

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM AND HOME

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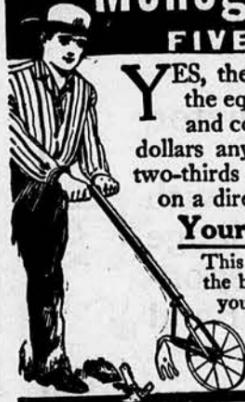
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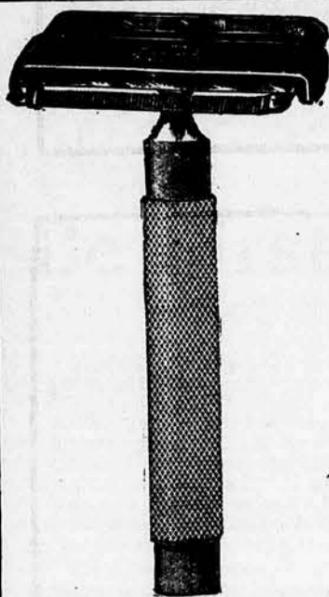
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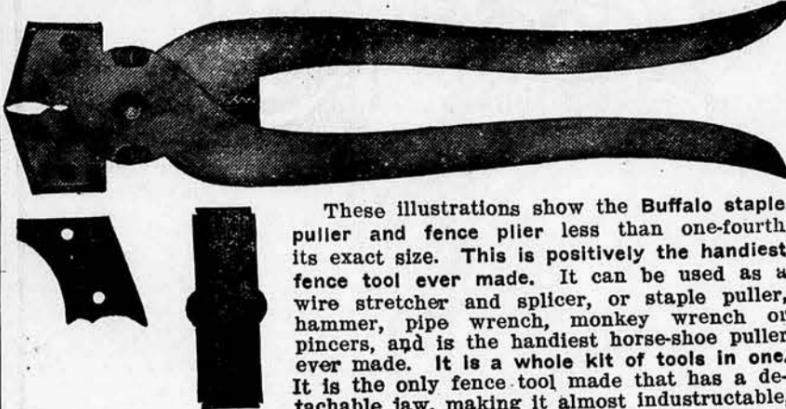
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GILDOW'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

here headed by Big Bill Taft and Pawnee Chief Hadley. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale; pairs or trios no kin, also a few extra good sows and gilts either bred or open. Our prices are right. Write DR. JNO. GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.

Our Destructive Tenant System

One of the greatest troubles with the farmers of this state, as well as those in the majority of the other states of the Union, has been that they attempt to cultivate too much land. If it is possible to convince the tenant farmers that they can make a living on a small amount of land which they can now buy cheaply and on almost any terms they can afford to offer, we are confident that thousands of them will become small land owners and that the methods and tendencies of their lives will be permanently changed for the better. They will then feel that those dependent upon them will literally reap the benefits that come from the protection of the property, its increased fertility and a thousand and one things, to which all the members of the family can contribute, that will help to make the home, lowly though it be, really and truly a happy home, and make life worth living.

The children from such homes will make prosperous, happy and useful citizens in a constantly increasing ratio in all the generations that are to come.

There are in the United States about 2,600,000 tenant farmers; the great majority of whom change localities from year to year. It is positively impossible to estimate the terrific waste in hope, human energy, time and property caused by this annual change. This farm lease system is of the gravest interest to the present and future prosperity of the whole country. Landlords should be willing to give longer and more liberal leases with better houses and more comforts and conveniences for their tenants. As a compensation for these betterments tenants should take more interest in the cultivation of the soil and the protection of the property that gives them even for a few years a comfortable and homelike place in which to live. If these two classes can be made to feel that their interests are identical and that the prosperity of each is indissolubly connected with and controlled by the prosperity of the other, a great step in advance will have been made. The burning question, and perhaps the most important question before the people of the world today is, "How can we reach the land owning farmer, the landlord and the tenant farmer, and what can we do to impress upon these people the vital necessity of increasing rather than diminishing the fertility of the soil?"

The country has been so rich and prosperous, the soil in anything like fair seasons has produced so bounteously, that the people in their enthusiasm have grown to believe that its fertility is eternal and its productiv-

ity everlasting; but they forget that we are constantly milking without feeding; subtracting without adding; taking absolutely everything and returning nothing to the soil. They have failed to remember that there is but a specific amount of essential fertilizing elements in the soil, and that each crop takes out a certain definite proportion of these elements and that if they continue to take out, year by year, a specific amount and return nothing, that will soon reach the limit of its productivity. The fertilizing elements have been likened unto a bank account. If you continue to draw money out, putting nothing back, will soon be irretrievably gone, matters not what the original deposit.

Let the people all over these United States join hands and inaugurate a campaign of agricultural education that will cause our 6,000,000 farmers to realize the necessity of conserving the fertility of the soil and increasing the productiveness thereof. Recently an agent of the Agricultural Department was sent to Japan for information that might be valuable to this country along the line of intelligent and intensive farming. He says that a Japanese farmer, owning two and one-half acres of land, supported a family of five, kept a raised two hogs and was happy and contented with his lot. At Denton, Texas, and Raleigh, N. C., last year more than two bales of cotton were raised on an acre of ordinary soil well fertilized and carefully cultivated. Many of the boys grown in the south last year raised times as much as the average of their respective states. These things demonstrate that the agricultural possibilities of this country, under approved methods, are perfectly marvelous, but we must not be that 100 bushels of corn per acre from the land four times as much as the essential fertilizing element twenty-five bushels do. If we, therefore, expect to receive more, we in turn give more to the soil. This probably the most important factor every tiller of the soil to remember. The Agricultural Department of the nation and the states, many colleges and universities, state and county fairs, farmers' institutes, corn and wheat associations, thousands of enterprising citizens and many great men have done invaluable work in conservation. When this tendency comes practically universal, the world instead of the world growing thin and gray and hoary with age, it will be green and more buoyant with everlasting bounty of its fields, the joyous prosperity of its millions of people.—Col. Henry Exall.

Spraying Necessary in Apple Growing

By H. M. DUNLAP

Owners of orchards should make preparations for the season's work by purchasing a good spray outfit, if they have none, and order in advance the material needed for spraying. The best poison to use for the worms and other insects is arsenate of lead. This, mixed with lime sulphur solution or with Bordeaux (copper sulphate and lime), is the best material to use. About three sprayings are necessary, one just before the bloom opens, after the foliage starts. This spray should be made up of 3 pounds of copper sulphate, 4 pounds lime and 1 1/2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. The second spraying should be applied immediately after the bloom falls, within a week, if possible, and should consist of the following: Three pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds lime, 2 pounds arsenate of lead. The third spraying should be applied about two or three weeks later.

It would possibly be better to use lime sulphur, as commercially prepared, in place of copper sulphate for the second and third applications. Write the Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., and get a bulletin on preparation of spray mixtures. This will tell you how to prepare the above mixtures. After being properly made they should be applied thoroughly until the tree is drenched with the mixture.

The owner of an orchard who does not intend to spray should sell the first opportunity, for it is difficult to expect providence to grow without the aid of man. Even so, the season is very favorable for insects and fungus diseases which do great damage to the crop of fruit and render it unfit for the market. The owner of an orchard should be anxious that all of the orchard in the state should be productive. We have plenty of buyers and it is bad for the apple interest to have orchards cared for in a community; better to cut such orchards down or sell them to someone who will take care of them.

The cost of the spray outfit will depend upon the amount you want to spray and whether you want a hand pump or a gasoline sprayer. A hand pump outfit costs from \$12 to \$25 and gasoline outfits from \$150 to \$300. Good material can be had at an expense of \$200 that will answer every purpose for a 40 or 60-acre orchard. Only a few years ago when the pumps were the only kind used, good results could be obtained through a hand outfit if you could afford a better one. I hope the growers of Illinois will take an interest in their own welfare and be ready to open up a spray campaign in every orchard.

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

Second biennial report of the State Entomological Commission just received from the hands of the state printer. The report is in booklet form and is intended for distribution to citizens of the state who are interested and who will be interested in the work of the Secretary Walter Wellhouse. It is made up largely of individual reports of the two entomologists, Prof. S. J. Hunsaker of the State University and Prof. Headlee of the Agricultural College. They have divided the state between them for convenience in their supervision. Professor Hunsaker reports upon the San Jose scale, its recommendations, and a survey of the orchard survey for ending December 1, 1910. Professor Headlee reports upon the prevention of the introduction of the Brown Tail and Egyptian scale. Professor Headlee reports his report with the following:

During 1909 and 1910 all the shipments of nursery stock into north Kansas have been scrutinized, and those found to be infested have been duly certificated. Whenever infestation by serious plant diseases has been discovered in a nursery, rigid measures have been taken to insure that any stock therefrom was free from infestation.

These quantities in Kafr, sorgho and broom corn have long been known and valued but those of milo maize are as yet less familiar. Milo has some advantages that are not possessed by other members of the sorghum family. It is the surest grain producing crop of the plains region where the rainfall is 15 inches or less. It will mature in the higher and dryer plains regions where the season is too short for Kafr and it has a feeding value fully equal to it.

Panhandle farmers in Texas say that milo never fails to yield a good crop and that they feel sure of at least 20 bushels of grain in years so dry that the wheat is a failure. As milo will yield an average of 30 bushels in that dry region with frequent crops as large as 80 bushels and as one bushel will produce about 10 pounds of pork, there would seem to be a newer and greater opportunity for the western Kansas farmer than was ever before offered.

With a combination of milo maize, the silo, the milk cow and the pig on the cheap lands of the west there does not seem to be any good reason why all of the homeseekers should go through Kansas.

READ AND PROFIT.

Many farmers do not read enough of farm papers and farm books. They think they know all about farming and do not need to read such papers and books. In one sense they are partly right. They have gained from the hard knocks of experience a fund of knowledge with which they can go on working their farms in the same old way, but to often, they fail to remember that agriculture is a progressive science. The old crops and methods with which they made money in the past are more or less obsolete now and unless they keep abreast of the times they fall of best results or fall entirely behind.

Besides, it is very much cheaper and easier to gain information about new facts in agriculture and stock breeding and about new methods of farming through reading of the results obtained by the experiment stations and by progressive farmers than it is to work out such knowledge for oneself.

The modern farm and live stock paper gives the biggest return on the in-

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
Published weekly at 225 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

vestment of any staple article now on the market. There is nothing that can be bought by the farmer that is at once so necessary to his business, so profitable to himself and family and so inexpensive as the good farm paper.

STAY BY THE STOCK.

When unfavorable weather conditions develop there is very frequently a temptation on the part of the farmer to reduce his herds and flocks in the belief that a threatened shortage of the grain and forage crops will make them unprofitable if not expensive to maintain.

These are just the conditions that are taken advantage of by the far seeing man. He knows that when others are rushing their cattle to market because of the diligent efforts of the "crop killers" there will follow a shortage of live stock and a consequent rise in prices.

If he has maintained his herd intact he will have cattle or hogs to sell at these high prices while others will not. He also knows that no permanent form of agriculture is possible without live stock and that his farm will be reaping the benefit of their presence, while others are doing without.

A dry season in spring does not mean a failure of crops and the farmer who plants plenty of Kafr or milo maize together with an abundance of forage will be able to carry his stock through and market it when others have none.

WHY NOT MANHATTAN?

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 13-15, and this meeting will be immediately followed by the annual meeting of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

This early notice is given that interested parties may make their arrangements to attend and as a suggestion to the members and officers of these bodies that they can be no better place for their next annual meeting than at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Increase of population means increase in demand for land, for farm products, for clothes, for homes. It means increased prosperity. Live communities advertise their advantages and grow. Those which do not advertise not only cease to grow but begin to die.

That was quite a feature the KANSAS FARMER gave us in its front page article on the silo. It was all right, and I guess that if you keep on talking this way we will all have to come to it.—E. E. Hazen, Secretary Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan.

TICKETS FOR SHIPPERS.

Some time since a breeder complained to KANSAS FARMER that, in his state, the railroads required him to buy a first class ticket and accompany to its destination each animal which he shipped out to customers.

He complained that he sold a Short-horn bull from his Missouri farm to a party in Texas. For this bull he received \$100 but was obliged to buy a round trip ticket at a cost of \$60 and this with the necessary traveling expenses, reduced the price of the bull to about \$25 which would of course be prohibitive.

