

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

Agri-Reader



OF THE FARM AND HOME

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THE divine unrest which landed the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, moved the pioneers toward the setting sun and subjected a new world is yet unsatisfied.

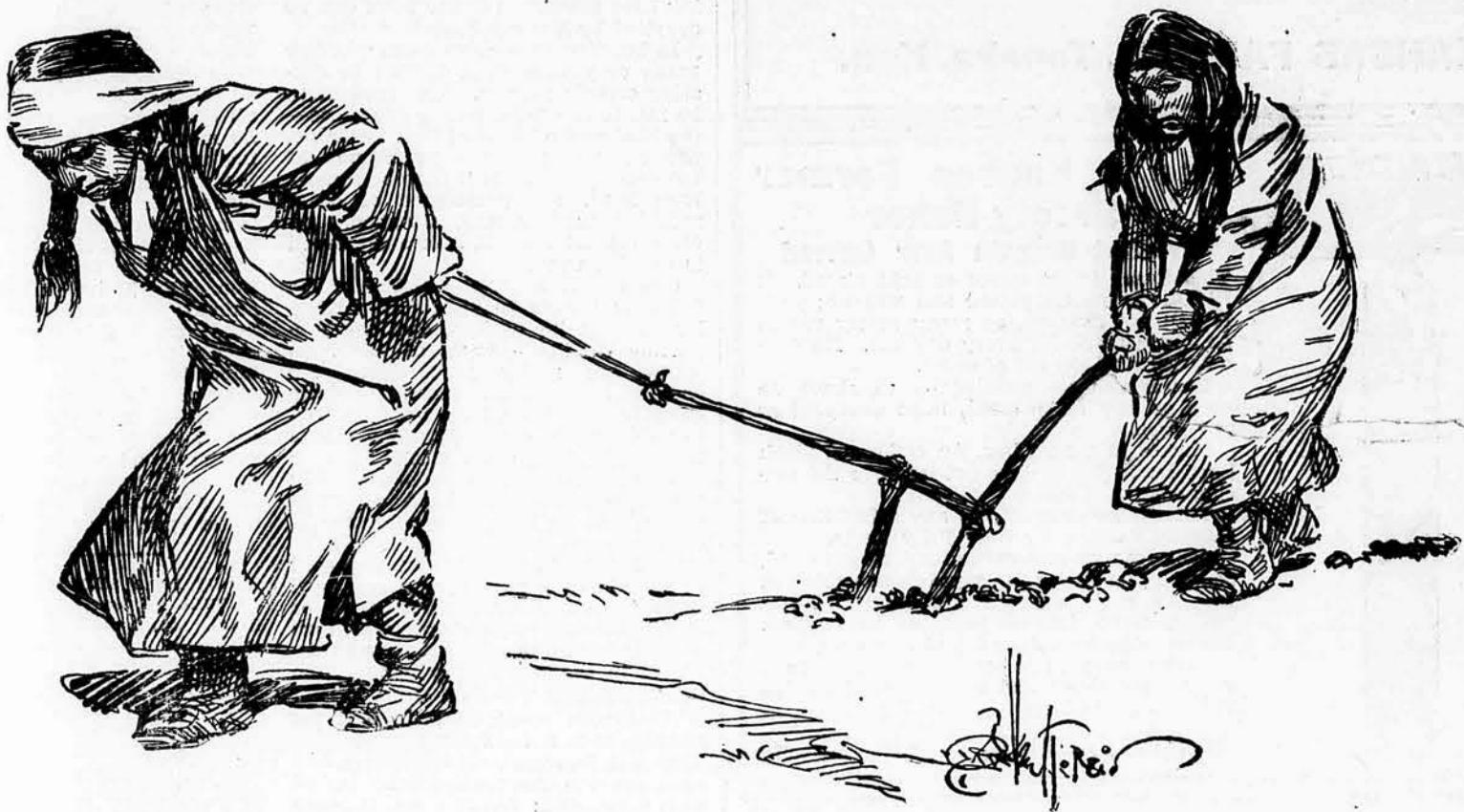
It is the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon and has kept him ever moving, ever conquering and ever dominant. No other race has long withstood him, no difficulties have discouraged and no dangers daunted.

Because of it he has threaded the trackless forest, made a highway of the boundless sea and built his home on the rim of the world. He has dug to the bones of the earth, followed the stars in their immeasurable courses and spied out nature in her secret laboratories.

And yet, he has not learned of the soil beneath his feet. He has tickled its surface and it laughed with crops but when the laugh ceased he moved westward. Now he cannot. He has reached the end.

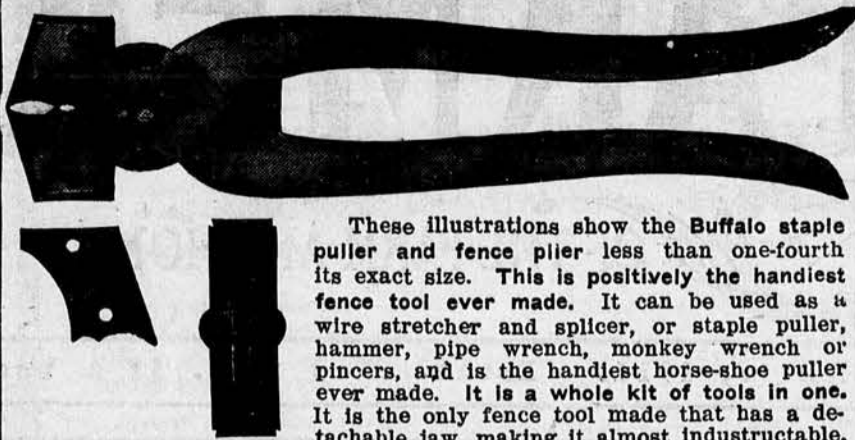
One more great move is offered him and that is, **DEEPER WITH HIS PLOW.**

—I. D. G.



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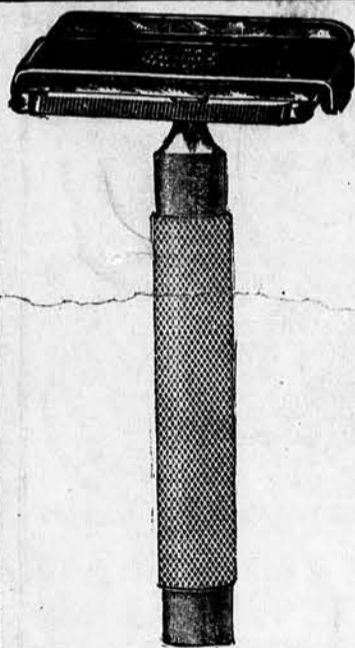
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Termination of Lease.

A correspondent from Republic county, Kansas, asks in regard to the rights of landlord and tenant. What length of time is required for a notice to be given by the landlord for the tenant to vacate the land on the first of March when the tenant has occupied the place for more than a year, and can the tenant prevent the man who secures the land for the next year from putting in wheat?

Under the present Kansas law a 30 day notice is necessary, or, strictly speaking, a notice to vacate on March 1 must be given not later than Feb-

ruary 1 of that year. The law formerly required a 3 months' notice. The question is not affected by the contract being in writing. If the tenant has occupied the land for more than one year it does not matter whether the contract is written or verbal. The month's notice is required in either case.

While the tenant has possession his rights may not be disturbed and the party who is to become the tenant of the next year has no rights upon the land until he assumes possession. He would therefore have no right to go upon the land for the purpose of seeding wheat or any other crop.

Breeding Dairy Cattle

GEO. P. SAMSON, Oregon Agricultural College

In breeding dairy cattle, the fact that they are destined for milk production must constantly be kept in mind.

To attain the highest success in profitable milk production, one must never disregard two things; one must not forget that the animal must have the ability to breed regularly, and to withstand the conditions under which the work has to be done. Both these capacities must be maintained by the animal throughout a number of years. Otherwise the animal is likely to lose either partially or entirely its ability to produce, through ill health or even death.

The most satisfactory way of finding out if an animal has these necessary characteristics is, of course, by actual test, in practice, under the conditions in which the animal must live and do its work. This means delay and sometimes considerable expense, so some other methods, even though less reliable and exact, must be resorted to for rapid enough progress to make selection possible.

Next to actual test of a cow, the most reliable way of finding out its ability to produce milk and calves and to maintain its vigor, is to study its immediate parentage and ancestry. If these characteristics are known to have belonged to the parents and a few preceding generations, it may be supposed that they will also appear in a fairly large number of the offspring.

But when we consider the comparative newness of the Babcock test and the relative infrequency of its use, and the fact that authentic records for any of the three characteristics in grade cows are meager or lacking entirely, as well as the fact that there are almost no records at all of the constitutional vigor of any cows, then it is evident that some other means still must be used.

To meet this need, observations have been made of a large number of cows known to possess the desirable qualities, and a knowledge thus gained of what is called the dairy type. For those who wish to acquaint themselves thoroughly with type characteristics, I would recommend a study of Plumb's "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," or Craig's "Judging Live Stock." (Either book can be supplied by KANSAS FARMER.)

