash, balance 5 years at 6 per cent gets it. D. H. WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

320 ACRES

Nine miles from Coldwater; 120 acres in cultivation; good small house, barn and other improvements; fine garden spot, good well of water and springs, running creek. Could farm more. All good heavy land. Price, \$19 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms. TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR SALE—Six acres and 6-room modern residence and other imp., in good live town 80 miles west of Hutchinson, Kan. Good schools, churches, water and climate. Must sell. Hundreds of bargains in improved farms. Some western land on easy terms and low price. THOS. DARCY, Land Man, Offerle, Kansas.

BUY LAND.

80 Acres—Franklin County, 3 miles of town; 50 corn, 15 bluegrass, 10 alfalfa, 4-room house, barn 30 x 40, 75-ton silo. Price, \$60 per acre. Encumbrance, \$2,500.

116 Acres—2 1/2 miles of Ottawa; 85 creek bottom alfalfa land, 15 bluegrass, 10 fruit, 6-room house, barn 30 x 40, other good out-buildings, never-falling water. Terms. Write for list. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles from good town on main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.; in the oil and gas belt; farm pays oil royalty of \$15 per month; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in fine blue stem grass; 20 acres in alfalfa. This is a fine creek bottom farm and one of the best stock and grain propositions in the country. Farm fenced and cross fenced; no other improvements; no agents; will sell direct to purchaser on easy terms. Address Lock Box 761, Fredonia, Kansas.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS

In the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Most profitable farming in the world; 5 to 7 cuttings annually with average price above \$14 five years past; finest fruit in America; better climate than Kansas; cheapest water; lowest taxation and freight rates; best and cheapest irrigated land anywhere; will sell 30 acres or more on terms to suit, or accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars. STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA FARM

I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 320 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1,500 gallons water per minute, 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview shallow water district. No junk considered. J. WALTER DAY, OWNER, Plainview, Texas.

FOS SALE OR TRADE

For Something Near Topeka—40 acres A-1 land; 16 a. alfalfa, rest to go to wheat; small barn, good well, soft water, beautiful location. Will trade for cultivated or grass land. This land is two miles from stock yards, Wichita, Kan. Address I. M. Bishop, Owner, Route 2, Wichita, Kan.

600-ACRE FAEM, practically level; good rich soil, no rocks; 300 acres fenced, in cultivation; dwellings, barns, wells and springs; 15 acres fine bearing orchard; 300 acres good timber; school and church across road; five miles from railroad town of 1,200; good neighbors; good roads; healthy location; farm worth double. Biggest bargain in Southwest Arkansas at \$12.50 per acre. G. A. NALL, Lockesburg, Arkansas.

FOR SALE

Modern six-room house and 1 1/2 lots in Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas. Easy terms. Gas, electricity, bath, paved streets, taxes paid, one block from Santa Fe station and car line, four blocks from main street; out-buildings and good shade. Good investment as a rental. Hasn't been idle a month since built. Write Chas. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.
R. Blickensdorfer, Lebanon, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE.
C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.
N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS.
G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

RED POLL CATTLE.
John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Wm. Griffioen, Mitchellville, Iowa.
Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

DUBOC JERSEY HOGS.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.
Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.



JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.

WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP
Every member advertising uses it.

Annual stock show in Holton, Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Correspondence invited.
Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

At ordinary prices, farm-raised, registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kind disposition because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights, because they are developing big like their imported sire and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospitality on your visit at Fred Chandler's Percheron farm. Just above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.

HORSES AND MULES.



M. H. ROLLER & SON
Circleville, Kan.
Fourteen big jacks, 25 jennets. One imported Percheron, one high-grade Belgian stallion.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Write for prices and descriptions.
JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. Home-bred draft stallions \$250 to \$650. Imported stallions cheaper than anywhere else. Come and see.

JACKS AND JENNETS
20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.



PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

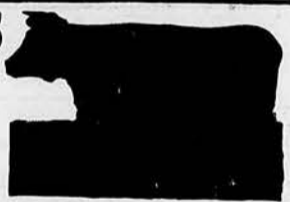
175 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head must sell in sixty days. Start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.

M. S. CONVERSE --- --- --- PEABODY, KANSAS

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

250 HEAD IN HERD.
Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood.
Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right.
Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.
Rugged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head.
Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.



RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Am offering ten head of nicely-bred females, reds and roans. Clipper Model 386430 and King Clipper 393421 at head of herd.
H. H. HOLMES,
Great Bend, --- Kansas.

OAK GROVE SHORTHORNS.
Every cow straight Scotch. Herd bull, White Starlight by Searchlight; Choice Goods, dam.
ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Kan.

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS.
Seven young bulls, 8 to 12 months of age, by Secret's Sultan. Also younger bulls and some good yearling heifers and cows in calf or calves at side. Prices reasonable.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS.
Six choicely bred young cows, too nearly related to new herd bull to retain. Blood of Searchlight, Pavonia, Gallant Knight. Also old herd bull, Baron Cumberland. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires.
GEORGE McADAM, Holton, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.
O. I. C. Hogs, Choice Rams, Bred Sows from show stock. Bargain prices. Hogs immunized, double treatment.
W. W. WALTIRE & SONS, Peculiar, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE
Choice two-year-old and yearling rams, sired by imported Buttar ram. Also choice ewes, will be bred to imported ram. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Doyle Park Shropshires
Fall is here and so are we with a choice lot of registered Shropshire rams. If you need one, write us for prices.
DOYLE PARK STOCK FARM.
O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kansas.

1894 SMALLEY'S SHROPSHIRE 1914
We offer one and two-year-old registered Shropshire rams of the best breeding and individual merit. Genuine flock header material.
M. W. SMALLEY & SONS, Blockton, Iowa.

YEARLING RAMS.

Yearlings, \$20 to \$30. Also registered Scotch Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. Will show at Topeka State Fair, September 14.
Clarence Lacey, Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kansas. Mutual and Independent Phones.

SHROPSHIRE, closing out cheap. Thirty head, including ewes, lambs and imported ram. B. B. Johnson, Route 2, Springfield, Mo.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Striker Bros' Prize Polands
For sale at all times, a choice lot of Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle; show winners. Write your wants.
STEYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING
The Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913. Crimson Wonder 4th, a second prize boar. We have a number of herd boars for sale reasonably.
W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

RILEY'S SALE OF SPOTTED POLANDS

CAINSVILLE, MO.

OCTOBER 8, 1914

Fifty head of tops selected from our large herd. We have the best blood of the breed, including Spotted Boy, Billy Sunday, Cainsville Boy, Lucky Judge, Brandywine, Clipper, Lamar Chief, Good Enough, Lineville Chief and Clipton breeding. Our offering is well grown and in splendid condition to make good as breeders.

If unable to attend sale, send bids to auctioneer or clerk in our care and they will receive careful attention. Send at once for catalog.

J. O. RILEY & SON

Cainsville

Missouri

FIELD NOTES

N. D. Simpson's Durocs.
Attention is called to the card of N. D. Simpson, of Bellaire, Kan. Mr. Simpson owns one of the good Duroc Jersey herds in the West. The blood lines of his herd are the best of the breed and he selects only high-class individuals to send out as breeding stock. He makes a specialty of herd boars and show stock, and his offering at this time will interest breeders wanting strictly high-class stock. Write for prices and breeding. Mention Kansas Farmer.

F. J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., proprietor of Sunflower herd of Holsteins, changes his ad in this issue. Immediately following his sale Mr. Searle went east and purchased a splendid bunch of cattle. The bull he is offering was included in this purchase. Anyone wanting a Holstein bull of quality and breeding should write Mr. Searle for description and price on this fine young bull. He has others equally good but younger.