In order that Kansas breeders may have a knowledge of the facts as they exist in this state KANSAS FARMER asked the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners to furnish them. The reply of Secretary E. H. Hogue-land is as follows:

"Answering your letter of recent date I beg to say that I have taken this matter up with the various railroads to secure more definite information regarding the rules of the different companies in regard to transporting the less than car load shipments within the state of Kansas with or without an attendant.

"The Santa Fe publishes a rule which permits the handling of less than car load shipments of live stock for a distance of 150 miles without an attendant; for greater distances than 150 miles shippers are required to furnish an attendant who must be provided with a first class ticket.

"The Frisco will accept live stock shipments, L. C. L., without an attendant in charge for movement within any points on the system; in other words, they do not require an attendant, regardless of distance between origin and destination.

"The Missouri Pacific accepts such shipments without an attendant when originating and destined to points on that line. Where the shipment moves to points on connecting lines, the Missouri Pacific imposes the rule in effect upon the connecting line.

"The Union Pacific advises that they have no publications governing the movement of less than car load shipments of live stock. The agents of that company are instructed to take up such matters with the general freight department, and rulings are made in accordance with good judgment, considering the character and quality of the shipments handled and the distance between points.

"The M. K. & T. publishes a rule in Trans-Missouri Rules Circular 1-B to the effect that no attendant will be required to go in charge of less than car load shipments of live stock having both origin and destination in one state.

"The Rock Island advises that this subject came up a short time ago and its tariff department has been instructed to arrange for similar instructions to those contained in Western Trunk Line Circular No. 1, applying east of the Missouri River. This provides that live stock in less than carload lots will be accepted for transportation without a man in charge, provided, full release is given and shipments accepted for at owner's risk. On shipments going to distant points where injury to live stock might occur before reaching destination, agents will take up with this department for instructions."

THE GAS HORSE.

No one who has tried both will doubt the statement that the cost of breaking, plowing, harvesting, thrashing and doing other kinds of farm work with a gas traction engine is much less than in doing the same work with horses but it is not in this particular that the engine is of the greatest value. It is worth everything to the farmer to get his plowing, his thrashing and his harvesting done just when he wants to do them and in the shortest possible time, while the soil and weather conditions are most favorable, and it is just here that the gas traction engine most effectively demonstrates its great economy and efficiency. By freeing the farmer from his dependence on horses and farm laborers it proves itself indispensable.

THE WESTERN CORN.

Weather conditions have had people guessing this spring. Always do and yet the figures total up a pretty handsome when Kansas has her books balanced in the fall. The weather is uncertain and possibilities of Kansas are not fully understood. The wise man who not only rotates his crops but who insures success by growing that which he knows will do best as he found out about the Kansas farmer made a mistake in advance but he does not know all about it. When he takes the non-saccharine sorgho and took another step but he is not sure of the things which he has

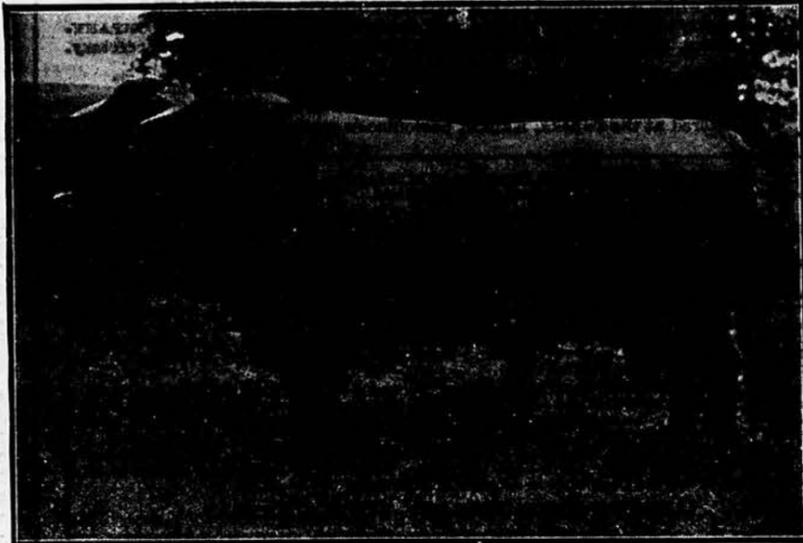
Beef Making In The School

The trend of modern educational methods is toward the vocations. School men usually are conservative and like to adhere to methods of tested worth, but they have come to realize that the boy has five senses and that each of these should be trained. Instead of using all of the school machinery for the development of the memory and the reasoning powers only, modern methods involve the training of all the powers and capabilities with which humanity is endowed.

More than this the modern idea of education seeks to surround the pupil with an environment which shall help him to determine his own capacity and enable him to learn of that for which he is best fitted. The Agricultural College has been a leader along this line of training and development, and its work has been so remarkably successful and has appealed so directly to the good judgment of the people that similar lines are being taken up in other educational institutions. The last Legislature of Kansas passed a law providing for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in the schools of the state, and some of the best thinkers and those who are best qualified to judge are of the opinion that the only salvation for the various private colleges and even for the county high schools, lies in their modification of the curricula to include vocational studies.

As an illustration of progress along this line may be cited the work of Geo. W. Burt, who was a prominent cattle feeder and farmer at Eureka, Kan., and a director of one of the most important schools in that section of the state. In addition to the erection of silos on his own place for the feeding of beef cattle, he was instrumental in having other silos erected on the school grounds in order that beef feeding experiments might be conducted as a part of the work of the school. Last fall it was decided to feed a car load of steers at this school in order to determine the relative value of silage as compared with shocked corn, which is so commonly fed during the winter season in Greenwood county. For many years it has been customary to stock up with western and native cattle in this section of the state and feed them on shocked corn, with

A Thorough Test Made By Students With Very Satisfactory Results



GALLANT KNIGHT 13448C, A TYPICAL BEEF ANIMAL AND A FAMOUS KANSAS SHORTHORN SIRE WHOSE CALVES WOULD RESPOND TO AN ENSILAGE RATION.

perhaps alfalfa or cotton seed cake, through the winter and then finish on bluestem pasture during the early summer months.

The cattle selected for this particular experiment were average 3 year old Texas range steers and the feeding was done by two students selected by lot from the class in agriculture. These cattle were wintered very much as others are in this section and had no shelter except a windbreak on the north and west.

Two lots were formed of ten steers each and in order that the experiment might be as uniform as possible each lot was made up of five grade Herefords and five grade Shorthorns. The two lots of Shorthorns weighed exactly the same, and the difference between the two lots of Herefords was only slight. Being range cattle these animals were very wild at first and some days were required before they

posed of five Herefords aggregating took readily to the new methods of feeding. They were first shut on February 13, but owing to the gate being insecure they got free and had to be sorted all over again.

The first silage and shock corn was fed to them on February 17 and the regular order of feeding began on the 20th and continued for 70 days. The silage lot was fed on Kafir corn silage until April 5 when the supply became exhausted and corn silage was substituted for the remainder of the time. These cattle were gaining very nicely on the Kafir corn silage but when the change was made they lost weight and did not fully regain their quality afterwards. If they could have been finished out on the Kafir silage there seems to be no doubt but that they would have shown both greater and cheaper gains.

The silage lot of cattle was com-

5,820 pounds and 5 Shorthorns weighed 5,960 pounds or a total of 11,780 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. They were fed $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of alfalfa at \$8 per ton; 1,100 pounds of cottonseed cake at \$1.40 per ton; 1,100 pounds of silage at \$3 per ton, and at the end of the experiment the Herefords weighed 6,450 pounds and the Shorthorns 5,600 pounds, or a total of 12,050 pounds for the ten head, showing a gain of 1,270 pounds at a cost per weight of gain of \$7.07.

The shocked corn lot was composed of five Herefords weighing 5,960 pounds and five Shorthorns weighing 5,960 pounds or a total of 11,920 pounds at the beginning. These were fed the same amount of alfalfa and cottonseed cake as were given the other lot and the prices were reckoned the same. They also ate, instead of silage, shocked corn to the value of \$61.10. At the end of the experiment the five Herefords weighed 6,200 pounds and the Shorthorns 6,353 pounds, or a total of 12,553 pounds, showing a net gain of 1,145 pounds at a cost of \$9.83 per 100.

As before stated, the feeding was exactly alike except that one lot was fed silage and the other one shocked corn for the purpose being to determine the relative value of these two feeds in beef production. These figures show that the silage lot gained 1,270 pounds at a cost of \$7.07 per 100, while the shocked corn lot gained 1,145 pounds at a cost of \$9.83 per 100.

This experiment, which was conducted by Prof. L. E. Hazen of Eureka, seems to offer conclusive evidence to the value of silage in beef production. Apparently it is more economical, produces greater gains and at less cost than does the shocked corn which is a common feed for cattle in this class. The only element of doubt which enters into the experiment is all that made necessary by a change from Kafir corn ensilage to Indian corn ensilage, and which seemed to result in a falling off of the feeding ability as well as the weight of the cattle. This, however, does not necessarily mean that Kafir corn ensilage is better for beef production than Indian corn ensilage, but it does serve to show that any change in rations made without such an experiment as this is likely to result in loss of appetite or of weight or both.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club

The annual meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club was held at the Commercial Club rooms on May 27. This meeting was the last of the monthly meetings which have been held consecutively for four years and in this time the club has made a remarkable record.

The club has held monthly meetings during the entire four years; it has always had good interest and generally large crowds in attendance. It has had some of the most noted speakers of the country and it has never discussed any subject except alfalfa. In doing this it has come to have a nation wide reputation and to stand alone as the only club of its kind in the world, so far as known. It has become the central source of information in regard to the most wonderful forage and hay plant and has served to show to the world that eastern Kansas is an excellent place for its growth.

Located, as it is, at or near the dividing line between the red clover and the alfalfa countries, there have appeared many vexing questions for discussion. It is known that alfalfa will thrive in New York, Wisconsin and Missouri and that no better region for its growth exists than central and western Kansas and yet there would appear to be a certain circumscribed region in eastern Kansas where it does not grow. Just where is the dividing line between the red clover and alfalfa and what causes it? Is it in the soil or in the farmer? Experts from the Department of Agriculture and from various experiment stations have attempted to solve this question and have offered no solution.

Is alfalfa a fertilizer for following crops or merely a stimulant? is another question which remains unanswered. The more this remarkable plant is studied the more apparent does it become that there is much to learn about it. It was stated that alfalfa had lately been selling in a certain central Kansas county for about \$5 per ton, while at the same time it was bringing \$40 per ton in the east. Allowing for the probable fact that in one case it sold in the stack and far from a railroad while in the other it sold in bales in one of the best markets of the world, there is still too much difference in price.

Questions as to how long an alfalfa field will last in this country are not answered. One expert decides that five years is the limit while it is known that a certain field in central Kansas has been continuously in alfalfa since 1877 and is still producing.

Such questions as these with the interesting experiences which they evolve and many others which grow out of each season's experiences, together with the sustained interest in the club and its work have decided the membership to continue the club under its present name and plan of operations and without including other features as has at times been suggested. In carrying out this plan the club voted to make a Shawnee Alfalfa Club exhibit at the Kansas State Fair this fall and appointed a committee consisting of all the vice presidents to collect and arrange this exhibit.

Being the annual meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, I. D. Graham, Topeka; secretary, A. T. Daniels, Topeka; vice president at large, J. F. True, Topeka; vice president for Pottawatomie, Mrs. Theo. Saxon; vice president for Jefferson, A. L. Pooke; vice president for Morris, G. H. Morehouse; vice president for Osage, W. C. Chamberlain.

The vice presidents in the townships of Shawnee county are as follows:

Mission, H. H. Wallace; Topeka, O. C. Skinner; Soldier, D. L. Button; Dover, C. P. Baker; Auburn, Frank Stahl; Williamsport, Geo. Neil; Tecumseh, J. A. Peck; Monmouth, W. H. Coultis; Menoken, Grant Kelsey; Silver Lake, L. S. Neiswanger; Rossville, D. C. Howard.

By vote the club decided to take a vacation until the last Saturday in September.

After the routine business of the meeting the President then introduced Prof. Chas. J. Dillon of the Kansas Agricultural College who gave one of the most interesting and valuable addresses to which the club has listened. Prof. Dillon was then made an honorary member of the club.