In building up a dairy herd, whether grade or pure-bred, it is well to consider certain factors. The product to be marketed—milk, butter or cheese—the kind and amount of feed available, the climate, personal preference of the dairyman, and if it is to be a pure-bred herd, the preference of other neighboring dairymen, all should receive careful thought before the breed is decided upon.

One should know the ability of the different breeds to yield the particular product he desires, and the proportion of the animals of the herd which are really good ones. He should know that, among strictly dairy breeds, some have been evolved to produce one commodity, and others to produce quite other things.

Supposing that a man has already established a grade herd of dairy cows; that he has been using males of whatever breed happened to be most accessible—perhaps of no breed at all—that the pure bred males used were from herds where no milk or butter records were kept, and thus nothing is known of what may be expected in the way of production from the cow calves which he sires.

What plan could be suggested for making such a herd more profitable? First and foremost, all the calves and cows on the farm should be tested with tuberculin; for if a considerable part of the herd is found to be tuberculous, the method of improvement will need to be different from that followed with a healthy herd.

Let us consider the healthy herd, or that portion which does not react to tuberculin. If the scales and Babcock test have not been in use, they should be started at once. The dairyman should know as soon as possible what each cow in the herd is doing; for inheritance is from the individual cows and their ancestors rather than from the entire herd. That is, individual differences in the ability of the cows are to be looked for, that the good traits may be perpetuated

and increased in the calves to be obtained as to what the individual animals are doing; the process of finding out the unprofitable producers, barren ones, and those which have been off feed or in unthrifty condition can not be begun too soon.

It should be made certain, of course, that all bulls used with a healthy herd are free from tuberculosis. If the owner of the herd owns a bull which has been used some time, and is found to be healthy as soon as it can be determined, it is improving the quality of the calves from the profitable cows in the herd. That is, if the females of these calves prove more profitable producers, the same age and under the same conditions, than their mothers, then the bull should be retained as long as can serve, or until one known to be better can be secured.

If the bull is pure bred and of a breed which the owner has intelligently decided is best suited to his needs, he should be followed by the best one of the same breed which is within the power of the dairyman to secure. But if the owner has decided that another breed is best adapted to his purpose, he had better secure the finest one of that breed he can obtain, and then adhere to that breed through thick and thin.

In selecting a bull, vigor and cundity in the individual himself and in his parents for two or three generations back should be looked to. Profitable production on the part of cows on the sire's side as well as the dam's side must always be secured, for milk and butter production profitable or unprofitable, are transmitted with as much certainty by sire as by the mother.

These points should be kept constantly in mind by the dairyman who hopes to succeed in business and prove his herd. First he must select his animals for but few points and hold to these rigidly year after year, increasing the vigor of selection fast as possible without too greatly depleting the numbers of the herd. Second, he must select for vigor, cundity and profitable production of the product which is to be marketed, whether milk, butter or cheese. Third, he should keep production records of all cows in the herd, as well as the produce and service records of all bulls or cows kept or used, so that he may know what animals are coming up to a satisfactory standard for the points for which selection is made. Fourth, if no other information concerning cows taken into the herd is available, dairy type is the safest known basis for the first selection. Fifth, he should use healthy animals for the foundation of the herd; or, if this is impracticable, should secure healthy ones from unhealthy as soon as possible, and take only healthy ones into the herd. Sixth, he should select bulls with reference to their own achievement in getting good producers, or with reference to that of their female ancestors for several generations, as well as for type, vigor and fecundity.

Any farm animal that does a large amount of work needs and wants a good supply of feed. Herd management makes a good appetite whether the animal be a work horse pulling a plow or a milk cow filling a bucket twice a day. Both are machines and both must have fuel. Upon the quantity and utilization of this fuel depends the amount of work done. A good milk cow must be a good feeder and then she must have a good supply of the right kind of feed.

A Cause for Wonder.

We often wonder why a bull service is usually held at such a low figure, ordinary charges being \$1, \$2, or \$3, and very seldom over \$5 except in rare instances, says the Jersey Breeder. Horse breeders pay as high as \$50 for ordinary service, and \$100 the very least for the service of a very ordinary stallion, and they value an animal useful in its sphere, true, but of no greater benefit to the kind than the cow, if as much. Why is it?

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Correspondent claims that per- nothing has been more product- of worn out and weedy farms the present system of one year

landlord is most frequently a farmer who has made money his farm and desires a period of He demands of his tenant the net income that he derived from own management of the farm and gets it the tenant must either ly reduce the cost of production in the farm of its available fer- He generally does the latter finds in this method the period resistance.

a general proposition the reduc- of the cost of production is im- ble with the tenant as he does have the necessary capital or live or labor saving machinery. He mply compelled to skin off what an get from the farm regardless ter consequences or else to oper- a loss and this he will not and d not do.

nder the one year lease system tenant must get the greatest pos- returns out of the land during brief tenure and to do this he be economical of his labor. He ot afford to haul out manure as ay not have the place next year would not benefit by it. He has me to destroy weeds in fence cor- repair buildings or fences or to clean the seeds he plants. place runs down and the landlord es it to the shiftlessness of the at when in reality it is due to his greed and lack of cooperation. ere are shiftless tenants no doubt the very system itself encourages lessness. The average tenant- d respond to any cooperative ef- put forth by the landlord. In- the remedy for the adverse con- ns is largely in the landlord's hands and if he could only be convinced of this fact some of best farms in some of the best ties in Kansas would not be in present condition.

ere the tenant is of the right he the landlord could well afford uip the farm with the necessary ings, corrals and fencing for the ing of live stock. He could even d to supply the live stock itself part of the working capital and n insurance against the depletion he farm fertility.

hen the landlord provides such an ment and requires a proper crop ion he will find that he can se- the very highest class of tenants also that his profits will increase rdingly.

ever allow more than 60 per cent he farm to be put into marketable ns in any one year and insist that remainder of the land be devoted ay, pasture and forage with live y enough to consume it all.

uch management the live stock easily pay an the running ex- es and the tenant will be con- ed and work to the advantage of landlord because it will be to his advantage. Both will make ey.

hen the landlord demands a ono lease he simply forces his tenant destroy his property. What do our ers say about this important ation?

hough a little late the crops this ng seem to show up well in east- Kansas. Alfalfa was cut earlier n common but the annual crops generally late though the stand, ecially in the corn fields, is good remarkably even. The dry ther has retarded the growth of given opportunity for the de- ction of weeds and as a result, t fields are very clean. Wheat ap- rs in fine shape and there would be more of it than common he Kansas river valley. However, is not the critical time for corn. t comes when it is making the

ight now is a mighty good time consider that drainage proposition. e experiment station at Manhattan furnish information and an ex- engineer, if needed, but generally nage problems can be worked out out expert help.

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

THE LITTLE WASTES.

Some time since, when making a trip in the country, it was noticed that there was a thin stream of wheat all along the road which had evidently been lost from some passing wagon. This trail of wheat was not very large at any one place, except where the wagon had jolted in a rut, but it was continuous and it was more than four miles long.

Just before arriving in town we overtook the farmer who was losing this wheat and called his attention to his loss. With a careless look back along the road, which indicated that he may have known of it all along, he remarked that it did not matter much as wheat was going down in price, anyhow.

While his loss did not seem to be great, yet even a thin stream of wheat that is nearly five miles long amounts to something, and probably to several bushels. He was well-to-do and this loss would probably not be a serious matter to him, and yet, could he afford it?

Foreigners uniformly exclaim at the waste of American farms and with reason, although the price of wheat was lower than it had been and although the farmer was well fixed yet he could not afford such a loss, nor could any man.

When wheat is selling low the mere fact that it must be sold means that such waste can not be afforded. If such a loss as this, which could have been prevented by a few minutes' labor, is permitted it implies that other and perhaps greater wastes are allowed about the farm. Each seems small in itself and yet the total for the year is big and the aggregate for a lifetime is enormous. The principal loss is not in the wheat or the corn or the rusting implements, but in the man himself. By such methods he is using the most effective means to teach himself, and through his exam- ple to teach his sons an unthrift which no one can afford.

If such a man should thrive in this world's goods it is because of his cir- cumstances; if he grows rich, it is in spite of himself.

SIGN YOUR LETTERS.

Many communications and requests come to this office which fail of their object because the writers do not sign their names. This is probably due, in most cases, to oversight but in some it is evidently not. One recent letter inquired if KANSAS FARMER would like to have an article on a certain subject for publication and because this was not signed, it could not be answered.

Such matters are to be regretted, but do they need to occur?

THE BOOK FARMERS.

Numbered in years the time is short when the farmer reasoned that no good thing could come out of "book farming." He felt that the only way to learn farming was in the hard school of experience, and, as progress depended upon individual ef- fort, he made but slow headway.

With the establishment of the ex- periment stations came curiosity, then interest and lastly belief. Now their work is accepted as final and the farmer has learned that thoroughly trained men who devote their time and ability to his problems can bring better and quicker results than he can get in working alone and that it is much more economical to employ them for such purposes than to con- tinue in the old way.