Dodson's Big Polands.
Attention is called to the change in the card of Walter Dodson, of Denison, Kan., owner of one of the good herds of big-type Polands. Mr. Dodson is offering some bred sows and a lot of choice spring pigs. His herd is headed by Sunny Colossus and Orange Chief, two of the good big-type sires. The dams of his offering are the big high-quality kind. He is making prices to sell and guarantees description. Look for his card with Jackson County Breeders' Association monogram.

S. B. Amcoats, proprietor of Cedar Lawn Farm, Clay Center, Kan., has seven fine young Scotch bulls eight to twelve months of age, by Secret Sultan, which he is offering at reasonable prices. He also has younger bulls and is offering a few good yearling heifers and some cows in calf or with calves at side. A big stretchy lot of March pigs by A's Big Orange are ready for sale. Both boars and sows are being offered. They are well grown out, have plenty of bone and should make big ones. All are immune from cholera. Look up Mr. Amcoats' cards under their proper classifications and write for prices and descriptions. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Ash Shade Farm Holsteins.
Attention is called to the card of John Rensink, of Boyden, Iowa, in the pure-bred Holstein column of this issue. Mr. Rensink owns one of Iowa's high-class herds of Holstein cattle. His herd is headed by Sir Pieterletje Ormsby Mercedes 5th, the great prize winner that was awarded first at the Minnesota State Fair as a calf, later as a yearling, and the next year as a two-year-old and first at Waterloo and Chicago dairy shows as a yearling. He has a number of A. R. O. cows in his herd with seven-day butter records of from 16 to 22 pounds. Anyone wanting Holstein breeding stock backed by records should look up his card and write him for descriptions, pedigrees and records. He has young stock for sale at all times. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. W. Elliott's Shropshires.
The attention of sheep breeders is called to the card of J. W. Elliott, of Polo, Mo. Mr. Elliott is one of the leading Shropshire breeders and breeding stock from his famous flock is making good in the leading flocks of a number of states. This year Mr. Elliott has one of the finest lots of lambs he has ever raised. They were sired by his imported Buttar-ram, a fine individual of splendid type and a great sire. At this time he is offering a choice lot of two-year-old and yearling rams sired by his imported Buttar ram. His offering this year is one of the best he has ever had. He also offers a choice lot of ewes to be bred to this imported sire. Breeders or farmers wanting breeding sheep will always find his prices reasonable and his stock just as represented. He guarantees satisfaction and his guarantee is good. Write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Van Horn & Sons to Disperse Polands.
The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the ad of W. B. Van Horn & Sons of Overbrook, Kan. They have decided to close out their herd of Poland Chinas, which is conceded by competent critics to be one of the good herds now assembled. They have a Hadley-bred boar at the head of their herd that is not only a show boar but a splendid breeder. This boar will sell, as well as the fine herd of sows and sixty to seventy-five pigs weighing 40 to 200 pounds. This farm has been several years building up this great herd and it will be a splendid opportunity for someone to begin in the business with a herd that has been built up by years of careful study. Everything is for sale at prices that will sell them quickly. Look up their ad and write them your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Fall Boars.
With this issue Sullivan Bros., of Moran, Kan., are offering a few extra good fall boars. They are sired by D. Wonder by B.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE
Herd headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE HOGS



Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex.
H. E. CONBOY, Nortonville, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
Wellington - Kansas

FRANK J. ZAUN
Fine Stock Auctioneer. Independence, Mo. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS.
Live Stock and General Farm AUCTIONEER

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer. Write for dates, terms, etc. Address, Bunceton, Missouri.

Col. C. A. HAWK Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Effingham, Kansas.

John W. Miner Live stock auctioneer. Give me Reserve, Kansas, a trial.

J. A. MORINE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty.
Box 165, Lindsborg, Kansas.

Col. C. M. Scott Live Stock and General AUCTIONEER
Hiawatha, --- Kansas

COL. J. E. MARKLEY
Fine Stock and General Auctioneer
Powhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for terms.
Herkimer, Kansas.