In his address Prof. Dillon said, in part: "If you want to make money, and all of us do, then do not send your alfalfa out of the state, nor off of your own farms. Feed it to your stock and send the alfalfa to market on the hoof. You can enrich the state as well as the individual more by feeding the crops to live stock than by shipping out the crude products, no matter what the price."

"All farm crops depend most largely upon three chemical elements for their maintenance and of these nitro-

gen is most freely used by plant growth and the soil most readily depleted of it. Nitrogen is the best fertilizer in the world, and it is worth fifteen to twenty cents per pound. One ton of alfalfa hay contains plant food \$8.91, which is distributed as follows: Nitrogen, \$6.72; phosphoric acid, 51 cents; potash, \$1.69. The point is that if you ship your alfalfa hay out of the state, you are sending out \$8.91 worth of plant food while if you feed this to your stock and send them to market, your stock will take out only \$1.68 worth of the land's fertility. You can do your profits for yourself. Down in Chase county they are selling alfalfa hay for \$5 per ton. Why they are giving away several dollars on each ton and doing the work.

"I know of no better investment a man can make than to buy some land near a city and raise alfalfa."

Prof. Dillon paid particular attention to intensive farming and the immense advantage which the alfalfa farmers of Kansas possess over the less fortunately located. He cited one case in which he had conducted an experiment on one acre of ground and made it produce a gross revenue of \$3,000. The average yield of alfalfa at present prices brings a return of only about \$6 or \$7 per acre with alfalfa a crop of 5 tons selling at the minimum price of \$5 would be immensely more profitable while if the alfalfa were used to live stock and a value placed upon the enrichment of the soil, the return could be little comparison.

Although comparatively new in this country alfalfa is a very old crop.

(Continued on page 12.)

Eliminate The Middleman

United Action Success in Farming As Well As In Other Business

By E. L. COOK, Illinois

In your issue of April 29 you published a most excellent letter from Mr. C. I. Denny of Harper, Kan., under the caption of "It is the Middleman."

Having been raised on a farm and all being interested in farming, the writer can readily appreciate what Mr. Denny says in these remarks: "Too little attention has been paid to the marketing end of the farmers' business, and the high cost of some farm products to the consumer has threatened to place them beyond the reach of many. It is the cost of the product from the time it reaches a farmer's hands until it reaches the consumer that needs curtailment. There should be some way to bring the producer and consumer closer together to the mutual benefit of both."

In these few words Mr. Denny has given expression to thoughts that can easily be used for texts to write a whole book as there is so much to be said in favor of his suggestions and assertions that one hardly knows when to stop when once started.

The most direct way for the farmer to get rid of this oft-unnecessary middleman, is by organization. I can see no other way out of it.

All other great commercial and business institutions have accomplished their ends only through cooperation. The farmers should organize for the purpose of eliminating the middleman and to get their manufactured products cheaper, also to get their rights in a political way, that is secure proper legislation for their interests, both state and national. Business interests demand such action, and we know that good business men advise the farmers to get together in a business way. I have seen no better argument along this line than that presented by Mr. Yoakum in his address before the Livestock Men and Farmers' Congress at Lincoln, Neb., lately. He said that "The growth of the organization of farmers will be the next important step in the development of the country. We will have commercialized farming." It seems to me that this is plain enough, and coming from such a good business source, it should inspire every farmer to get in line for "commercialized farming." That is the opportunity for the farmer to get what is coming to him, and to assume the

position he deserves in this commercial world.

The writer wishes that every farmer could read the whole of Mr. Yoakum's address, but I will quote some of the statistics given by him, showing what has actually been accomplished through cooperation. But Mr. Yoakum put the real business title to the system when he called it "commercialized farming." Here are some of the advantages gained by others as given by this well-known railway official:

"Too many retail middlemen are to the farmers what the drones are to the bees. The bee said the fewer of these non-workers the better, and she reduced the number. The farmer is saying the fewer of these non-working profit takers along the line, the better, and he is reducing the number, selling through established agencies of his own selection, taking part of the returns himself, and willing to divide the savings with the consumers. This movement has made much greater progress in the United Kingdom and continental countries than in the United States, but we are learning rapidly and adopting the methods slowly.

"The organization of cooperative societies in England commenced in 1844 with 28 members. In 1908, the last statistics we have, the membership numbered 2,516,000. They show over 33 per cent advance to the producers without hurting the consumers.

"In Denmark in 1881, when cooperation was first taken up, the producers received for butter, eggs and bacon, 12 million dollars. In 1906, the last statistics we have, through cooperative organizations that business had increased to the farmer to 78 million dollars. Their cooperative dairies number 162,000, and the egg export societies of Denmark have 22,000 members. This industry is now bringing them 10 million dollars a year.

"Denmark is a low country with an area of 15,000 square miles. Kansas

is more than five times as large as that country, yet for the past 25 years Denmark's history is unparalleled for prosperity among its farmers, principally due to the business way in which the producers handle their products.

"As in older countries, cooperation among our farmers is of the greatest importance. A man has only performed half his duty to himself and his family when he produces a crop. The other half is to market it to the best advantage.

"This is a day of cooperation. The success attained through organization with our timber lands, coal lands, minerals and manufacturing industries, and by our merchants and organizations of commerce could not have been realized by individual effort. These industries have their agents for buying, for selling, and have forces working together to make every dollar in profit by saving every dollar in expense.

"It would be unreasonable to expect the farmers of the country to advance their interests through individual effort. It can only be done through organization.

"To illustrate: If a community of farmers owns a million bushels of wheat which is worth 90 cents in the market, and it costs say 12 cents a bushel for elevator charges and transportation, a purchaser must furnish over a million dollars in cash to pay the farmers and hold the wheat for a favorable market to sell. The farmers are the owners of this million bushels of grain, and the cash required by them, if they are organized to hold their grain for a favorable market in which to sell, would only be \$120,000. Therefore, they can carry and ship their own grain to market with a small cash requirement, as against the present method where they haul their grain to town and sell it at the best price they can get.

"The same applies to other agricul-

tural products, and the instrument that can be of the greatest service in facilitating the establishment of warehouses and aid in marketing your products is the railroad which you have heard condemned and preached against by those engaged in the well established political industry of the country.

"You can depend upon the cooperation of the railroads in working out your problems if you will take them up in a businesslike way, but we should deal direct. Politicians are not needed as go-betweens. I have attended business conferences between representative farmers and railroad officials, and much good always came out of them. We should have many of these conferences. Business relations between railroads and you who largely use the wagon roads, which are the connection between the farms and the railroads, should be very strong. You run the wagon roads, and we run the railroads. Let us talk business every time we can with a view to reducing the cost of distribution of farm products to the lowest figure possible. We can afford to leave the blame to the politician. He will continue to blame the railroads for high cost of living, and the retail middleman will continue to implicate the railroads and the farmers. So far as our business relations are concerned, both of us and the country at large will be better off when we deal directly with each other.

"It is better for the railroads to have friendly relations with the farmers. It is good business for them to do so. It is better for the farmers to work closely with the railroads, as the railroads can help in many ways through the use of their warehouses and facilities to extend to the farmers, advantages that can substantially help them both in producing and marketing."

Would not the adoption of the policies suggested by Mr. Yoakum, aid us farmers the very way we are looking for assistance? By organizing the farmer helps himself and at the same time places himself in such an advantageous position that the great transportation companies, and perhaps other large business interests will be glad to join hands with him in this system of "commercialized farming." Let us try them.

The Horseless Harvest

When some ingenious farmer thought of the plan of mounting a small gasoline engine on his harvester with which to drive the machinery and thus allow only the pulling of the bull wheel for the team to do, he started something.

He found that he could save his grain almost regardless of the weather and that he saved horseflesh and labor as well. If this idea were carried but a little further the same amount of power could be applied to the pulling of the bull wheel and the driving of the machinery and the horse would be eliminated entirely. This is already being done to such an extent that great areas of the wheat belt are annually harvested without the aid of horses.

Horses can never be entirely supplanted by farm engines of any sort but there are many places where their work may be supplemented to advantage and where real economy may be practiced by their use.

The modern successor to the faithful horse is a powerful gas tractor of steel that does the work cheaper and quicker.

Business like farmers, and the number of them is growing with surprising rapidity, have proved to themselves that the tractor with its many advantages of labor saving and time saving, is an important factor in raising farm profits by reducing costs.

A good gas or kerosene tractor will really do the work of 25 horses and men and work without a halt. But the tractor actually does much more

in much less time than any 25 horses could do it because the beasts must rest and stop to cool, while the tractor goes on like a Trojan all day and all night, with the same speed and efficiency.

It has been proved over and over again that the kerosene tractor will save \$10 a day on the expenses necessary to harvest with horses.

The expenses of operating a 25 horse outfit, which is required to equal the tractor in speed and work, would amount to \$27 to \$30 a day, in-

cluding the keep of the horses and the wages and board of the men, interest and depreciation. On the other hand a 45 H. P. kerosene tractor can be operated on from \$17 to \$20 a day, including interest and depreciation. Hence it is to be seen that there is a clear saving of \$10 a day.

In addition to this big saving under working conditions the tractor keeps on saving because it doesn't have to be fed and tended to when not in use as horses do. And, as ev-

ery farmer knows, work horses are short lived at the best. The tractor cuts down the number of men needed on the farm and saves the care and worry caused by horses.

But though the money saving feature of the gasoline tractor makes a strong appeal to the business like farmer of today its greatest value is in the speed with which the crops can be harvested. Hundreds of crops have been saved from practical ruin by the quick work of a gasoline or kerosene tractor.

And the same holds true in tilling and planting. As every farmer knows everything depends on timely work and the gas tractor opens a field of greater opportunity to the farmer who owns it.

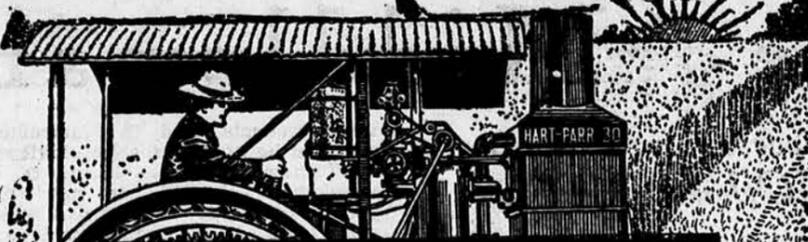
In order to do the work essential on even a moderately large farm it is necessary to maintain a considerable number of horses. During the crop season these horses are hard worked and their care under these conditions is an added burden. When the crops are gathered, the wood hauled and the fall work done there is little for them to do and in these months of idleness they "eat their heads off."

While there is a liberal education in the raising and care of horses there is also a splendid training in the handling of machinery and modern farm conditions supply both. The farmer must maintain his horses but he does not need so many if they be of high quality. He must also maintain his machines but these are much more effective if driven by tractors.



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THE FARM

Conditions all seem to point to the necessity for farmers and cattlemen generally to raise their own stock. High prices for feeders during the past season with a slump in the market have set these men to thinking and with them, to think is to act.

Peanuts for Dry Land Farming.
The peanut is one of the best drouth-resisting plants, according to Prof. H. M. Cottrell. Last year in some parts of the southwest was the driest year that has been known since the country was settled. In some parts of this section there was in midsummer five weeks of severe drouth with burning hot winds daily. The peanut stopped growing, but lived; it wilted every day and freshened every night. A rain came, the nuts filled out and stockmen got 500 to 1,000 pounds of gain on hogs for each acre of peanuts pastured. This is one of the driest seasons known.

Milo is a dry land crop that never fails. Ten bushels of milo has the same feeding value as nine bushels of corn. Milo is a starchy feed like corn. In Nebraska, eastern Kansas and eastern Oklahoma the feeder uses alfalfa to balance up corn; the dry land farmer can use peanuts for the same purpose and secure equally as good results.

All the regularly grown dry farming feed crops, such as Kafir, milo and sorghum, have been deficient in oil and protein, the material necessary for making flesh, milk and blood. The peanut, one of the best drouth-resisting crops, is exceedingly rich in both protein and oil.

The growing in large fields on every farm with sandy soil in the dry farming sections of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado, and milo and Spanish peanuts, will make this territory a great producer of beef cattle, hogs and dairy products, and the feeding of these crops will insure good profits, no matter how dry the season.

Location of Farm Buildings.
I can not refrain from endorsing what Thomas D. Hubbard says about the location of farm buildings, under the title of "Country Life Improvement" in KANSAS FARMER of April 15.