Under the more progressive man- agement of the agricultural colleges the extension department undertakes to disseminate, in the most practical way, the information which has been gleaned by the work of the scientists in the station. Everything done and every failure made is now available to him and from them he learns as he could do in no other manner.

Instead of being received with mere tolerance or with active antagonism, the scientific investigator is no longer derided as a mere "book farmer" but his word and his works are welcomed in every community where crops grow.

More than this, the farmer himself has become a "book farmer" and there never was a time when the agri- cultural literature, and especially the really good farm paper was so highly appreciated or so much in demand. Nor was there ever a time when the publishers of such papers gave more value to their subscribers.

THE SMALL THRASHER.

Many well informed persons are of the opinion that the small thrashing machine is the economical one of the future. Most farmers have gasoline engines or other power and, it is ar- gued, that it is a matter of real econ- omy for him to buy a small thrasher that is large enough for his own needs and which has a clover huller attachment rather than to depend upon the large traveling outfit. The economy lies in being able to do the thrashing at any suitable time and not be compelled to wait upon the convenience of others.

What do our readers say about this matter? Photographs of your ma- chines in operation are gladly re- ceived at this office.

I wish to congratulate you upon the success which you are mak- ing of the KANSAS FARMER. I feel that it has made a very rapid improvement lately.—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Animal Husbandry De- partment, Iowa Agricultural College.

EIGHTY ACRES AND A HOME.

The time has come when more seri- ous consideration of careful and econ- omical methods of farming must be given by those who would succeed in man's first vocation. The agriculture of this country has been a sort of skinning process by which the first fertility of the land has been taken off in the generation of first settlers and the younger members of the fam- ily have been confronted with the problem of moving on to new and fer- tile lands or of building up the worn out soil of the home farm. This has been brought about by a variety of causes among which may be named careless methods and a single crop system. Perhaps the latter is the worst.

Kansas is still a young state and the possibilities of her soil have hardly been approached, much less exhausted, and yet it is necessary to consider newer and better methods to take the place of the old. This does not mean that Kansas soil is ex- hausted but it does hint at the wis- dom of preventing such exhaustion. In the older portions of the state farms which were once rich with the black loam of the virgin prairies are beginning to show the yellow streaks of exhaustion. Further west, where the rainfall is lighter, and where the single crop system has been more continuously practiced, the necessity for conservation is equally apparent.

Conditions are such that careful methods must be adopted. This means farming by the acre instead of by the mile, the abandonment of the ranch and range for the enclosed farm, and the substitution of scien- tific methods for those of nature. Of necessity it means smaller farms with better culture and with these, a reduc- tion of expenses for help and machin- ery, the planting of better seed, the adoption of better cultural methods, the yield of larger crops per acre and a greater number of land owning farmers.

It is no longer true that the man who owns a quarter section or less is regarded as unfortunate, but rather the reverse. The man whose small tract is a productive one has more to show for his labor and methods at the end of the year than does he who farms by the mile with a minimum production per acre. The great wheat kings of Kansas rarely exceed an av- erage of ten bushels per acre, and as their land increases in value their methods can not be profitable.

General facts are made up of aver- ages, and the financial condition of a state is represented by the average condition of its people. A nation with a few rich land holders and many poor tenants can never prosper like a nation of many small independent land owners. It is said that France was able to pay the incredible war debt which was forced upon her and to become the banking nation of the world by reason of the fact that her territory is divided up among land owning farmers. No one of these owns a large acreage perhaps, but all adopt good methods and all prosper and cause their nation to prosper.

In Kansas the question of help has become a serious one. Those who are qualified to conduct farm operations properly soon become farm owners. Those who are not qualified are gener- ally dissatisfied with their condi- tion and are only of temporary value. Machinery has done much to solve the help question, but even machinery requires brains to operate it and the tendency seems to be toward the cul- tivation of smaller areas under better methods rather than the bonanza farming of earlier days.

Believing that a good living can be made from eighty acres of good Kan- sas land, and even a bank account built up from its culture, KANSAS FARMER has inaugurated a campaign of inquiry to learn of the possibili- ties in this direction. Taking eighty acres as unit our readers are invited, by a special offer made on another page, to express their opinions as to the best methods of equipping and handling this amount of land for the purpose of making a profit paying farm of it, and at the same time af- fording the real comforts of a home. Read the offer referred to carefully and then give us your best thoughts.

WHEAT CULTURE IN KANSAS

A Study of Best Methods of Wheat Growing Under Kansas Conditions

By PROF. A. M. TENNEYCK

In discussing this subject I shall speak largely regarding the growing of winter wheat and my remarks will apply especially to Kansas and the Great Plains Region. However, the principles and facts regarding soil, seed bed preparation, improvement of seed wheat, etc., as stated in this paper may often apply equally as well wherever wheat is grown.

The average yield of wheat in Kansas for the ten years, 1896-1906, was 13.1 bushels per acre. The average for all the states during the same interval was 13.4 bushels per acre. The large production of wheat in this state (Kansas has several times ranked first in wheat production) is due to the number of acres grown rather than to good farming and larger yields. The possible wheat crop of Kansas is much greater than the actual crop, and this is true also of other states.

The agronomy department of Kansas State Agricultural College during the last few years has several times produced yields of over fifty bushels of wheat per acre. In 1906 a measured acre of wheat on the college farm produced an actual yield of 3,516 pounds or 58.6 bushels of grain per acre, and farmers in other sections of the state have occasionally reported very large yields of over fifty and sometimes sixty, bushels per acre. At the Hays Station, in 1910, we thrashed 2,743.5 bushels of wheat from 75 acres, an average of 36.6 bushels per acre. Our total crop in 1910 was 15,902 bushels from 615 acres, about 26 bushels per acre; and yet 15 bushels per acre is the average yield of winter wheat in this state.

There is evidently great opportunity to increase the wheat yield of Kansas; it may not be possible to produce average crops of fifty, forty or even thirty bushels per acre, but by growing better producing varieties of well bred wheat, maintaining the fertility of the soil and practicing reasonably good culture, the average yield in this state for the next ten years may be made to reach twenty bushels per acre, or fifty per cent greater production than the average yield of the preceding ten years.

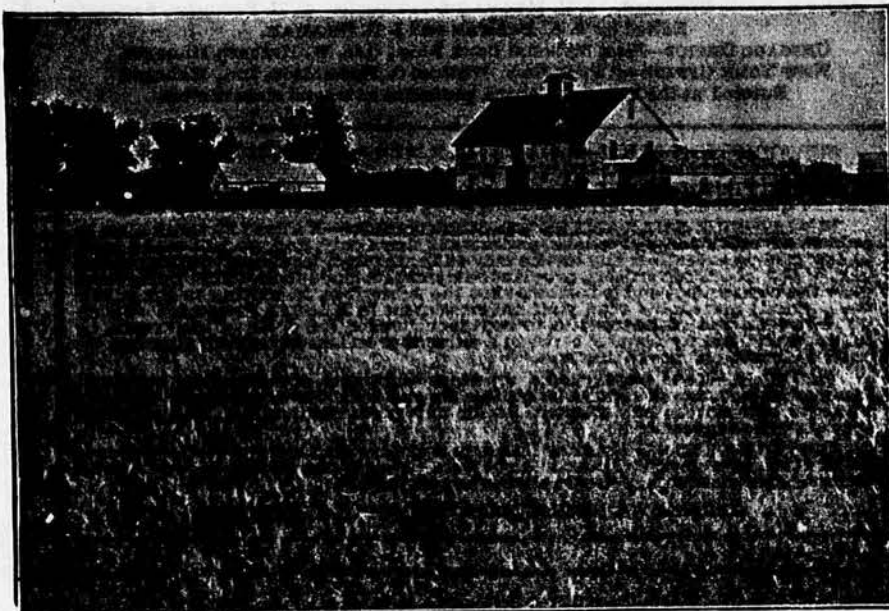
The wheat crop may be injured by insects, plant diseases and unfavorable weather conditions. The farmer often has little or no control over these agencies. The most important factors in wheat production over which the farmer has control are the simple factors concerned in the production of any crop; viz., good seed, a proper seed bed and fertile soil.

THE SEED.

Good seed means more than seed that will sprout and grow. It means well bred wheat adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the locality in which the wheat is grown. Seed wheat should be grown and bred in the region where it is intended to be grown. Drought resistant crops can not be grown or bred in humid regions. Very little has yet been done in the way of breeding or adapting crops to western farming conditions.

Nearly all grain crops which are grown successfully in the west today, or at least the best producing varieties of these crops have been introduced from other lands which have a climate similar to that of the western plains. These crops were either native to the country from which they came or they were varieties which have been developed in the older civilizations of the world where man by persistently planting seed year after year and for centuries has at last through natural selection produced varieties better adapted to resist the adverse conditions than the original varieties from which the strain sprang.