Wonder by Blain's Wonder and Nobleman 2d, he by Nobleman. Sullivan Bros. have one of the good herds of Poland Chinas in Kansas. They have shown a number of hogs at our leading fairs and have always won a good share of the premiums. They have the big, smooth kind, of the large-type breeding. They also have a few high-class Shorthorn bulls for sale of the very choicest breeding. Please read ad in this issue and write them either for Poland Chinas or Shorthorn cattle. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Geo. Wedd & Son's Bargains.
Attention is called to the bargains in big-type Poland China spring boars offered by Geo. Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan. They are offering twenty head of select boars at prices to move them quick. They are mostly sired by Wedd's Long King, the great 1,000-pound son of Long King's Equal and out of the famous brood sow, Lady Jumbo 1st. Others are by Wedd's Expansion by Expansion, Mo. Metal by Bell Metal, and White Sox Chief by A Wonder. These pigs are out of sows sired by such boars as Wedd's Expansion, Wedd's Long King, Big Orange, Big Bone Mouv, Long Prince, White Sox Chief, Expander, Beattie Chief, and Major Look. Anyone wanting herd headers will find them in this offering. They will also sell a few gilts. Look up their card and write them your wants. They guarantee everything just as represented. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

HELLO,
THERE!
Glad To Meet You!

Say, have you heard about the
Two Days Big Auction Sale at

Limestone Valley Farm - October 20-21?

One Hundred Head of High-Class Jacks and Jennets, including our Panama Exposition Show Herd of 25 Head

Would like very much to meet you at this great Thirty-Sixth Annual Sale and show you the best lot of **Jacks and Jennets** ever put through a sale ring. On account of the Army worms and drouth we are forced to make this sale this fall instead of selling as usual in the spring. A great opportunity in this sale for bargains. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return each day of sale. Free conveyance from Smithton to farm and return. Write for fine illustrated catalog. Respectfully,

L. M. MONSEES & SONS
SMITHTON, PETTIS COUNTY, MISSOURI.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN PROFITABLE JERSEYS

And don't fail to take advantage of this splendid opportunity of attending the

Big "Jacoba Irene" Loretta D" SALE OF 150 HEAD OF HEAVY PRODUCING JERSEYS

Owned by
PARKERDALE FARM COMPANY, AT KANE, ILLINOIS,
(Five Miles North of Jerseyville, on C. & A. R. R.)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 14, 1914

Sale is headed by two of the greatest "Champion Butter Blood" bulls in the world—**LORETTA D'S CHAMPION 72982**, and **OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO 106127**.

LORETTA D'S CHAMPION is the sire of Loretta D.'s Jacoba Irene, test 14 lbs. 14 ozs. butter in seven days (Register of Merit) test. Also sire of Loretta D.'s Champion's Son, who is the sire of three cows in the Register of Merit. His sire, Merry Maiden's Third Son, grand champion bull at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, sire of nine Register of Merit daughters. His dam, Loretta D. 141708, champion butter cow at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Butter test, 607 lbs. 0.9 ozs., in one year, Register of Merit test.

OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO, bred by C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass. Sire, Hood Farm Torono, the greatest sire of **HIGH PRODUCERS** the Jersey breed has ever known, sire of 63 Register of Merit daughters. Dam, Figgis 42d of Hood Farm 214292, Register of Merit test 513 lbs. butter in one year, she a daughter of Hood Farm Pogis 9th 55552, sire of 70 Register of Merit cows, a son of Hood Farm Pogis 49684, and the celebrated Figgis 76106, test 19 lbs. 15 ozs. and a grand champion winner at 13 years of age.

THERE WILL BE A DAUGHTER AND THREE GRANDDAUGHTERS OF THE GREAT JACOBA IRENE 146448, the CHAMPION "long distance" cow, that made 1,121 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in one year.

THERE WILL BE OVER FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS IN THE SALE BY LORETTA D'S CHAMPION 72982. Practically all of these granddaughters of "Loretta D." will be bred and safe in calf to the **CHAMPION BUTTER BLOOD BULL, OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO 106127**, the richest bred "Hood Farm" bull in America today.