The past year I was on a farm of 160 acres, which is a mile long and eighty rods wide, with well traveled highways at either end, and the farm buildings in the middle of the farm. It was decidedly unsatisfactory. We practically never got to see any one and it was altogether unpracticable to get neighbors to occasionally bring us anything from town, as they did not care to travel so far out of their way. Then again, we always had a half mile to go to get our mail, which was delivered on a rural route. It made me a strong believer in the desirability of having the farm buildings near a main traveled highway.

The greatest objection I had to the place was that the buildings were scattered around too much. There is a granary barn, in which, also, is the granary room. The cow barn and cattle shed are about one hundred yards from the horse barn, and neither grain bins nor a place to store rough feed is provided. The calf shed is on the farther side of the cow barn from which the milk house is located. The hog sheds are sort of between the horse and cow barns, but off to one side.

The buildings were so placed that there is little danger of fire getting from one building to another should fire occur in any place; but very nearly one-third of the time required in getting the chores done was taken in getting from one place to another. I had never before fully appreciated how much time could be saved by having the buildings compactly arranged. There is no reason why the horse and cow barns should not be adjoining each other, and also the milk house and calf shed or house be close together.

From careful observation of building sites and location and arrangement of farm buildings during five years of service in the United States Department of Agriculture several months' farmers' institute work in this state, in addition to the years spent as a farmer, I am convinced that there is more time wasted on the average farm by not having the outbuildings conveniently and compactly arranged than in any other way; and the convenience and pleasure sacrificed by placing the farmstead in the middle of the farm can not be measured in dollars and cents. Prof. H. T. Nelsen, K. S. A. C.

What the Business Interests of Corn.

At Madison Square Garden, in New York, there will be held a national show of land and irrigation products, methods and machinery. This gathering is perhaps the most noted show in America and many large exhibitions of various kinds have been held there. The one now announced promises to be one of the biggest and best and has for its object a national encouragement of the farmer and his work.

The everyday man as well as the large affairs is coming to realize more and more that the real financial welfare of the country rests with the farmer. They realize as never before that money spent in helping the farmer to help himself is a wise investment which pays many fold.

For this reason are agricultural colleges, experiment stations, college extension departments, vocational schools, the department of agricul-



ture and the agricultural papers of the country maintained. Then, there are the country, state and national fairs and expositions, the educational railroad trains, corn growing contests, the Granges, farmers' clubs, institutes and picnics, each with its separate and potent influence but all with the same object.

The cut herewith serves to illustrate the idea. It is a loving cup of pure silver, standing 24 inches in height and weighing 200 ounces. It is to be presented to the farmer who raises and exhibits the best 30 ears of corn at Madison Square Garden in November. It is a beautiful trophy and was manufactured for and will be presented by the International Harvester Co. of America, whose object is to encourage the farmers to grow larger crops of better grain.

Other prizes will be offered for other crops, but corn is the most important of western crops, and it is but fitting that a western institution of interstate importance should offer the most beautiful and expensive trophy.

VE STOCK

Van Orsdol of Kiro, Kan., is a farmer who pins his faith to serum treatment for hog cholera. A time ago his herd was threatened and he at once got into communication with the state veterinarian at Manhattan and had his hogs innoculated. He did not act quickly enough and lost some of the hogs but he was able to save the bulk of the herd and to see enough of the effect of the serum to convince him that it is the thing which affords protection to raisers.

Government Breeds Morgans.
 carrying out its plans for the production of an American breed of carthorses the government has established two breeding stations where matings are carried on with the old blood as the foundation. One of these stations is in Vermont, the home of the Morgan, and the other is in Colorado.

Since the work began a diligent search has been kept up for animals which would conform most nearly to the original Morgan type and a large number of these have been brought together at each station. Missouri has the honor of furnishing the stallions to head the Colorado herd. The most important purchases that have been made lately were those consummated in the state of Washington by which the government secured 5 brood mares, one 4 year old filley, one 3 year old, one 2 year old and 2 yearling filleys, besides 5 stallions which are 2 years old and younger.

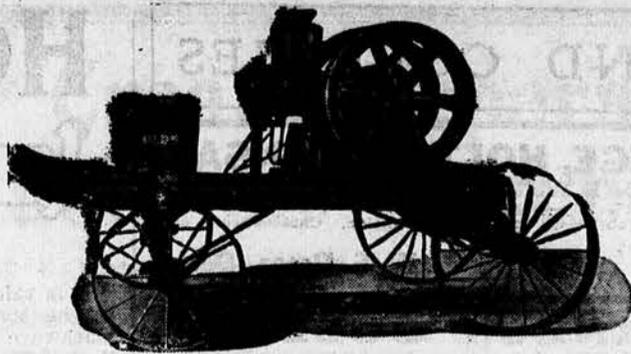
This completes the number needed at both stations though this later phase will go to Vermont.

Percheron Society of America.
 A few years ago the affairs of the one-man recording machinery were so unprofitable to the United States that the Secretary of Agriculture demanded a change. The very thought of the foremost breeders and leaders in affiliated work was to bear on the formation of a society to supervise the registration of Percherons.

Beginning some \$12,000 in debt, but a handful of supporters, and an opposition abundantly supplied with funds, the management at present in power has raised the Percheron Society of America from a position at the bottom of the ladder—without prestige or cash—to the proud position of being the largest and most successful pedigree recording organization in existence, so far as the breeders are concerned. With 3,600 members, actively recording pure-bred and fillies annually, and with 2,000 affiliated breeders likewise recording each year, no further proof is required that the methods and the officials representing the Percheron Society of America have done their full duty in behalf of the breed. The effort of the present management has been constructive.

The Why of Bacon.

It is not mere accident that bacon is a Norman-French word, while the word hog is Saxon, nor that such words as pork, beef, mutton, veal, and lamb are French, while such words as swine, cow, sheep, calf and deer are Saxon, says L. H. B., in the *Kansas Industrialist*. In the fact that the names of animals used for food purposes are nearly all Saxon, while the names of the corresponding meats are nearly all French, is contained the key of the humiliation of a proud independent race. When, in the thirteenth century, William the Norman and his hosts crossed the English Channel and defeated the Saxons at Hastings, the former became the lords of the land, while the latter became their vassals, keeping their lands, tilling their lands, and tending their flocks and herds. The Saxons came to think of animals usually as on the hoof and rarely ever as meat for the table. The Normans never thought of them as meat dressed for the table. Hence, when the races forgot their differences, intermarried and formed one race, and when their languages came to be the same, it was the Saxon name that was retained for the animal on the hoof, while it was the Norman name that was applied to the meat that graced the table.



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Farm Prices and the Consumer.

In regard to the question as to whether present farm prices are bad as compared with those of ten years ago, and as to whether they are not now fairly remunerative, I would say that I remember a few years ago when I sold four wagon loads of hogs at 5 cents a pound and they brought \$400. I then thought that I should soon be a millionaire or something like that.

Present prices are not particularly bad except for the fact that the slump has been too great and too rapid. Now considering that the consumer or city man is getting little good in lower prices it would seem that some one in the middle is getting more than his share. Where one carries stock, as I do, the slump cuts quite a figure, and the man who bought last fall or winter is in the same boat or worse, as the chances are he bought on time. I am not much of a buyer as I try to raise all I can and sell when finished. However, I buy sheep to feed and know what it meant this year. But one must expect these things or stay out of the game. I have got to feed next year for I can't quit a loser, and it pays a little most years while my farm is getting better all the time. Wool prices are very low and we can not raise this product for the present prices. I think political agitation has something to do with it.—E. E. Hazen, Secretary Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan.

If the grade cow is a better producer and a more profitable animal than the pure bred one, then somebody is selling pedigrees and not cows. The high grade cow is an ideal animal with which to start a business herd and if a pure bred sire is used the quality of the herd will be practically of the owner's making. If a pure bred cow is to be purchased pay

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Emporia Business College
 Clean moral surroundings. Special courses for farmer boys and girls. Free catalog.
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GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.
 White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45 and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.
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Use it like lemon and vanilla. A delicious syrup is made by dissolving white sugar in water and adding Mapleine. Grocers sell Mapleine; if not, send 35c for 2oz. bottle and recipe book. Write to Dept. 6 CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.



JAP ROSE

"The Original Transparent Soap"
 Skin and clothing are entirely different things. Naturally they require entirely different soaps. Jap Rose is essentially a skin cleanser. Made from the purest vegetable oils, blended by our own process. Perfect for the bath. Lathers freely in hard or soft, cold or hot water.
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Refuse Imitations
Look for the Jap Girl on every package.
A Large Cake 10c



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

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 This fine 2,250 acre ranch in Ness County is well improved, 80 per cent farm land, nearly 700 acres bottom land, living water, near stations on Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads. If interested, write to O. L. Lennen, owner, Ness City, Kansas. Mention this paper.

Cool Dutch Collars 25c

Low, round collars for warm weather, gives a dainty finish to the neck and are becoming to everyone.
 We offer our small order customers a special value in sheer batiste Dutch Collars, with forgetmenot and eyelet embroidered design, prettily scalloped with half inch edge of baby Irish lace. Postpaid for 25c.

Mills Mail Order Service,
The Mills Dry Goods Co.,
 Topeka, Kansas

Help and Appreciation.
 The following suggestion from a subscriber certainly is a good one and I am sure will be of benefit to other busy housekeepers:
 I find the home circle page very interesting and it has proven beneficial to me in many ways. I have one suggestion or rather a discovery that I consider too good to keep. Here it is: If you are planning a Sunday or any dinner that will keep you quite busy all morning, and you intend to roast a fowl, dress it the day before, take the giblets and add a quart of water and cook till done. Prepare your dressing, bread, sage, salt, pepper, etc., and moisten with the giblet gravy or juice. Stuff your fowl and have it all ready to place into the oven. Set in a cool place over night. One can not help noticing the improvement in the flavor of the fowl as the seasoning permeated the raw flesh over night. Hope this will help some busy housekeeper; necessity forced the discovery upon me last fall.—Mrs. O. R. Brown, Richmond, Kan.

HOME CIRCLE



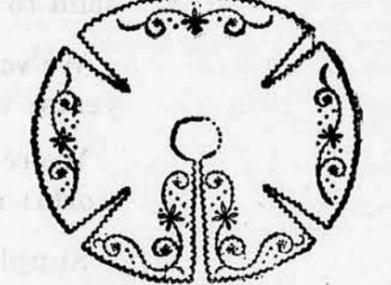
It is said that a few drops of bluing in the soap suds in which pieces of glassware are to be washed will give them an added clearness and sparkle.

If your bread mixer turns hard put a little lard on the bearing. This will make it turn easier besides saving wear on the stirring rod.

A very little kerosene, about a teaspoonful, added to a pan of lukewarm water, is excellent for cleaning wood work.

After your carpets and rugs have been cleaned if the colors look dull and faded go over them with a solution of ammonia and water. Add two tablepoons of liquid ammonia to half a gallon of cold water. Have a clean cloth and dip it into this and wring it out well. After the carpets have been gone over in this way the colors will look surprisingly bright and fresh.

1706. A Dainty Kimono for Baby.
 To be worked in solid embroidery and feather stitching. Perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10



cents; stamped on cotton flannel, 30 cents; stamped on cashmere, \$1; stamped on linen, 50 cents.

8968. A Charming Neglige. LADIES' DRESSING SACK.

Side closings are as effective in garments of this kind as in shirt waists and gowns. This cool looking model is suitable for lawn, dimity, challie, cross bar muslin, crepe or silk. As here shown, white silk with trimming of blue and white dotted silk



was used. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for the medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Growing Fine Tomatoes.
 Tomatoes require good, rich soil such as should be found in all gardens. They should be grown from plants that have been developed in the hotbed and gradually hardened. Care should be taken to protect them from frost. Set the plants out three feet each way and cultivate as you would corn. Alongside of each plant put down a good stake about five feet high and three inches in diameter. As

soon as the tomato plant is five or six inches high, take a cloth or soft twine and tie the bottom of the plant loosely to the stake and pinch off all side branches. As the plant develops, tie it to the stake every six inches or so, tying tighter as it nears the top. The side shoots should be pinched off. This insures a vigorous stalk with fine fruit. It will require only a few stalks handled this way to supply an average family.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED. Spasms and Unconsciousness.