We find a demonstration of this principle in the fact that wheat and other grains brought from the steeps of Russia are well adapted for growing in our western plains region, which has a climate and soil very similar to that of the country named. The Russian varieties of hard red winter wheat, commonly designated as "Turkey," because of their great hardness and productiveness, have largely replaced all other varieties of winter wheat grown in the west. The Durum wheat brought from the same region has also proven to be better adapted for growing in the semi-arid regions



A FLOURISHING WHEAT FIELD IN WESTERN KANSAS.

of the west than the common varieties of spring wheat.

A COMPARISON OF VARIETIES.

That there is a great difference in varieties of wheat in hardness, productiveness, and quality of grain produced is shown by the trials at several experiment stations. Among 18 varieties of winter wheat grown at the Kansas Station at Manhattan in 1904 the yields varied from 19 bushels to 35 bushels per acre. In 1905, thirty varieties gave varying yields ranging from 30 bushels to 47½ bushels per acre. Some forty varieties were tested in 1906 and 1907 resulting in similar variations in yields for different varieties. The grade or quality of the grain has also varied to an even greater extent. At the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station in Ellis county, Kansas, and at the McPherson Station in McPherson county, even larger differences in yield and grade between different varieties have been observed, than reported for the tests at Manhattan.

A large number of varieties of winter wheat have been tested at these several stations during the past five years. Among the better producing varieties, as shown by these trials, are the Kharkof, Malakoff, Red Turkey, Bearded Fife, Defiance, Crimean, Weisenberg, Theiss, Ghirka, Fultz, Fulcaster, Mediterranean, Sibley's New Golden, Currell, Zimmerman, Gold Coin and Kentucky Blue Stem.

There are seven or eight different species of wheat. Only one of these species succeeds well in all parts of Kansas. The botanical name of this species is *Triticum vulgare*. It includes practically all the winter wheat grown in this state and in the western plains region. The species *Triticum durum*, commonly called macaroni wheat, also succeeds well as a spring wheat in the drier portions of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

There are several divisions of the species *Triticum vulgare*, as the hard wheat and soft wheat, and either of these may be divided into several groups, as the red hard wheat and white hard wheat, the red soft wheat and white soft wheat. Furthermore, there are bearded and beardless types of each of these groups, and while some varieties have smooth chaff others have a rough or velvety chaff. It is important to observe that of the varieties named above, the Ghirka is the only hard red wheat with bald or beardless heads which has proved to be a good producing variety in Kansas. The last eight varieties named are soft or semi-soft wheats.

The Fultz, Fulcaster, Mediterranean and Sibley are bearded in type, the others are beardless. All of the other varieties named are the hard red, bearded wheat, the "Turkey" type, generally grown in Kansas and throughout the western winter wheat belt.

The soft red winter wheat and the

hard red winter wheat are the two types best adapted for growing in Kansas, and these types have their special adaptation to certain soils and sections of the state, the soft red being superior to the hard red wheat only in the eastern and southern counties, while throughout the great central wheat belt of Kansas and in the northern and western counties, the hard red wheat has been found to be the most hardy and productive.

Generally speaking, wheat requires a rather heavy soil, inclining to clayey. The lighter, sandy soils are not so well adapted for growing wheat. However, soft wheat succeeds best on the well watered bottom lands of a loamy, light texture. To produce the best quality of hard wheat requires fertile soil, land well supplied with nitrogen and rich in the mineral elements of plant food.

SEED SELECTION AND BREEDING.

In order that the testing of varieties of wheat by the Experiment Station may become of permanent value to farmers, seed selection and propagation must go on with the variety testing. The Kansas Experiment Station is breeding wheat and other cereal grains by the "head row" method; namely, kernels of selected, choice heads of wheat are planted in separate rows one grain in a place, and the best producing head is determined by comparing the yield and product of each of the several rows.

The product of all the low producers is discarded while the seed secured from the best producers is reserved and the grain planted in separate plots for increase. This method of breeding wheat or other grain does not intend to improve it by long processes of breeding and selection, but rather to discover the great individuals which at once, merely by separation, may become the foundation stock of a pure or improved strain or variety.

Remarkable results are being secured at the Kansas Station by this method of breeding. Seed of improved varieties of wheat have not yet been secured by this method for distribution, but the results of the "head row" tests are remarkable. With Kharkof wheat, for instance, in a "head row" test of thirty choice heads, the yield varied from 179 grains to 376 grains per head row, while the grade of the grain from the several head rows varied from No. 3, 80 per cent soft wheat, to No. 1, 98 per cent hard red winter wheat.

The writer is convinced that this method of breeding, which is really a method of discovering the great individuals, is far preferable to the "centgener" method, and the results are much greater and may be secured much more quickly.

By the "head row" method of breeding if the product (300 grams) of a single great producing head of wheat,

is planted each year and yields at the rate of thirty bushels of grain per acre, there will have been produced 8,910 bushels of wheat of the improved variety in four years after the first head test which discovered the great producer; five years from the first planting of the seed of a single head.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

The Kansas Station has not yet produced any of the improved, pedigreed wheat in sufficient quantities for distribution. However, the station has distributed among the farmers of the state several thousand bushels of improved seed wheat of the best producing varieties, with good results.

The Fort Hays Branch Station distributed over 6,000 bushels of wheat bred Kharkof wheat in 1910. The reports from the growing of the "college bred" wheat have generally been favorable. Seed of such varieties as the Kharkof, Malakoff, and improved Turkey Red have been widely distributed and in the judgment of the writer the distribution of this improved seed wheat has materially aided to increase the average yield per acre and the total wheat crop of the state for the last three seasons.

There is no question but that some varieties of wheat are superior to others in hardness, quality and productiveness, and that certain varieties are better adapted than others for growing in certain sections of the state. The tests at the experiment stations prove this, and a farmer should be well repaid for securing and planting a little pure seed wheat of one or more of the best producing varieties as shown by the tests at the experiment stations.

TO MAINTAIN GOOD SEED.

Perhaps the breeding and improvement and the establishment of new varieties may be left to the experiment stations or to specialists in plant breeding, but every farmer may at least keep his seed wheat from deteriorating and even improve the grain by a little extra care and labor.

To produce seed wheat the grain should be well graded and only the heaviest, plumpest seed sown, in a separate field at the most favorable season, and given the best possible culture. Care should be taken to grow the seed wheat on fields free from volunteer wheat. Much of the wheat of Kansas, because it is mixed, grades No. 3 or 4, while if the wheat were pure in type it might grade No. 1 or 2.

Harvest the wheat which is to be saved when it is just fully mature. Immature seed is apt to be shrunk and deficient in vitality. On the other hand, as soon as the wheat is over-ripe it begins to deteriorate in quality and may lose some of its vitality. Do not allow the seed wheat to be damaged by rain, but thrash it at once or put it in the stack or barn for safe keeping. Take care in thrashing the seed wheat not to mix it with other grain or other varieties of wheat; keep it in a bin by itself. Clean the grain well and sow the seed grade again to secure seed for another year's planting.

If such a method of growing and saving seed were practiced by a majority of the wheat farmers, the average yield of wheat should be increased several bushels per acre and the quality of grain would be much improved.

CHANGING SEED.

Many farmers have made it a practice to change seed of wheat and other crops occasionally, claiming that when they grow the same seed for a long time it runs out and becomes less hardy and productive than when it was first introduced. Wheat is not adapted for growing in a certain region, doubtless there is an advantage in securing new seed occasionally, from the sources where the crop grows to perfection, but if a variety of wheat is adapted to a certain climate and soil, or has become adapted by a long period of planting and selection, nothing would be gained and much might be lost by introducing new seed of the same variety from the original source. If a better variety or a better strain of the same variety can be obtained there may be some advantage in changing seed.

(Continued on page 41)

BEEF MAKING WITH SILAGE

Stored Succulence Valuable For Cow Equally Good For Her Beef Brother

Ensilage, or "corn sauerkraut" has long been accepted as a valuable ration for the dairy cow in that it enabled her to maintain her milk flow during the winter as well as on June grass. It also helped during the dry spells of August. It did more than this. It taught the farmer that he could save and make available as feed, every pound of crop grown on his corn fields instead of wasting nearly half of it as under the more common practice.

Now a cow is a cow and her digestive apparatus remains the same no matter for what purpose she is bred and fed. This fact was also recognized though it has taken considerable time to convince the beef producing farmer that the soil may be of equal value to him as to the dairy farmer. Facts are said to be stubborn things and they are accumulating rapidly on the value of ensilage for beef production.

A number of the experiment stations have made careful tests along this line and none of them have been more progressive than those of Kansas and Iowa. The work of the Kansas Station was reported, in part, in a recent issue and the facts gathered by the Iowa Station are here shown.

The Iowa Station has just completed a five months' feeding test with steers weighing approximately 1,000 pounds at the beginning of the test. The work was conducted under the supervision of Prof. W. J. Kennedy and John M. Evvard. Forty steers were used and divided into four lots of 10 each. They were fed from November 22, 1910, to April 21, 1911. The rations fed were as follows:

Lot 1. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and clover hay.