Sale is represented with daughters of **LORETTA D'S CHAMPION, OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO, HEBRON'S KING, BLUE BELLE'S BLACK PRINCE, JACOBA IRENE'S PREMIER, ROSETTE'S GUENON LAD, STOKE POGIS OF EDGEWOOD, GOLDWORTHY, GOLDSTREAM, THE KING'S GOLDEN INTEREST** and other noted sires.

AN ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL OF EVERY ANIMAL ON THE FARM. NO RESERVE. AS WE ARE GOING OUT OF THE BUSINESS. EVERY ANIMAL TUBERCULIN TESTED AND IN PERFECT HEALTH.

WESTERN BREEDERS are especially invited to attend this sale. Owing to a very severe drouth in this particular section and in the middle states, we don't expect to see our cattle bring their worth; and this will be the best opportunity the far western buyers ever had to secure **CHAMPION BUTTER BRED JERSEYS** at a very low price. **Carload buyers will be able to make good selections in this sale. THERE WILL BE BARGAINS AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.**

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE AT ONCE FOR LARGE CATALOG, which will be mailed on request to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, PALMYRA, MISSOURI

P. S.—Parties attending this sale will have ample time to reach Waterloo in plenty of time for the Shoemaker-Van Pelt-Mayne Co.'s sale on the 16th.

MR. J. F. LEFFLER sells sixty head of **HEAVY PRODUCING JERSEYS** at Callao, Mo., October 12. Arrange to attend, and go on to **PARKERDALE FARM** sale on the 16th.

**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**

O. I. C. SALE, MERIDEN, KAN.

Having Determined to ease up in our work we shall disperse our herd of O. I. C. Hogs

Thursday, October 1, 1914
Fifty Head Will Be Sold

Fifteen boars, 35 sows, including three 1913 fall boars, 12 spring boars, one 3-year-old sow and three first-litter sows, open; also eleven 1913 fall sows bred, and twenty spring gilts. They are from prolific families and have scale and finish. There are no bad backs or feet or wrinkles in this herd. Send name for catalog. Mail bids to Auctioneer or Fieldman in our care.

ALVEY BROS.,

COL. FRANK ZAUN, Auctioneer.

MERIDEN, KANSAS

O. W. DEVINE, Fieldman.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

We have sold our farm and will sell at public sale all our live stock, farm implements, etc., including, on the afternoon of sale day, our whole herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle.

HIAWATHA, KANS., MONDAY, OCT. 21

Our herd bull, **Royal Gloster**, got by **Royal Diadem** out of **Duchess of Gloster**, is the sensation of this sale. This magnificent roan bull is said by some of the leading Shorthorn breeders to be the best **Duchess of Gloster** bull in service in the United States at the present time.

There are four other Scotch bulls in the offering, and one Scotch-topped bull. One, a yearling white bull by **Royal Diadem**, has been used in the herd. These bulls are herd headers and include some show prospects. No breeder could ask for better breeding.

The cows in the offering are by such noted Scotch sires as **Barmpton Bud**, **The Conqueror**, **Ravenswood Lavender Viscount**, **Lavender Prince**, **Bapton Magnet**, **Hamp-ton's Counsellor**, **Royal Diadem**, **Secret Barmpton**, and a number are out of imported Scotch cows.

Send for catalogue and further information.

T. J. BLAKE, HIAWATHA, KANSAS.

GRAFF'S FIRST ANNUAL MULEFOOT HOG SALE

At Rosendale, Mo., Thursday, October 1, 1914.

Sixty Head of March and April Boars and Gilts. Seven Yearling Boars.

Ten Head of Tried Sows bred to farrow in December and January.

This offering is sired by the famous herd boar, **Dodger Chief**, and out of champion dams. **Dodger Chief** will sell on day of sale. Send name for catalog at once.

ERNEST E. GRAFF --- **ROSENDALE, MISSOURI**