Fainting from heat, or over-exertion, is seen more frequently during the warm summer months; but it may also occur in crowded, over-heated assembly rooms in the winter.

The preventive measures are of course to keep in good physical condition. Stop active exercise before becoming fatigued. Keep rooms cool and well-ventilated at all times of the year. Children should not be allowed to play running games for a very long period at a time, when the weather is hot and sultry.

Often the patient at first feels weak and dizzy and breaks out into a cold sweat. It may be a little difficult for him to get his breath. If taken to a cool place at this time, where there is plenty of fresh air, and allowed to lie down, with perhaps a drink of cold water, or cool water put on his face and neck, the fainting may be prevented. Otherwise the face soon becomes white or pale, and the patient quickly sinks unconscious to the floor. At times this chain of symptoms progresses so rapidly that the patient seems to drop unconscious at once without any warning.

In the active treatment, it is to be remembered that in this condition there is a lessened amount of blood in the brain; and the head must be kept on the same level as the body or lower. Remove the patient to a cool, quiet place where there is plenty of fresh air. Loosen all clothing and apply cold water to the face, neck and chest. When the patient has regained consciousness enough so that he can swallow, give him a little stimulant—as aromatic spirits of ammonia, one teaspoonful in a little water at a dose. After the patient has "come to," allow him to sit or lie quietly and do not give him anything to eat for three or four hours and then only a little as he may become nauseated and vomit. Even water and other liquids, if taken in too large quantities, are frequently not retained.

Apoplexy, or stroke of paralysis, is a condition of unconsciousness that is seen mostly in elder people. It is the result of the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. It comes on suddenly and may occur when the patient is comparatively quiet, as well as when doing some violent exertion. Some times sudden emotions, as anger, have caused the blood vessel to break. The condition is more frequent in those persons who have led an active life, done hard physical labor, and are addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks.

The preventive treatment then of course is to be temperate in all things; your work, your play, as well as in drink.
 When a person has a stroke of apoplexy, he drops to the ground suddenly and usually becomes unconscious at once. His face is flushed and his breathing noisy. His pulse is slow and of full volume; and more or less of one side of his body is paralyzed. Often the opposite side of the face is paralyzed, to that of the body.

Practically nothing can be done to relieve the patient before the physician comes. Place him in a comfortable position in a cool place. Prevent the saliva from collecting in his throat by wiping it out with a handkerchief wrapped on a stick. Remove false teeth from the mouth if there are any present. Persons frequently recovered from the first stroke of paralysis and are able to get about fairly easily.—Dr. Wm. H. Bailey, Kansas University Medical School.

AIRY

is the salad for the cow. It supplies feed elements in it helps in the digestion and of other feeds. And forget that the silo is the only yet devised by which all of the crop can be saved.

about the pure food law and dairy inspector? Make lots of don't they? And yet they are while don't you think? Would you go back to the old when you felt like using a clothespin on your nose every you entered the stable; when you was allowed to stand in the with its surface covered with and manure and dust; when the were never cleaned except when ed on them and when the had a thick sediment in the when emptied? Even if you your customers would not.

working horse or the heavy pro-cow needs plenty of protein in tions. Protein is the element produces muscle, tissue and Starch and oils and sugar pro-at. For these reasons corn, is a starchy grain, is much less as a feed for work horses ats and timothy than alfalfa. fattening ration corn is among t and it is valuable as a part ration but for horses doing work and for milk cows the r-ould be richer in protoids. Cut the allowance of hay.

An Immature Calf.

ng read your journal for some ast, I have noted numerous in-made through its columns and e answers. I wish to inquire a your paper as to whether or calf can be raised successfully birth is given from 3 to 4 earlier than should be. I have ra fine cow which brought a yesterday (May 10th) in this She having been in pasture for two weeks past and should ound her calf about June 5.

calf is alive and will drink ut is unable to stand up alone. ily developed apparently in ev-ly only very much smaller than ld have been if found at the time. The calf is from a thord Swiss bull and would like uch to save her if possible to Will you kindly refer this to epartment which handles such s and greatly oblige?—C. G. er, Oronogo, Mo.

you can raise them when a month too early. But you put it into an incubator with ket under it so it cannot chew ng, as it will chew or swallow or hay and this will be likely it during the first month or six Good nursing for that length e will usually bring them out. t up to suck often or feed it nipple and do not give it too

Low Dairy Prices.

seems to have been a down-endency in the prices of dairy ts recently, and this is result-a degree of dissatisfaction dairymen and milk farmers. mptation in many cases may be ndon milk farming and under-ome other line which promises remunerative results at the mo-

winner, however, is the man ys by his business. Prices of products are sure to fluctuate or less, depending on the season year, the business conditions ther extraneous influences, but turely possible that there is less tion in dairy products than in ng else that can be produced on rm and it is certain that the al market can never be glutted. en a depression in prices occurs ot the part of wisdom to aban- the milk cow, but to adapt the ds to the conditions. Almost e can make a success of milk ng when prices are usually epecially during the grass sea- ut the skillful man who under- his business will not only make money during such a period ill the other, but he will con- to make money during times pression in prices. Heretofore, ry practice, as in corn contests elsewhere, every effort has been

"Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows

Advice of a great creamery concern to its patrons

All Creameries Recognize Superiority of DE LAVAL Cream Separators

All the big creamery and cream gathering concerns, with their years of practical separator and cream experience, know the great advantages of the DE LAVAL Separators in farm as well as factory separation, and all of them will privately advise the purchase of a DE LAVAL separator, though the competition between them in their own business is so keen that some are reluctant to openly antagonize the agents and dealers handling various makes of other separators.

Great Omaha Creamery Always Recommends Purchase of DE LAVAL

The very successful and constantly growing David Cole Creamery Co., of Omaha, Neb., the general manager of which, Mr. E. S. Snively, one of the most able and best-known creamerymen in the country and for many years previously a Beatrice Creamery Co. manager, never hesitates, however, to come out "square and flat-footed" in favor of the DE LAVAL when asked for separator advice by patrons and those who would become patrons.

Mistake Not to Purchase the Best Separator, the DE LAVAL

We have just received a letter of the David Cole Creamery Co., in reply to a Missouri dairy farmer

wanting separator advice, from which we quote the following instructive paragraph:

"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator makes a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

Sound Advice to Separator Buyers

That's the soundest kind of sound advice, by the giving of which the David Cole Creamery Co. is saving many thousands of dollars to its patrons as well as insuring to themselves a better quality of cream capable of producing a higher quality of butter, and the results show that month by month they are able to get more and better cream by telling the whole truth about separators to anyone who seeks it.

Safe Rule for Cow Owners to Follow

"No scrub cows and no scrub separators" is a rule every dairy farmer may wisely apply to his dairying, and be certain to derive profit and satisfaction from doing so.

We can't furnish the cows but WE CAN FURNISH THE SEPARATOR, and shall be glad to supply any desired information regarding the "World's Standard" DE LAVAL.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165-167 Broadway
NEW YORK

29 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO

Drum and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL

14 and 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG

1016 Western Avenue
SEATTLE

put forth to secure quantity in production, with quality wherever possible, but relatively little attention has been paid to economy in this production. We read of a farmer who raised over 200 bushels of corn to the acre and yet his expense account was so great that his profits were small compared with the man who raised 60 bushels on a more economical plan.

In case of the dairy farmer one of the first steps that he should take in order to meet depression in prices is to eliminate the unprofitable cow from his herd. Any cow that does not yield approximately a pound of fat per day during the good pasture season is not worthy of a place in the business herd. She should be disposed of at once and her place taken by one that is better capable of performing the duties for which she is maintained.

Another point to be considered is to keep the cow up to a maximum capacity during the entire milking period and do this without any waste of feed stuffs. This will require a considerable degree of knowledge and skill on the part of the dairy farmer, but is worth his effort and study. Combinations of such feed as he may be able to raise may be varied according to the capacity of the cow and the season of the year, and the result will be that the cow will produce more butter fat, her owner will receive more money, and the knowledge he gains in this study will be of value to him in all his future operations. If it be necessary to buy feed, which most dairymen have to do, such knowledge is all the more valuable. A study of a proper combination of feed, so as to produce the greatest milk flow with the smallest amount of expenditure in both time and money, will be a revenue producer for all time.

Kansas has made a world wide reputation by the immense quantities of crops of various kinds that she has produced, but she now has a chance to make a second and better reputation by producing these crops on a more economical basis, and among these may be included the crop of butter fat. The cow is the most ready and efficient money producer on the farm and even if dairy products should fall so low in price that they would barely pay for the feed and care of the cow, the farmer would still be ahead in the enrichment of his soil which always follows dairy farming.

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WORLD'S BEST WOOD PRESERVER

THE ONLY PAINT FOR EVERY CLIMATE

last. Spray hog houses, stables and dairy barns—it kills the flies. Sure death to lice, mites, bugs and all insects. Destroys all germs, etc. Spray the poultry houses. Best and cheapest paint known. Five-gallon can only \$1.00, fifty-gallon barrel only \$5.00. Ask for free booklet.

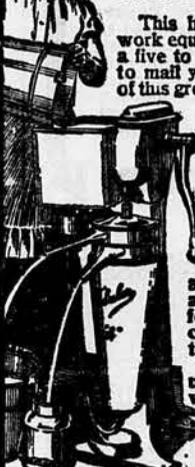
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SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator



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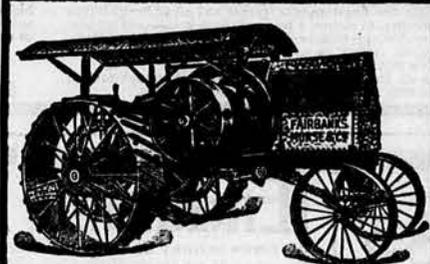
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CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

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WIND and WATER FREE with the use of that connecting link.
The Success Windmill A SUCCESS FOR FORTY YEARS. Runs easily, lightly. A postcard brings prices and a book from manufacturer to farmer.
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The use of good farming tools is becoming more and more a settled habit with American farmers. The Keen Kutter trademark is known everywhere. It shows on the stableman's fork—on the laborer's shovel—and on the hoe, axe, scythe, garden fork, manure hook, potato hook, bush hook, ditch tool, or corn knife that the farmer takes with him to the field.

If you, Mr. Farmer, need hand farming tools—look for this mark. There is more hard wear and genuine satisfaction in a Keen Kutter tool than in one of any other make.

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Which will you try, 30 Days' Free or 90 Days' Approval Test?

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HIGH GRADE STANDARD DREAM SEPARATORS

—Has the only revolving supply tank—worth \$15.00 alone.
—Easiest to clean and the few parts come out easy and can't get back out of place.
—Easiest to run—high crank—low tank. With no high lifting and no "back-breaking" cranking.
—Gets the finest quality cream and all of it—no humps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down.
—Skims closest in any climate or season, no matter whether your milk is warm or cold.
—Is as handsome a machine, compact and substantial, as you ever saw or could find. Beautiful finish.

—Let me send you my Big New Separator Book—post paid—Free, so you and your wife and the boys and girls can talk it over and then try one of my separators under my easy plan for you to do it. You'll call it the best if you test it alongside any of the highest priced \$85.00 and \$110.00 separators sold by anybody today—makers—catalog houses—dealers—jobbers or anybody else. Write me today.

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Endurance Red Barn Paint

85¢ Per Gallon in 5 Gal. Cans Freight Prepaid

Save money on your painting, and get better paint. Our Endurance Red Barn Paint No. 52, at 85c. a gallon, freight prepaid in 5-gallon cans, gives you utmost paint value. Absolutely guaranteed for spreading and lasting qualities—is a strong, live, bright, rich red. You can't buy a better paint even at \$2 a gallon. Our price saves you all dealers' profits, traveling men's salaries and expenses, etc. You save all that for your pocket. It will do you more good there than it would in the pockets of others. Make no mistake. We guarantee every gallon. We are a responsible firm, are

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We make our own paint and we make our own prices. Our customers know the meaning of that. Mr. R. W. Ramsey, Redfield, Kansas, recently wrote us:—"In May, 1910 I painted my large barn with your Red Barn Paint. A heavy rain storm followed the night we finished painting, but the paint showed no injury. Then it passed through the extreme hot weather of last summer, and again through heavy, blowing rains and storms of the summer and fall, and then passed through the cold weather of this last winter. It has not been affected in the least by the elements, and remains bright, and compact." We can furnish testimonials by the hundreds like this from nine western states. 1 gallon will cover close to 800 square feet, two coats. This is paint season. Don't delay. Send order now to—

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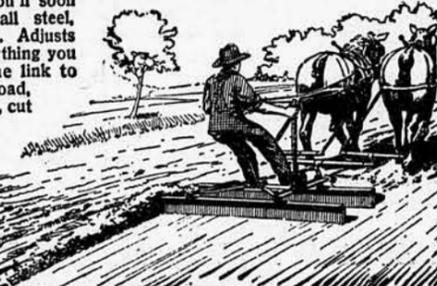


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GLOBE MACHINERY CO.
Box 111, Des Moines, Iowa



POULTRY

It is a good thing to spade up some ground in a shady place for the fowls and chicks to dust in. If given such opportunities they will keep themselves free from lice.