Lot 2. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal during the last 60 days, clover hay, and corn silage.

Lot 3. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay, and corn silage.

Lot 4. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and corn silage.

As will be seen, all lots were fed shelled corn and cottonseed meal as the grain ration, except that Lot 2 was given no cottonseed meal during the first three months of the feeding period. This explains, as shown in the table below, why this lot consumed a comparatively small average amount of this concentrate throughout the five months' period. For roughage, as seen above, Lot 1 was fed clover hay alone; Lot 4, silage alone; and Lots 2 and 3, a mixture of clover hay and silage. The daily average number of pounds of feed consumed per steer and the number of pounds of feed consumed per pound of gain, during the entire five-months' period by the different lots are given in Table No. 1.

During the entire feeding period the steers in these lots gained as follows: In Lot 1, 392 pounds; Lot 2, 295 pounds; lot 3, 334 pounds; and Lot 4, 369 pounds. The daily average gains were: 2.61, 1.96, 2.22 and 2.46 pounds respectively. These figures show that Lot 1, fed clover hay as the exclusive roughage, made the largest daily gains, but Lot 4, fed silage, was not very far behind in this respect. The important thing in feeding, of course, is to make gains as economically as possible. In this respect, Lot 4 made decidedly the best showing. This is more clearly shown in Table No. 2.

The steers cost 5.50 per cwt. laid down in the feed lots at Ames at the beginning of the experiment. According to this the initial cost per steer, as shown above, varied from \$53.78 to \$55.44. The feed cost—and this was arrived at by considering corn worth 36 cents a bushel, cottonseed meal \$28 a ton, clover hay \$10 a ton, and silage \$2.50 a ton—varied from \$24.33 per head, in Lot 2 to \$31.02, in Lot 1. The steers sold on the Chicago market for \$6, \$5.90, \$6.10 and \$6 respectively for the four lots. In other words, the silage-fed lot, brought as much per cwt. as did the lot fed clover hay for roughage. The returns from pork were very nearly the same in all lots. Adding the average original cost per steer in the different lots to the feed cost, and deducting from this what the steers brought on the Chicago market, less freight and sell-

ing cost, we obtain the profit or loss as the case may be.

As will be seen from the table no money profit was made by any of the steers on the feed consumed; on the other hand, a loss was sustained. With a margin of only 50 cents—that is, a difference of only 50 cents per cwt. between the cost of the steers as feeders and their selling price when fat, and freight and selling cost amounting to 29 cents per cwt.—the steers all did well not to lose more than they did. The fact of the matter is that whenever a farmer can come

over 11 times as much. With respect to Lot 2, which did not do so well as the other lots, Professor Evvard has written us as follows: "This lot did not do so well as the others for three principal reasons: First, the silage was limited to one feed per day during the first three months of the feeding period and the steers were given all the clover hay they would eat; second, no cottonseed meal was fed during the first 90 days, and the cattle were receiving most too wide a ration for the most economical gains; third, too much corn silage was fed

purpose of finding out how to feed silage to beef cattle to best advantage. Much more work will have to be done before conclusions can be drawn as to the best method of feeding it. The results, however, point to the fact that the silage is a more economical roughage during the first two-thirds of the feeding period than clover, but that during the last third, the quantity of silage should be reduced. In our opinion it is quite possible, had Lot 4 been fed less of the expensive cottonseed meal, especially during the third month when they were given an average of 4.2 pounds a day, and possibly also during the last month when they received 4.3 pounds a day, that this lot would have made a better showing. During the last month the steers in Lot 4 were actually being fed 3.01 pounds of digestible protein per day—as much protein, actually, as a cow producing two pounds of butter-fat a day requires. A cow producing 44 pounds of 4.5 per cent milk a day and weighing 1,200 pounds, requires only 3.04 pounds of protein a day. One can not be said to be feeding steers economically when protein is supplied in a wasteful manner, especially not when a large amount in the ration is supplied with expensive commercial feeds. We trust that this phase of the question will receive further thorough study.

Another thing that is of interest in this connection pertains to the shrinkage of the cattle in transit. The shrinkage per steer in Lot 1 was 35 pounds; in Lot 2, 20 pounds; in Lot 3, 26 pounds; and Lot 4, 37 pounds. It is ordinarily supposed that silage-fed cattle shrink a great deal more than cattle fed on dry rations and yet these figures show a lower shrink for Lots 2 and 3, and only a two-pound higher shrink for Lot 4 than for Lot 1, the dry-fed lot.

This low shrinkage is thought by Professor Evvard to be due to the correct handling of these cattle previous to shipping. In short, they were handled as follows: They were given five feeds preparatory to shipment. During this time they were gradually accustomed to timothy hay, and the grain ration of corn was displaced by oats to the extent of one-third to two thirds. The nitrogenous supplement, cottonseed meal, was decreased practically two-thirds. In the last two feeds before shipment the silage steers received no silage whatever, and all the lots were given all the timothy hay they would eat. Twelve hours before the cars were loaded the cattle were given about two-thirds of the water they wished to drink and were then kept off water until the time they were loaded. When they arrived at the shipping yards they had been off water for 36 hours, and all lots, with the exception of Lot 4 given silage as the exclusive roughage during the feeding period, drank heavily. The latter drank very little and to this lack of thirst is attributed their slightly greater shrinkage. These results would indicate that silage steers could be profitably held off water for more than 36 hours.

The packing company which bought the cattle reported their "dressing" as follows: Lot 1, 61.67; Lot 2, 60.21; Lot 3, 61.73; Lot 4, 60.86. It will be seen that Lot 3, fed shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn silage, stood first in the list.

There are undoubtedly many things to be learned about the use of silage for fattening cattle, such as the amount that can be fed to best advantage during the early and the late feeding periods, and how best to prepare the cattle for shipment, although one would judge that little improvement could be made upon the shipping preparation given by the Iowa Station in these tests.

This station plans to continue its silage feeding experiments and work out the best methods. Undoubtedly there is a great deal to be learned concerning the manner in which silage should be fed and this station will try to solve the problems. These results would seem to indicate that silage can profitably be limited during the last two months of the feeding period and this is one of the problems up for solution in the experiments planned for next winter.

TABLE NO. 1. AVERAGE DAILY FEED CONSUMED.

Feeds.	Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Lot 3.	Lot 4.
Shelled corn.....	19.24	14.58	14.07	14.93
Cottonseed meal.....	2.07	.88	2.54	3.30
Clover hay.....	10.83	6.65	4.25	.....
Corn silage.....	.....	18.45	23.86	30.15
POUNDS FEED CONSUMED PER POUND GAIN.				
Shelled corn.....	7.36	7.42	6.33	6.08
Cottonseed meal.....	.79	.45	1.14	1.34
Clover hay.....	4.14	3.29	1.96	.....
Corn silage.....	.....	9.29	10.73	12.25

out even in feeding cattle, that is, get market price for his feeding stuffs when sold in the form of beef, he is making a profit. The manure obtained, if properly cared for and returned to the land, will greatly aid in

during the last 60 days. In other words, at the end of the first three months, the cottonseed meal was added to the ration and the corn silage fed twice per day instead of once. The extra amount of corn silage fed

TABLE NO. 2.

	Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Lot 3.	Lot 4.
Initial cost per steer.....	\$53.78	\$55.44	\$54.23	\$54.65
Cost feed per steer.....	31.02	24.33	26.65	18.98
Total cost of each steer.....	\$84.80	\$79.77	\$81.03	\$81.63
Chicago weight, pounds.....	1335	1283	1296	1325
Chicago market value per cwt.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.10	\$ 6.00
Freight and selling cost per cwt. at Chicago.....	.29	.29	.29	.29
Net selling price per cwt.....	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.71
Returns per steer.....	\$76.23	\$71.98	\$75.80	\$75.66
Returns from pork per steer.....	5.76	4.24	5.11	5.72
Total returns per steer.....	\$81.99	\$76.22	\$80.41	\$81.38
Total cost per steer.....	\$14.81	\$3.55	\$1.03	\$1.63
Loss per steer.....	\$ 5.81	\$ 3.55	\$.62	\$.25

maintaining the fertility of the farm. We desire to call special attention to Lot 4, fed silage as the exclusive roughage, in which the steers lost only 25 cents per head, while those in Lot 1, fed clover hay as the exclusive roughage, lost \$2.81 per head, or

during the last stages of the feeding period did no good and counterbalanced, in fact, counteracted, any good effects which the cottonseed meal may have had."

It should be borne in mind that this was an experiment conducted for the

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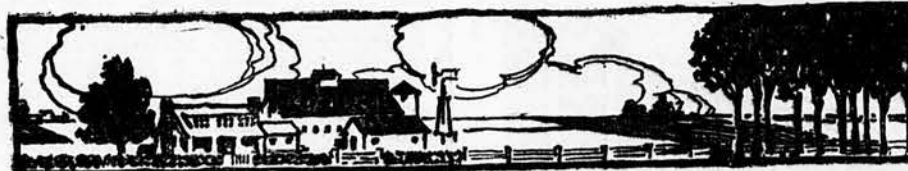
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Wheat Culture In Kansas

Continued From Page Five

The hard red winter wheat is better adapted for growing in western and northern Kansas than in the eastern and southern portions of the state, and some advantage may perhaps be gained in the sections last named by introducing new seed wheat occasionally from the west and north, since in those sections of the state a more perfect type and better quality of hard red winter wheat may be grown; but it is not advisable to introduce seed wheat from a foreign country or state which has a climate or soil very different from the climate or soil of the locality where the wheat will be grown.

THE SEED BED.

With viable seed planted in the soil, a few simple factors largely determine the strength of germination, the stand and yield of the crop, and the quality of the grain produced. These factors are moisture, heat and air.

Every farmer knows that a dry seed will not germinate. No matter how favorable conditions may be, before the processes are begun which start or renew the life and produce growth the seed must absorb moisture.

Every seed requires a favorable degree of heat before it will germinate, and the presence of air is necessary in order to supply the "life giving" oxygen. A seed planted in a vacuum with the proper degree of heat and moisture will not germinate, and the same results often occur when seeds are planted in a very wet or water logged soil, because the air is largely excluded from a soil in such conditions.

All fertile soils contain an abundant supply of plant food elements, but the compounds in which these elements exist are usually in an insoluble condition in the soil, a provision of nature which prevents the wasting of plant food and insures the permanency of soil fertility and the continued productiveness of the soil for ages, if a man does his part towards maintaining its tilth and fertility.

The plant food of the soil is gradually made available by the action of weathering agents which cause the rock particles, of which the soil is largely composed, to break down and disintegrate, and by the action of soil bacteria, which assist in the processes of decay. Thus chemical changes take place by which the insoluble plant food is gradually changed into a soluble condition, in which the elements become available as nutriment to the plants when absorbed by the plant roots.

This "digestion" of the plant food in the soil by which it is made available to plants, at least so far as bacteria are concerned, is favored by the same conditions which are essential for the germination of seeds and the growth of plants, namely, the soil must be warm, moist, and well aerated, not only in order to germinate the seed and supply water and air to the growing plant, but also in order that productive soils may supply the necessary amounts of plant food elements other than water, which will give a balanced food ration to the plant, resulting in a healthy, vigorous growth.

In order to secure the ideal conditions for seed germination and plant growth a seed bed for wheat should not be too deep and mellow, rather the soil should be mellow but yet finely pulverized only about as deep as the seed is planted. Below the depth at which the seed is planted the soil should be firm, making a good connection with the subsoil, so that the soil water stored in the subsoil may be drawn up into the surface soil.

The firm soil below the seed, well connected with the subsoil, supplies the moisture to the seed, while the mellow soil above the seed allows sufficient circulation of air to supply oxygen and favors the warming of the soil, gathering the heat of the sunshine during the day and acting as a blanket to conserve the soil heat, maintaining a more uniform temperature of the soil during the night.

The mellow soil above the seed conserves the soil moisture, acting as a mulch to keep the water from reaching the surface, where it would be rapidly lost by evaporation, and the same condition favors the growth of

the young shoot upward into the air and sunshine, where in the presence of oxygen and light, and a favorable degree of the heat, the green leaves quickly begin the work of assimilation and the soluble plant food elements absorbed by the roots are rapidly transferred into protoplasm, starch, and the various tissues which build up plant structure, and the young plant grows and is soon established on its own roots.

With a deep, loose seed bed the conditions are less favorable for seed germination than in the "ideal" seed bed described. The mellow soil may be warm enough and well aerated, perhaps too well aerated, causing the soil to keep dry, but with the deep mellow seed bed the moisture in the subsoil is not available for the use of the germinating seed, because the capillary rise of water is checked at the bottom of the mellow soil.

Such a seed bed is almost wholly dependent upon rains for sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and start the young plants and even in such favorable weather conditions prevail at seeding time, so that the seed may germinate and the crop start, yet at almost any time during the growing season if drouth prevail the crop growing in the deep, loose seed bed is more apt to be injured because of the rapid drying out of the surface soil. In such a seed bed the crop is not only apt to "burn out" in summer, but it is also more apt to "freeze out" in winter than a crop grown in an ideal seed bed described above.

CONSERVING SOIL MOISTURE.

So far as cultivation is concerned there are three principal steps in the conservation of soil moisture.

1. The soil must be loosened to a considerable depth in order to prepare a reservoir to receive the rain and carry the water downward into the soil. This may be accomplished by deep plowing, by listing, or by disking unplowed lands.

2. The water which is carried down into the subsoil must be brought back again into the surface soil where the seed is germinating and the young roots are growing, and to accomplish this a good connection must be made between the furrow slice and the subsoil, and this is the purpose in the use of the subsurface packer immediately after plowing.

3. Finally, in order that the water which is drawn up again towards the surface may not reach the air and be wasted by evaporation, the upper two or three inches of the soil must be kept mellow in the form of a soil mulch, and this is accomplished in the growing of crops, by frequent cultivation, which is not so practical with wheat as with corn and similar crops. However, the harrow may often be successfully used in preserving the soil mulch in the wheat field.

METHODS OF PREPARING THE SEED BED.
The ideal seed bed may be prepared for seeding spring wheat simply by disking and harrowing corn stubble land, and not only may a favorable seed bed be prepared at small expense on such land, but corn makes an excellent crop to use in rotation with wheat. Potatoes also make a good rotation for wheat and a suitable seed bed may be prepared on potato ground as described for corn ground. In fact, wheat may follow almost any cultivated crop without plowing, provided such crop has been given clean cultivation and weeds have not been allowed to seed. If the ground is foul with weeds then it will be best to plow, as disking in the wheat may give a weedier crop than plowing.

As a rule the better seed bed may be prepared by disking rather than plowing corn or potato land. On a surface free from weed seeds a cleaner crop of wheat may be grown by disking than by plowing, since many weed seeds which were too deeply buried to germinate during the previous season of thorough cultivation, when the weed seeds in the surface soil were spouted and destroyed, are brought to the surface by plowing and under favorable conditions readily sprout and grow.

When wheat follows wheat or some other grain crop a suitable seed bed may be prepared by early plowing. In the winter wheat states the plowing should be done as soon after harvest

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vest as possible, and the fields should be cultivated at intervals with the disk or harrow, until seeding time in order to firm the soil, conserve the soil moisture and destroy the weeds. In the spring wheat states summer plowing may not be so essential but usually early fall plowing may be recommended, although on the heavy lands of the Red River valley which are apt to run together and become too compact in a wet spring, late fall plowing may give better results than early fall plowing.

When the plowing is done just previous to sowing it is well to follow the plow with the subsurface packer and harrow in order to pulverize and pack the soil at the bottom of the furrow slice and leave a mellow, even surface. This packing and pulverizing of the furrow slice is especially necessary when the soil is plowed dry or when stubble, trash or manure is plowed under, because if the furrow slice is left loose and pulverized the capillary connection of the soil with the subsoil is largely broken off and the soil water will not rise into the surface soil to supply the germinating seed and feed the roots of the young plants, hence, the seed fails to germinate well or the plant is often stunted in growth and in such a seed bed the crop is apt to "freeze out" or "burn out." Because of these results it is not safe to plow under coarse manure or a heavy growth of weeds or grasses. If the soil is in good physical condition, not too dry or too wet, an ideal seed bed may be prepared by plowing immediately before seeding, provided the soil is repacked and well pulverized as described above, but this is often a more expensive method than the disking or early plowing methods described above.

It is often a good plan to disk the ground previous to plowing. If plowed at once the loose surface is in better shape to more readily connect and reunite with the subsoil when the furrow slice is inverted, and if the plowing is delayed, the soil will remain in good plowing condition for a much longer period during dry weather than land which has received no cultivation. It is sometimes possible, when the land has become too dry to plow, by establishing a soil mulch with the disk harrow and retaining the water in the deeper soil, to so improve the moisture condition of the surface soil as to bring it again into plowing condition, and it may even be advisable to practice early disking rather than early plowing where both cannot be accomplished. The surface mulch of soil produced by disking not only retains the water in the soil but also offers a favorable surface to absorb the rains.

A NEW METHOD.
A new method for preparing the seed bed for wheat is now coming into general practice in western Kansas. The plan is to list the ground with the ordinary corn lister as soon after harvest as possible. The lister furrows are run about three to three and a half feet apart, very much the same as when the lister is used for planting corn. Later, when the weeds have started, the soil is worked back into the lister furrows by means of a harrow or disk cultivator.

Several cultivations are usually required by the harrow, and disk harrow in order to bring the field into good seed bed condition. Once over with the disk cultivator is usually considered sufficient, the further work necessary to prepare the seed bed being given with the common harrow or other cultivating implement.

In a dry climate this method of preparing the seed bed has several advantages, as follows:

The cultivation of the land soon after harvest tends to conserve the moisture already stored in the soil. The furrowed land is in good condition to catch and store the rain and the later cultivation clears the land of weeds and leaves a mellow soil mulch to conserve the moisture which has been stored in the subsoil. The early and continued cultivation of the soil favors the action of the bacteria and the development of available plant food.