Merchants and egg buyers complain that they receive more eggs in a filthy condition than otherwise. Daubed with manure or besmeared with dirt they indicate extreme carelessness. Dirty eggs should be washed before being marketed.

Lice, filth and over feeding are the main troubles with fowls in summer. Hens when they cease laying fatten very easily and a fat hen is a thrifty candidate for all kinds of poultry diseases. After hens are through laying they should be sold to the butcher unless they are needed for breeders for next season.

A subscriber wishes to know what is the matter with his young ducks, a number having died lately. We attribute the mortality to too much corn. Ducks, like hens, eat a great variety of food, yet because the duck has no distinct crop the food is passed more directly to the digestive organs. It is therefore very important that the food be consumed in a soft condition. In nature the duck gathers most of its supply of food from the streams, ponds or marshy places. This food consists of growing shoots and roots of water plants, snails and the larvae of various insects, together with small fish and other aquatic life. Successful duck raisers have learned a valuable lesson from nature and give young ducks no hard grain. We hear and read in advertisements that ducks can be raised with only sufficient water for them to drink, but we think it is not the natural way to raise them and they should have a stream or pond to thrive well. If there is no such water for them then much more care is required to raise them and they must be provided with the equivalent of what they would derive from a pond or a marsh or a stream of water.

The trade in baby chicks seems to be increasing from year to year and the dealers must be making money at the business or they would not continue in it. To those raising common stock and selling the chicks at from two dollars to two and a half a dozen, there would seem to be money in the business, but for breeders of pure bred poultry to sell their stock at that price would seem to be losing money, for they may sell chicks that at maturity would be worth five or ten dollars each. Of course if they have a great number of fowls and lots of incubators and can save enough chicks for their own use, they may come out all right, but it takes a great number of chicks for a breeder to be able to pick out several prize winners and he can never tell these till they are fully grown. We would rather, therefore, keep our young stock till we could tell approximately what they were going to amount to, rather than sell them as baby chicks.

Charcoal for Poultry.

Pure charcoal, or charred wood from the stove, when fresh, is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints and is both simple and harmless. Where the hens have not had a variety of food, parched grain partly burnt affords an agreeable change and serves nearly the same purpose as charcoal. Oats, corn wheat or even bran will be readily eaten by hens when they have been regularly fed on a sameness of diet, and such food will greatly aid in arresting diarrhea or other bowel disorders. In experiments made to determine the benefits of charcoal in feeding, four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats and four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same articles, but with the addition of one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food. These had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight turkeys were killed and there was a difference of one and one-half pounds in favor of those supplied with charcoal. They were the fattest, and the meat was superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

LIGHTNING

"Not the hand of fate but lack of prudence"

The home might have been saved—should have been saved. Lightning never yet has destroyed a building protected by Dodd & Struthers' Lightning Protection. It does not strike, because it cannot find a way through the protection. The protection is certain, absolute, guaranteed. THE PROOF. Tens of thousands of homes protected, lightning striking all around, never touching these homes destroyed or damaged.



WEST DODD
Who perfected lightning control and the

DODD SYSTEM OF PROTECTION

Have you thought of your home? Is it protected? If not, are you acting the part of the prudent? Take the matter up and settle it now and for good. You have only to act as your common sense tells you you ought to act. Write us and we will send you FREE our great Lightning Book, which tells you everything you will want to know, how lightning is, how it is formed, how it strikes, controlled, its freaks, why and how cattle are killed by lightning, when near wire fences, how to prevent, etc. Also gives resolutions passed in connection with 2000 insurance companies endorsing the Dodd System and that system only. Book has large pages, finely illustrated, many lightning scenes, etc. Send for your copy now.

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You can raise 85 to 100 per cent of your Chicks by using

"Otto Weiss Chick Feed"

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Largest Alfalfa and Chick Feed Plant in the United States.

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Largest and best equipped Tire Repair shop in the West. Makes six year tires retreaded. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money refunded. Agents for MOORE & WRIGHT Standard Tires.

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Atlanta, Ga.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed over the trough and the flies, next to the water, will be attracted to the bait, and will be killed by the poison. Guaranteed to kill all house flies, stable flies, and other annoying insects. Write for free booklet and let us tell you more about it. Address

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pall Family White Fish, \$1.25 per box
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O. K. BAENS, SAVANNAH, MO.
W. E. Price, Proprietor.
Dealer in registered horses. Three very fine stallions to SELL AT ONCE. Also the best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

Two Choice Percheron Stallions at a bargain. Weight 1750 to 2100.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.



Percherons Belgians and Shires

My new barn is now ready and filled with a large assortment of imported and Home Bred Percheron, Belgian and Coach Stallions; also mares and colts. I will sell you a registered stallion for \$300. Come to Paola and buy a stallion or mare at their actual value. JOSEPH M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000 each. Home-bred, registered draft stallions, \$200 to \$600 at my stable doors. Address A. LAIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS \$250 to \$600; imported stallions, your choice \$1,000. F. L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE. Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors. Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding Stock for Sale.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jerseydale Stock Farm, Carthage, Mo. I am offering some very choice bull calves sired by "Tulips Mon Plaisir" 61923, out of richly bred imported cows. Calves range in age from three months to seven months. If you are looking for "Golden Lad" blood you will find these calves close up. Price \$75 delivered to any part of Kansas. PHIL HANNUM, JR., Owner.

JERSEY CATTLE—15 cows and heifers, 3 bulls, Stockwell, Golden Lad, Coomassie, Guenon Lad, St. Lambert and other great sires represented. Duroc Jersey bred sows, 20 head, Ohio Chief and Top Notcher blood. Standard bred colts and fillies, intensely bred Wilkes blood by Sorrento Todd 2:14, grandson of Bingen 2:06 1/2 and Forrest Axtell 2:14, grandson of Axtell 2:12. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ruby's Financial Count, son of Financial Count No. 61816; the dam is Ruby's Fontaine No. 212934, a 45-pound cow recently sold for \$350; gave 45 pounds of milk per day with second calf, milk testing 5 1/2 per cent, and with last calf at the age of 6 years gave 44 pounds of milk for a long period of time, milk testing 5 1/2 per cent. The dam and grand dam of this cow are both 40-pound cows. Ruby's Financial Count is 3 years old and fit to head any herd. Financial Count is a half brother of Financial Countess, a cow with a butter record of 935 pounds and 10 ounces in one year. This young bull is sure, gentle and a fine individual. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

Registered Jersey Heifer FOR SALE. Two years old in August; combination breeding; in calf to Oomer's Eminent, a richly bred Golden Lad bull. First check for \$100 buys this heifer. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kansas.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records accurately kept. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE. Sam K. Landfather, Barnard, Mo. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, young bulls of serviceable age for sale—also choice Heifers, high class Duroc boars and Gilts for sale at all times.

Pearl Shorthorns

Carload good, big, strong bulls, 8 to 20 months old. Priced right. C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan. R. R. station, Pearl, on Rock Island.

BLM GROVE FARM.

Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Write for description and prices. ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS, Kirksville, Missouri.

SHORTHORN BULLS

20 head strong, vigorous young bulls, 12 to 16 months old, will be priced single or in car load lots. Also a few highly bred Scotch bulls, well suited for herd headers, priced to sell. W. A. FORSYTHE & SON, Greenwood, Jackson County, Missouri.

ALFALFA SHORTHORNS LEAF

Young stock for sale. Also Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs for sale. JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Imported Ardethan Mystery 300632 (85177) should go to head a first class herd. Cannot use him longer as I have so many of his daughters. He is a show bull and sure. Also have 5 of his yearling sons, all good. Prices right. Come and see them. COL. ED GREEN, Florence, Kansas.

SHORTHORNS EVERGREEN HOME FARM.

Lathrop, Missouri. Milking Shorthorn cattle, bred hornless, Berkshire hogs, Oxforddown sheep, Bourbon Red turkeys. Young breeding stock for sale. A herd of 35 bred Oxforddown ewes to go at a bargain if taken at once. Address J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS. Sired by Royal Leader 304489 and out of Orange Blossom, Sybil, Violet Bud and other good families; from 12 to 15 months old; all reds and good individuals. Prices right. Call or write. T. J. SANDS, Robinson, Kansas.

TENNESSEE SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

LINE BRED EXPANSION HERD BOAR for sale, sired by Bell Metal, extra heavy bone and good breeder. Am keeping his gilts and will price him reasonable. Also a few good Scotch topped Shorthorn Cows and 50 spring pigs, price a little later. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

HERD BULL For Sale

Victor Orange 312830, a Scotch Orange Blossom, sired by Victorious 121469. H. E. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by Hesold 101st No. 162585 and Horace No. 300428, he by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Mail orders given prompt attention. WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS.

Headed by Christy 234417, Prairie Donald by Beau Donald 7th, and Sir Morgan by Onward 18th. Cows of Anxiety 4th, Hesold, etc., breeding, including imp. animals. Over 100 head in herd. Few choice young bulls and some good females for sale. TOM WALLACE, Barnes, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE. A few choice young bulls for sale; also a few cows and heifers. C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kansas.

COBURN HERD of Red Polled cattle and Percheron Horses, Young stallions, bulls and heifers for sale. Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

BELVEDERE X2712-195058. Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1633 150265 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town. D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE FOR SALE—Young bulls by Eminence of Birchwood, 688 to 714 pound fat records, Stock guaranteed against tuberculosis for 6 months after sale. Largest herd in Kansas. Farm near Roxbury, Kan., and visitors welcome except Sundays. FREDERICK HOUGHTON, Galva, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS. Offers cows, heavy milkers and sound, none above 7 years old, some heifers 2 and 3 years old, two extra fine young service bulls, a car load of bull calves. Prices and quality always right and satisfaction assured. Send for bull calf catalog. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

25 high grade Holstein cows and heifers for sale; 3 to 7 years old; a fine lot; well marked; nearly all pure bred but not recorded. Also one registered 2-year-old Holstein bull. B. L. BEAN, Cameron, Missouri.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America. F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec., 114 Brattleboro, Vt.

Rock Brook Holsteins

Special offer: Twenty bulls ready for service at \$75 to \$100. Bul calves \$40 to \$75. Good individuals, best of breeding, all tuberculin tested. Write at once. ROCK BROOK FARMS, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Twenty registered bulls from 1 month to 2 years for sale; dams A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., half mile from station. S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Young bulls of the famous Shadybrook family and some bull calves. This herd is headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne No. 42146. No females at present. Address M. E. MOORE & CO., Cameron, Mo.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College. His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

Ernest Ellison, County Clerk—Wallace County. TAKEN UP—By Don Whitney on April 22, 1911, one bay stallion; weight 600 lbs.; white star on forehead. Appraised value \$15.

Guy G. Adams, County Clerk—Greeley County. TAKEN UP—By Frank Binger, Horace, Kan., one steer 3 years old; red and white; white face, belly and legs; branded X on left hip; on the second day of February, 1911.

W. H. Shaffer, County Clerk, Cherokee County. TAKEN UP—By C. W. Stockton, Columbus, Kans., one black mare, pony, weight, 700 lbs. locks old. Appraised value \$30.00.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Capital View Galloways. Bulls of serviceable age all sold, a few last fall and a splendid lot of spring calves coming on. Get your order in early. G. E. CLARK, 2101 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kansas.