By practicing this method of farming the farmer may cultivate a larger area early in the season when the soil is in good condition to cultivate, when if it had been necessary to plow the whole area, some of the land might have become too dry to plow well. Likewise the later plowing leaves the soil too loose and not in good seed bed condition.

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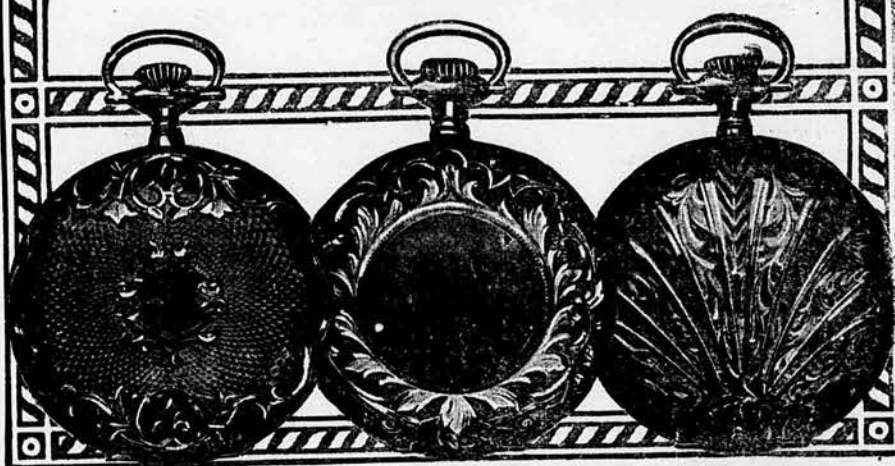
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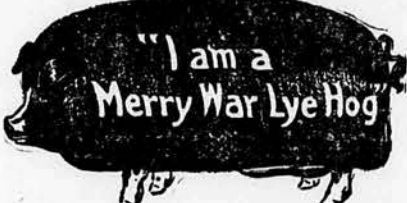
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With hogs bringing around \$10.00 you can't afford to lose a single head from cholera, worms or other hog troubles. And there is no reason why you should, either, Mr. Farmer! With the aid of **MERRY WAR LYE** you can easily keep your drove perfectly healthy.



A Great Fattener and Health Preserver

Before **MERRY WAR LYE** was discovered, you used to hear it said: "Oh, Cholera is incurable," "You can't prevent your hogs coming down with Cholera," etc., but now millions of Hog Raisers know differently. For they have been convinced by the testimony of others or by their own experience that a little **MERRY WAR LYE** fed with the swill every day will keep hogs in a perfectly healthy condition, increase their weight and render them immune to contagious diseases.

feed ration, mix one-half (1/2) can **MERRY WAR LYE** to each barrel of drinking water.

Not An Expense

MERRY WAR LYE is not an expense. It is an investment that yields an actual profit, because it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but also puts on many pounds of good healthy flesh and fat.

Feed "Merry War" Every Day

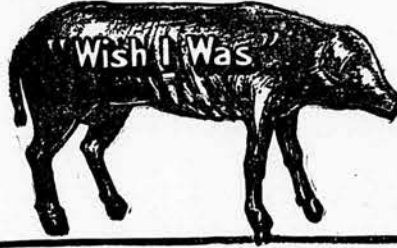
MERRY WAR LYE comes in powdered form in cans with the convenient turning top covers. The time to feed "MERRY WAR" is every day. Make it a regular part of the daily ration and keep your drove in fine condition.

So the best thing you can possibly do to insure your pork profits is to feed **MERRY WAR LYE** every day, just as regularly as you would the ordinary ration of swill or dry feed.

At Your Dealer's

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one (1) tablespoonful **MERRY WAR LYE** with slop for ten (10) hogs, or one-half (1/2) can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry

While most up-to-date dealers handle **MERRY WAR LYE**, some dealers may offer you some other brand. If so, don't accept it, but explain to the dealer that while there are brands of Lye that are good for certain uses, yet there is only one kind—**MERRY WAR LYE**—that is safe and specially prepared for use in preventing and curing sick hogs.



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Save half your cost of hay stacking this year. Investigate thoroughly this king of stackers. Your saving in time, labor and hay will practically pay for it. Write us today. We'll send an illustrated booklet explaining the details of the Alfalfa King, showing it in operation and giving the experiences of practical farmers who use it.

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HOME CIRCLE

Pudding-Head Philosophy.
Every country town is the nursery for the city.
Farm boys are not so anxious to arrive at the hay-day of life.
Those who tread old ground never make many discoveries.
The mayor of a country town is always a great specimen.
All goats are not Nannies but all Nannies are mostly plain goat.
If men were bobcats we might then understand all of their queer doings. Queer things are not necessarily funny nor are funny things always queer.
The buffalo gnat is not very discriminating in its nip on the outer man.
Wives have to use as much patience on their husbands as sugar in a gooseberry pie.
The demand of the hour is for good men and the real ones are becoming scarcer every minute.
The biggest tumble bug is usually the first of the tribe to fall off the bush.
The old time scout who did not shoot an Indian in the back was never regarded esthetically correct.—Field and Farm.

Beets with Potatoes.—Remove the leaves and wash young beets clean, being careful not to break the rootlets, or the juices will escape in cooking. Boil two hours, or until the beets are very tender, then drain off the water and remove the skins. Have ready as many new potatoes, boiled and cooked tender, as there are beets. Turn potatoes and beets into a hot dish or crock and mash thoroughly. Season to taste with salt, pepper and butter, and serve very hot. It is delicious and novel.

Strawberry Sauce.—½ cup butter, 1 cup powdered sugar, ¾ cup strawberries, white of one egg. Cream butter, add sugar, gradually the white of the egg beaten very stiff, then strawberries. Beat until fruit is crushed.

Snow Ball Pudding.—½ cup butter, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup milk, 2¼ cups flour, 3½ teaspoonfuls baking powder, whites of four eggs. Cream butter, add sugar, gradually the milk, and flour mixed and sifted with the baking powder. Steam thirty-five minutes in buttered cups. Serve with strawberry sauce or any rich preserves.

8718. Child's Apron and Bloomers.
The two practical little garments comprising this set, will prove invaluable during the summer season, when so much of the children's playtime is spent out of doors. They can be worn by either boys or girls and their simplicity and comfort will be



appreciated by all mothers. Denim, gingham and Holland are suggested for the making. Sizes for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 years. The medium size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the apron and 1½ yards for the bloomers. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

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This jar is made of better glass than most jars. Glass that is hard to crack. Think of this before you spend another cent on buying jars.

All the good qualities of all fruit jars are in this jar. It hasn't got a single fault. Insist upon getting it. Remember the name "Atlas E-Z Seal."

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DAIRY

The Dual-Purpose Cow.
 "As one fairly well informed on dairy matters and dual purpose cattle in general I am somewhat surprised at the remarkable results obtained by your contributor with dual purpose cattle as reported in KANSAS FARMER issue of May 20.

"If what your correspondent states is accurately reported then he certainly has the dairy breeds beat a country block. Just consider his methods for a moment. Calves evidently take half the milk. Cows are only milked seven months and the feed! 'no silage or clover and scarcely any mill feed.' He does not say about alfalfa but doubtless he obtained his results from the corn stalk route so often practiced by dual purpose breeders.

Over 200 pounds of butter per head for a herd of 20 cows from such methods is certainly a remarkable showing and I doubt whether there is a herd of dairy cattle in the United States with the best care and feeding that will equal these results. All hail to the dual purpose boomers."—I. I. W., Golden City, Mo.

The Ayrshires.

A farmer called to inquire as to where he could buy a number of good Ayrshire cows with the idea of establishing a herd of this breed in Kansas. He also wished to know as to their value as compared with other dairy breeds.

No one can tell as to the value of the Ayrshire as compared with other dairy breeds. It all depends upon the man behind the cow.

The Ayrshires are splendid cattle but they would not be so to the man who most admires the Holsteins or the Jerseys. The principal point to be observed by any breeder is to begin with the breed he likes best and stick to it.

Being northern bred cattle it is perhaps but natural that the Ayrshires should have been introduced into and found greater favor in the northern states and Canada. For this reason they are not well known in Kansas though they are well adapted to our climatic and feeding conditions.

The Ayrshires have not made any phenomenal records to compare with the Holstein, Jersey or Guernsey but their average production is perhaps the equal of any dairy breed. They have wonderful adaptability and will do well on rather poor land which they enrich and this quality, together with their hardiness and their free milking qualities, makes them very popular.

From the number of inquiries received we believe that the man who will establish a good strong herd of Ayrshires in Kansas will have a ready market for all of his surplus stock and will not interfere with any of the other breeds.

For Good Milk.

Down in St. Louis they have a Department of Research and one of its late recommendations is to the effect that, in order to insure good milk for the city consumers, both the state and city laws should provide:

That all milk brought by rail into the city should be properly iced.