FORT LARNED RANCH. REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old. E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS

Learn Auctioneering by Mail and should you ever wish to attend. Our school in person, amount paid on mail course will apply upon tuition here. Will hold next term Aug. 7th, at Trenton, Mo. The largest school of the kind in the world. Missouri Auction School, Trenton, Missouri.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at the world's greatest school and BECOME INDEPENDENT. Catalogue and complete information FREE. Write for it today. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 2886 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Summer term opens July 31.

COL. N. S. HOYT

MANKATO, KANSAS. Pure Bred Stock and Large Farm Sales a Specialty.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Independence, Mo. Am selling for the best cattle and hog breeders in the West. Terms very reasonable. Write or wire for dates. Bell phone 675. "Get Zaun; He Knows How."

F. E. KINNEY

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire me for dates.

Shawnee Alfalfa Club

Continued From Page Four. has been traced back as far as the reign of Darius the Great, about 500 years before Christ, and nothing better found. Prof. Dillon is of the opinion that hogs fed on alfalfa do not have cholera. Turn them loose in an alfalfa field, feed them some grain but never allow them any kitchen slops and they will never have cholera. In his estimation this is a most important thing in Kansas. Americans are just beginning to realize the full value of alfalfa and those who live in Kansas, the richest alfalfa state in the world, seem to appreciate this value most slowly.

Horticulture

Dr. H. N. Whitford, who came from the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1890, is now chief of the department of forestry investigations at P. I., for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is a Kansan by training and this reminds me of the members of the working force of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at any other institution.

It appears that the farmer who gets 53 cents for his dollar's worth of truck, eggs and chickens. To did, it is my fault. I am no salesman and must pay a salesman what I can get.

If possible learn to sell. A man ever went begging for a takes salesmanship to keep a circulation of KANSAS FARMER.

I have been trying to sell a garden of tender lettuce. I do it and wanted a few nickels. I told my husband I would do if I carried it in a basket. He home and told me he had candy buckets full. He sold stock and I have to do my best to satisfy my customers. For the years my husband has sold he says: "Don't take 'no' for an answer, but sell, just sell."

I would advise all to go to the farm" if they can sell what grow, but if they are not satisfied where they are.—Mrs. R. ham, Roewell, N. M.

About the Catalpa. There seems to be considerable discussion about the value of speciosa trees for posts. So that they break very easily thing runs into them, and they will rot. Now, I am anxious to find out about the use of posts as I am planting close trees for a permanent grow trees for posts and poles, and next year will be eighteen acres in the same trees for posts and poles.

If they are not suitable for and poles I should like to know. We all know about hedges and what they will do to the views of people who have had experience with catalpa posts. KANSAS FARMER. What is the best post in diameter that is use to set out, I mean for Am not afraid of them rotting quicker than the native posts as elm and walnut.—D. E.

Much has been said that tremely laudatory about the and some of this may have wrong impression in regard to tree. This much may be upon, however. If the tree is Catalpa speciosa, it will be one of the most valuable of quick growing American trees under favorable conditions it will age from one-half to three-quarters an inch in diameter with each growth, and will make a two pole in from 12 to 15 years; diameter of 20 inches may be ed within 25 years. It will staple better than most wood are used for posts and will and does not rot easily.

State Forester C. A. Scott cured a list of the names of of catalpa groves in the state perhaps more knowledge of suits attained with this species any other one man in Kansas will be glad to furnish full tion if addressed at his office hattan.

Will our readers not compare the request of our correspondents, give their experience in the of Catalpa speciosa.

The name Chicago is from Ojibwa Indian word, Shegong which signifies "wild onion from a word root meaning "smell." But how did they know when they named it?

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

LAND CHINAS

AND CHINA HOGS - STEDEM'S STOCK FARM

Number of Poland China fall gilts for sale. A fine lot of high class individuals...

ONE ELM POLAND CHINA HERD

M. PEMBERTON, FAYETTE, MISSOURI. High Class, Poland China Hogs. A number of high class fall...

TYPE POLAND BOARS

and September farrow; \$25 each if...

KLEIN, Zeandale, Kansas.

Poland China spring yearlings bred...

WEIN'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Poland China Leader by Union Leader, by a grandson of Bell Metal; sows...

BIG POLANDS.

Lawson's Herd, Clarinda, Iowa. Smooth kind. Pigs for sale sired...

Type Poland China Gilts

Very choice ones sired by the great gain and safe in pig to a grandson...

LAWN POLAND CHINAS.

Darkness by Meddler 2d, assisted grass Meddler by Meddler 2d head...

SMITH'S BIG POLANDS

Headed by Hadley, the best son of Big Sows, daughters of King Do Do...

STEAD'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS

the breeding of about all leading sires. Herd boars O. K. Hutch by...

RYESTEAD, Mankato, Kansas.

's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

by Metal's Choice by Mo. Metal, he Metal. Eighty early spring pigs...

MEISNER, Sabetha, Kansas.

OLAND CHINAS

BRID SOWS AND GILTS. Strike, grand champion at the Okla...

CHAMBERS, Oswego, Kansas.

view Breeding Farm

KIND OF OUR FOREFATHERS. of the big-boned spotted Poland...

Grass Herd Poland

choice fall boars sired by King Toastmaster, 2d Impudence...

AKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS.

greatest show and breeding herd in Write your wants and they will...

DEER PARK STOCK FARM.

Poland Chinas headed by the Impudence E. L. and Noble Chief by...

VIEW POLAND CHINAS

50 extra fall pigs, both sexes, and quality; priced to sell; de...

OLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China hogs, the big-type that will weigh when mature...

LAWN HERD BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS.

led by Big Spot, Major B. Hadley, and Giant Wonder by A. Wonder...

MAPLE LEAF HERD

HERD headed by White Frost, an excellent individual, assisted by Garnett Model...

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites...

MAPLE LEAF HERD

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Herd headed by White Frost, an excellent individual...

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites...

MAPLE LEAF HERD

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Herd headed by White Frost, an excellent individual...

POLAND CHINAS

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

Duroc Jersey Boars

10 - CHOICE FALL BOARS - 10

Sired by Valley B. by Valley Chief by Ohio Chief, out of Top Notcher and Prince Wonder sows.

J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.

ROSE HILL DUROC JERSEY HERD

150 pigs, a few bred gilts, boars ready for service. Three outstanding December bear pigs...

E. W. DAVIS & COMPANY'S MODEL QUEEN DUROC JERSEY HERD.

The home of Model Queen, grand champion sow at Nebraska State Fair in 1910; also the famous herd boar...

12 Extra Choice Duroc Boars For Sale

Tops of 30 head, sired by King of Chapin & Nordstrom, Green, Kan.

RIVER BEND HERD DUROCS.

Headed by Fitch's Kant by Kant Be Beat and out of a son by Ohio Chief, one of the best individuals and breeders in the state.

HOTEL GREENWOOD HERD

Bred sows and gilts for sale; a few fall boars; prices reasonable.

DUROC JERSEYS

Let us price you a bred Duroc sow, gilt or tried, size and quality; will ship you a herd male on guarantee of satisfaction.

DUROC HERD BOAR FOR SALE

Chiefs Valley, a great son of Valley Chief and out of a Kant Be Beat bred dam. Can't use him longer to advantage and will sell reasonable; will guarantee him fully.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

All ages, both sexes, best strains, prize blood. Prices right.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding Stock for Sale. H. U. McCURDY & Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES—OVER 200 HEAD

to select from. Choice boars and females of various ages. A nice lot of fall pigs priced reasonable.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Baron Premier 84th, Premier Duke 70054 and Artful Premier 73307 at head or herd.

FIELD NOTES.

Fred Miller's Durocs.

One of the good Duroc Jersey herds of Central Kansas is that of Mr. Fred Miller of Wakefield, Kansas.

Flanagan's Good Durocs.

Recently a Kansas Farmer field man visited Zion Hill Stock Farm, located in Dickinson County, about 12 miles south of Wakefield...

later and his card will appear in Kansas Farmer in due time. He has also selected a sale date and will hold a bred sow sale...

Ward Bros. Old Time Duroc Jersey Breeders.

One of the oldest and best known herds of registered Durocs to be found in Kansas is that owned by Ward Bros., Republic.

A Self Setting Trap.

On another page in this paper, W. I. Wolverton, Holton, Kans., advertises a self-setting trap. The ordinary trap, when once set, can catch one rat or mouse, and then must be reset quite often a rat will spring a trap and not get caught.

What One Cent Will Do.

One cent buys a postal card. A postal card sent to the Empire Cream Separator Company brings you the fine Empire book.

The Empire book brings you valuable information that will guide you right in buying a good cream separator—and there is no need of telling you how much a good cream separator will add to your dairy profits.

Think of it! All starting from a one-cent postal. Why not send it now? You know you need a cream separator and that some day you will buy one.

You've been putting it off month after month for some reason or other and all this time you've lost good money—the profits a good cream separator would have saved.

Why wait longer? Why not get your separator now? Soon it will more than have paid for itself—and from then on all it makes is clear profit.

Write then on all it makes is clear profit. Write to the Empire Cream Separator Company if you want facts about the best methods of separation.

Read how Empires are made—note the scientific reasons why they are so extremely close skimming—so remarkably easy to turn and so durable.

And the women folks will be pleased to know how easy to clean the Empire is. Empire separators are made in all styles and all sizes, offering you a wide choice so you can get just the machine you want.

Better spend a penny now for the postal card. Address it to the Empire Cream Separator Co., Wabash Ave., Chicago. Then read the Empire Book and get posted on separator values.

(Continued on page 15.)

BARGAINS IN LAND

COME TO PLAINS, KANSAS

Where choice land can be had at from \$12.50 to \$30.00 per acre. I have several fine 160 acre tracts to sell on terms of 1/4 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Write for land list.

DON T. EDWARDS, PLAINS, KANSAS

NESS COUNTY "SNAPS"

A square section of smooth land; 200 acres bottom land in cultivation; good shallow well; in good neighborhood; 3 miles to R. R. town. Price \$17.50 per acre. Can be divided at same price. Write for price list and county map.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 9 rm. dwelling, close to town; bargain. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.

WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? Hale, Coffeyville, Kan.

BUY OR TRADE with us. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.

I MAKE a specialty of Ford county land and Dodge City property. P. H. SUGHRUE, Dodge City, Kansas.

GET OUR BOOK OF 500 FARMS and properties everywhere to trade. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

HAVE over 100,000 acres in different tracts; country is good. Write for my list. J. Douglas Harp, Mullinville, Kiowa Co., Ks.

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.

32 YEARS IN NESS COUNTY. Write me about cheap farms here. W. P. ANDERSON CO., Brownell, Kansas.

NESS AND LANE COUNTY. Book of Facts about beautiful Walnut Valley sent free. \$8 to \$30 per acre. BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 14 miles south of McPherson, Kan.; good farm, price \$30; exchange for mdse.; mostly alfalfa land; imp. good. J. M. Clubine, Durham, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ranch of 1120 acres 5 miles from my town, at \$22.50 per a.; improved. Also good Ford Co. lands at \$25 per a. J. B. BECKETT, Macksville, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Properties of all kinds. Lands \$15 to \$75 per acre. 40 years' residence. W. H. KALTENBACH, Toronto, Woodson Co., Kansas.

OLDEST LAND AGENTS IN MONTGOMERY county. Write today or choice list of farm bargains. Foster Bros., Independence, Kansas.

FOR TRADE—A \$20,000 stock of general mdse. Wants Kansas land at actual value. Good town with fine country around. Taylor & Bratcher, Coldwater, Kansas.

HAVE a choice smooth 1/4 of raw land 10 miles to Modoc. Can sell for \$1,100, and carry part at 8 per cent if taken at once. E. B. IRWIN, MODOC, KAN.

10 DOLLARS PER ACRE UP TO \$25 buys best improved farms in Wichita county, Kansas. WHEAT BELT LAND CO., LEOTI, KAN.

160 ACRES, 3 miles of Towanda. A snap at \$7500. Other good farms in western Butler county. Write for particulars. G. W. MOORE, Towanda, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE for small farm, improved or unimproved, not to exceed 30 a., business building renting for \$300 per year; will pay cash difference. Address Robert McCluskey, Osage City, Kansas.

BROOM CORN. Milo Maize, Kafir Corn, Wheat and Alfalfa land, imp. and unimp., for sale at prices and terms to suit. I sell my own land. GEORGE J. DOWNER, Syracuse, Kansas.

ONE-HALF SECTION improved Stafford Co. wheat farm, \$60 per a. Must be sold before July 1; close to church and school. See this and make me an offer. Write for full particulars. J. B. KAY, St. John, Kansas.

WRITE FOR MY BIG LIST OF CHEAP cattle, horse and sheep ranches. I have improved farms worth the money on terms to suit in the sure wheat belt. Agents wanted to co-operate. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—Fine improved section five miles from county seat. \$70 per acre, 1-3 cash; new modern house, fine barn; 160 a. fenced with woven wire; 600 a. under cultivation. Correspondence invited. G. W. Grandy, St. John, Kansas.

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus. 9-room house, cellar, cistern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in county. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price \$4,000, half on time if desired. No trades. POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.

YOU'LL LIKE LINN COUNTY, KAN. We have abundant coal, wood, natural gas and good water. The land raises magnificent crops of alfalfa, timothy, clover, bluegrass, oats, corn and wheat. R. F. D. and phone at your door. Price \$20 to \$80 per acre. List free. A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.

LIVE AGENT WANTED in your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write for proposition on our own ranches. FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY—268 acres, 65 acres in cultivation, 25 acres mowland, balance pasture, 10 acres fenced hog tight. Plenty water. Six-room house, new barn 46x50 and other improvements. Six ml. to Garnett, 3 miles to Bush City, 1/2 mile to school. Price \$35. This is a bargain. Geo. W. Her & Sons, Garnett, Kansas.

BAGAINS in Southern Kansas farms, unimproved lands and stock ranches. Prices \$25 to \$70 per acre. E. K. Longley, Howard, Kansas.

GOOD WHEAT LAND in Meade and Seward counties at reasonable prices; easy terms at 6 per cent; Gray and Finney county lands on easy payments at 7 per cent; also Stafford county farms. J. B. C. Cook, Stafford, Kansas.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK CO. LANDS. Plenty of rain and everything looking fine. Come and pick out your farm on next March settlement. All kinds of exchanges. Send for new list. EBERHART & MELLOR, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. A fine 80 acre farm in Sumner county, Kansas, 2 1/2 miles from town, 65 acres in cultivation; extra good soil; \$50 per acre; mtg. \$1500 to run 5 years. Want hardware for equity. A. B. ESTEP, Yates Center, Kansas.

GREENWOOD CO.—320 acres 5 ml. S. W. Hamilton, 1/2 ml. to school, R. F. D. and telephone line; 9 room house; barn for 16 horses; 50 a. tame grass; 140 a. bottom land, 180 a. in cult., bal. pasture. A fine farm; priced right; \$15,000. A. F. Dove, Hamilton, Kansas.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 84x60 and hay loft; two wells and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. E. F. Dewey, Blue Rapids, Kan.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100 80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

THREE 80's in Reno Co., best of wheat and alfalfa land, 1-3 of crop goes if sold soon at \$135; terms to suit; a bargain. Also one quarter sec. 1 ml. to school and church (Catholic); 4 miles of railroad station; good improvements and good land. For a short time at \$75 per acre. Terms to suit. M. J. Hilger, Garden Plain, Kansas.

FAMOUS SHABON VALLEY—400 a., 2 1/2 m. from Sharon, improved; 250 a. bottom, 110 in cult., running stream, fenced, good alfalfa land, \$850; terms to suit. 4 acres alfalfa, 15 a. alfalfa land, all tillable, school 1/2 ml., telephone, young orchard and grove of forest trees. Price \$4,500. Trade for good clean stock general merchandise or hardware. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Kansas, Land list free.

IF YOU MEAN BUSINESS and have real estate and merchandise of any kind for sale and exchange, and are willing to pay a commission should I make you a deal, write me at once of what you have and desire. I have several very attractive propositions to offer you for a home or investment; am doing a general exchange business. Carl G. Anderson, Athol, Smith Co., Kansas.

HERE'S A GOOD ONE—BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS. 450 a. smooth land, 80 a. cultivated, 4-room house, small stable, good well and windmill, 400 a. fine grass, school 1 mile; Orient grade just misses farm; townsite 1/2 mile. Price only \$28 an acre. Full description, land list and Kansas map for the asking.

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

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FORD COUNTY wheat and corn lands; rich, deep loam; \$12.50 per acre up. We co-operate with live agents. WILSON & WRIGHT, Dodge City, Kansas.

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POOR MAN'S CHANCE—320 a., nice, smooth, level wheat land, 160 acres in cultivation, 160 in grass, all can be farmed, deep, rich, dark loam soil, fine water, in good neighborhood. Priced for short time only, \$25 per acre and good terms; second creek bottom land and not a bad spot on it. Address Stinson & Sheldon, Spearville, Kan.

A FINE NESS COUNTY FARM—240 acres 1 1/2 miles from town, 1/2 mile to school, 160 acres perfectly smooth, 80 acres pasture land not rough, good well, NEVER DRY, all fenced and cross fenced. Price \$25 per acre. Will trade for good clean stock of mdse., groceries preferred. If interested write for list. Rutherford & Oliver, Utica, Kan.

WRITE G. L. PAINTER & CO. About Ford Co. Land. \$15 per acre up. DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

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LOTS IN PLAINS will make handsome profits on small investments. Prices \$12.50 to \$50. Easy payments. For literature address John W. Baughman, Desk "F," Plains, Kan.

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Best Bargain in S. E. Kansas 240 acres, 6 miles from Coffeyville, fair improvements, 80 acres in cultivation, balance mowland and pasture. Snap at \$26 per acre. No trades. H. H. KAHN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

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Just What You Want 160 acres, Rush county, Kansas, 2 1/2 miles from good town and railroad station, 100 acres under cultivation, 60 acre grass, all tillable, a bargain at \$4,500. JAMES H. LITTLE, The Rush County Land Man, LaCrosse, Kan.

400 ACRE STOCK FARM for sale; has 2 sets of good improvements; land lays fine; is good soil; is well watered and has a fine grove or park and joins a good town. A rare opportunity. Don't miss it. Write for particular and list of farms. Spears Realty Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

DO IT TODAY. Write C. W. Hinnen of Holton, Kan., for some information regarding 5, 10, 20 and 40 acre tracts joining Holton, Kan. He has some of the best improved and unimproved tracts in the state. These tracts lay within a mile of town. Write today. C. W. HINNEN, Box 143, Holton, Kansas.

600 ACRES, 300 a. in cultivation, 170 a. in wheat, 100 a. of oats and barley; 30 a. corn, running water, well, mill, pumps and tank; timber; fenced and cross fenced; 100 a. fine alfalfa land; 10 roomed 2-story house; barn 26x44 feet; basement, stable for horses and cows; sheds for stock; other outbuildings; 1 mile to church and school; 7 miles from Ness City. Price \$30 per acre. Terms on it if wanted. Wm. A. Ogden, Ness City, Kansas.

FINE STOCK FARM. 500 a., 100 a. in cultivation, 150 a. in meadow, remainder in good pasture; 5 room house; nice barn 106 ft. long, 30 ft. wide; other buildings; good well; orchard; on rural route 3 miles to shipping point and 5 1/2 miles of Fredonia, the county seat, a flourishing city of 3 railroads and abundance of natural gas; very healthy and nicely located. Will take \$32.50 per a. if sold by August 1. Good terms. Address OWNER, Lock Box 926, Fredonia, Kansas.

A MONEY MAKER. 160 acres of all good land, 110 in a high state of cultivation; balance pasture, 45 acres fine alfalfa; 80 acres fenced hog tight; 6 room residence; closets and pantry; large new barn; granary and corn crib and all kinds of out buildings, all fenced, 3 good wells of water at depth of 16 feet; 2 acres of fine orchard, 1 1/2 miles to good railroad town and 1 1/2 miles to Wichita. Price \$77.50 per acre. Title good and place clear. EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO. 107 Main St., Wichita, Kans.

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160 a. 9 ml. from Plains, 11 ml. from Plains. Perfectly smooth and level, rich soil. When broken out, first crop will pay for it; at only \$12.50 per acre.

160 a. 6 ml. from town, 100 a. in spring crop, 1/4 goes to purchaser, balance in pasture. Close to school; a rare bargain at \$11 per acre.

Bear in mind that Plains is in a good live, active community, where land values are rapidly increasing, and where landlord's crop-share nets 20 to 40 per cent on investment. Come and see these two bargains. Largest list of bargains in South west mailed upon request.

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In the Heart of Florida for Only \$5 Cash, \$5 Monthly. No Interest. No Taxes, No Charges of Any Kind. It Can Earn \$2,500 to \$4,000 Per Year As Long As You Live.

I will gladly send you incontrovertible proof of these statements. Our land is lying, no swamps or marshes, railroad directly through it, no farm being within three miles from it. Not far from modern town of 7,000 population and to another of 4,000; good hard roads, of pure drinking water at a depth of 100 feet; and flowing wells at 200 feet; needs but little clearing; 12 in. of rainfall; fine climate in the winter and summer; no mosquitoes; best location; plenty of schools and churches; desirable neighbors, fine hunting and fishing; perfect title, warranty deed; abstract of title, time for payments easy if sick or out of employment. Florida Agricultural Department gives the following census reports of the actual results of growers in our county: lettuce, \$100 per acre; celery, \$125; cucumbers, \$114; gish peas, \$437; beans, \$331; and yellow grow from three to four crops per year on the same land. Our county is the fruit producing county in the state. Our yield \$300 per acre; grape fruit, strawberries, \$800; peaches, \$400; \$800. I have prepared a handsome booklet containing dozens of photographs and containing all the information you concerning this favored region. It also contains hundreds of letters from men every part of the United States who purchased farms here from us and who more enthusiastically in their praise of our than we are. I will send it to you free of charge if you will write for it today, delay, but send your name and address.

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80 acres of Jewell county highly improved well located land; large 2 story 3 1/2 dwelling; large basement barn; 35 acres alfalfa, 40 acres corn land. Price \$75 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. Address LOCK BOX 198, Jewell, Kansas.

GET A HOME. 160 acre farm 2 1/2 miles of R. R. and 5 miles of county seat, 10 a. in orchard, 40 a. pasture, 10 a. mow land, orchard, 5 a. alfalfa, good 6 room small barn and granaries, all fenced, wells of water, fine grape vineyard, 1/2 mile to school, farm drains well. Price immediate possession. One-half cash. handle this. Write for our land list. BATTEN REALTY CO., Medford, Oklahoma.

LOOK

Can you beat it? Half section of 160 acres from Tyrone, Okla., level mixed fine broom corn land. This is cheaper than stealing at \$1000 per quarter. Investigate this. Write for full information regarding the Great Southwest. ELLSAESSER & HENRY, Liberal, Kan.

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The sale of Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires has multiplied six times over in the past two years. Over 600,000 have already been sold.

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This patented tire has become the sensation. It is saving millions of dollars to motor car owners. It is a tire that you should know.

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The No-Rim-Cut tire has no hooks on the base. No tire bolts are needed to hold it on.

Into the tire base we vulcanize flat tapes made of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable. The tire can't come off because nothing can stretch it over the rim flange. But when you remove one flange, the tire slips off like any quick-detachable tire.

This braided wire, flat tape feature is controlled by our patents. It is the only way known to make a safe hookless tire. That is why other tire makers still recommend the old-style clincher tire.

tire—the removable rim flanges must be set to curve inward. They must grasp hold of the hooks in the tire base, to hold the tire on. Note how those thin flanges dig into the tire when deflated. That is the cause of rim-cutting, which may wreck a flat tire in a moment.

10% Oversize

The No-Rim-Cut tire, where the rim flanges flare outward, can be made 10% over the rated size and still fit the rim. And we give you that oversize without extra cost.

That means 10% more air—10% greater carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25% to the tire mileage.

This oversize takes care of your extras—top, glass front, etc. It avoids the overloading which causes blow-outs on nine cars in ten which have skimpy tires.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—will under average conditions, cut tire bills in two. Yet these tires cost you nothing more than other standard tires. Do you wonder that men who know these tires insist on getting them?

Our latest Tire Book, based on 12 years spent in tire making, tells many facts which motorists should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



The No-Rim-Cut Tire

This tire fits any standard rim. Simply reverse the removable rim flanges—that is, slip them to the opposite sides. They will then curve outward, as shown in the picture above. The tire comes against a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is made impossible.



Ordinary Clincher Tire

In the ordinary tire—the clincher



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