That the large cities shall have a sufficient number of milk inspectors to carry out the laws in regard to inspection.

That dairies in city limits without adequate grazing and barnyard facilities be prohibited. It is impossible to keep cows in a state of health if they are confined in stalls day and night.

That the feeding of what is known as brewers' slops to cows be prohibited. The report states that milk and cream from cows so fed is practically unfit for food.

That the cows kept in cities, as well as those in the country districts be regularly tested for symptoms of tuberculosis, and that those found diseased be destroyed, with the usual compensation to the owners.

That no milk be permitted to enter the large cities, either from Missouri or other states, without proper inspection.

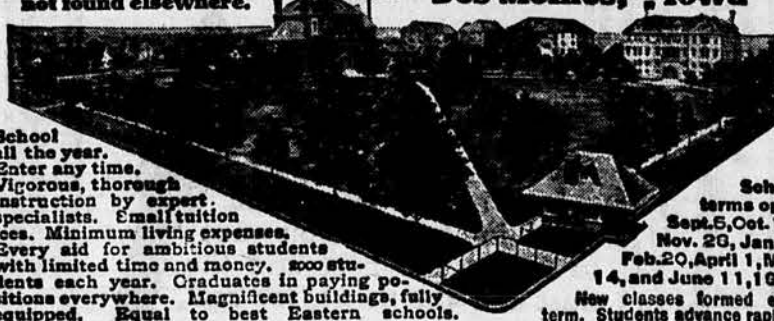
That health departments in the large cities be given adequate power, and be required by law, to regulate the sale of milk in grocery and other stores, as well as in dairies.

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That all milk attempted to be sold which is not up to standard required by law be confiscated and destroyed.

In creating and enforcing legislation of this kind, Missouri and St. Louis will only follow the example of the most progressive countries and cities of Europe. Bad milk carries with it disease and sometimes death. It is time to regulate its production, handling and sale, by the most scientific and sanitary methods known.

The Difference in Cows.

There is a vast difference between the profits yielded by the common cow and the cow whose ancestors have been bred for economical production for hundreds of years. There is no disputing the fact that the profitable dairy cow is a source of large regular and sure profits, and a conservator and restorer of fertility, but do you know the difference between profitable and unprofitable dairying? Here it is in a nutshell. A cow eats a certain amount of the proper food and produces a certain amount of milk. Some cows are capable of producing more milk from a given quantity of feed than others. In fact, some cows produce ten times more milk than others and milk of nearly the same degree of richness. A cow consuming the same amount of food that the average dairy cow consumes and producing 350 gallons of milk per year, produces it at a cost of 23c per gallon; a cow producing 470 gallons of milk per year, produces it at a cost of 20.5 cents per gallon; a cow producing 590 gallons per year, produces it at a cost of 18 cents per gallon; a cow producing 710 gallons per year, produces it at a cost of 14.5 cents per gallon; a cow producing 830 gallons per year, produces it at a cost of 12 cents per gallon; and a cow that gives 950 gallons of milk in one year, produces it for 9.5 cents per gallon. And so we might go on until we reach the production of Colantha 4th's Johanna, who in one year produced 3,190 gallons of milk. If fed the same ration as the average cow she would have produced this prodigious amount for 2.7 cents per gallon. However, this does not hold true beyond a production of 900 or 1,000 gallons for the reasons that animals producing such large amounts require an extra amount of feed and care.—Prof. O. Erf, formerly of K. S. A. C.

Calf Feeding.

In answering a question as to what is a good ration for a calf that must drink separated milk, Prof. T. L. Haecker of the Minnesota Station states that, where clover hay, clover and timothy hay, shorts bran and oil meal are the available feeds, all are good for young stock and for milk production as a liberal supply of protein is needed for both purposes.

For calves clover hay is preferred. The grain mixture may be composed of two parts each of bran and shorts and one part oil meal. It would also be well to add two parts of corn meal

as it is easily digested and adds the carbohydrates needed. No matter how carefully the feed is balanced the calves will not thrive satisfactorily unless the milk is fed with great regularity as to quantity and temperature. They should also be fed out of clean pails. They should be fed in small stanchions when the milk is given. This should be followed by a little grain feed so they will not get in the habit of sucking each other's ears. They should be fed hay out of a rack so they will not get it under their feet. If calves are given only as much as they will eat up clean they will learn not to muss over and waste their feed. With properly cured feed fed in right quantity everything will be cleaned up in a short time.

Today the writer inspected the mangers of 38 calves born the last week in May and in only one was there any feed left. They have always been fed in stanchion, each having its own manger and the hay, grain and silage weighed out to each calf. Everything is eaten and the manger licked clean. They have the proper habit. In another barn another lot of young things have always been fed in an open manger. One of these calves will waste more feed than the 37 fed in stanchions will waste in a week.

The writer has for thirty years made a special study of calf rearing and has made it a practice to daily personally inspect them and note their behavior. Regularity in all things, clean mangers, clean quarters, uniformity in quantity of feed, are the fundamentals in successful animal rearing.

Soon we will have some 50 new born calves to rear. We have choice upland prairie hay, corn, oats, bran and oil meal. We will also have a limited supply of skim-milk. These feeds may seem ample but experience has shown that it is best to have on hand blood meal and bone meal. So half a ton of the former and a ton of the latter have been added to our store of feed. A teaspoonful of blood meal in a small mess of milk gives satisfactory results notwithstanding the fact that it costs \$65 per ton. They also have access to a mixture of salt and bone meal, equal parts. If they grow rapidly, they need the bone for building bone. Having access to this mixture, they never get in the habit of gnawing boards and bark. Persons rearing colts also should bear this in mind. In fact, all animals in gestation should have access to it.

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

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POULTRY

Scaly legs is a troublesome and loathsome disease and is contagious. A mixture of kerosene oil, lard and carbolic acid if rubbed on the legs will soon cure this malady.

During hot weather shade should be provided for the young chicks or the heat will kill them. If there are no trees, then shade in the shape of sheds should be provided so the chicks can go in and out at will.

One of the best remedies for roup is to give a teaspoonful of a solution of chlorate of potash in a glass of water. Give three times daily, and pour a little in the drinking fountains for the use of the whole flock.

It is not a profitable undertaking to keep non-laying hens during the summer. As soon as they quit laying they should be hurried to market, unless needed for breeding purposes next season.

As the chicks get larger they should be provided with larger coops, otherwise their bodies are liable to be deformed from crowding one another too much. Get them in the habit of roosting in their permanent poultry house as soon as they are large enough.

During the hot summer months comes a period in the life of a chick when it gets listless and dumpish. Then is the time for the poultryman to tempt their appetite with a change of diet. Provide plenty of shade, fresh water and a change of feed quite frequently. If you would have fine fowls in the fall you must keep the chicks growing right along.

Millet seed is a good thing to have on hand to feed chickens both old and young, and especially when the fowls are confined in small quarters. When you go into the yards and the hens run to you for food, which they will do, even when fed quite frequently and are not hungry, scatter the millet seed for them and let them hunt for the seeds. Mustard seed, hemp seed or any small seed will answer, though millet is generally the seed that is easiest to procure. A handful of seed at a time is sufficient, as it is not intended so much as a portion of the ration as to keep the hens busy, for when hens are idle they get into all manner of evil habits, such as feather pulling and egg eating. The idea is to keep them busy scratching for the small grain, for they eat up the large grains, such as corn and wheat, in a few minutes.

Experiments with Skim-Milk.

Below are the summaries of two trials made at the Indiana Experiment Station in feeding skim milk to chickens:

- FIRST FEEDING TRIAL.**
1. If skim milk be added to the ration fed to young chickens, it will increase the consumption of the other foods given.
 2. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the periods when the greatest amounts of skim milk were consumed.
 3. Skim milk is especially valuable as a good for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler.

SECOND FEEDING TRIAL.

1. The results of this trial are very similar to those of the previous one, with the single exception that skim milk did not increase in value as a food for young chickens as the chickens became older and cooler weather prevailed.

2. Green food given to young fowls confined in pens will not keep them in perfect health when getting a fairly balanced ration. This indicates that the young chicks are able to digest and assimilate all the nutriment from the ground food.

3. Skim milk is a valuable food for chickens. Whether fed with a balanced ration or with green food, its influence is very great in securing increased weight, and in maintaining the general health of the fowls.

4. The addition of skim milk to the ration increases the profits by decreasing the cost of the ration and securing greater returns from the other foods given, especially when the chicks are young and confined in pens or small yards.

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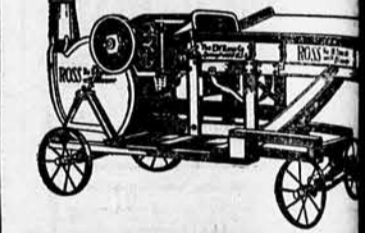
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From Osage County.

On April 1 we had a very pleasant time, although tinged with sadness at having to say good bye to Brother and Sister J. L. Heberling, Sister Heberling having been our secretary for eight years. I doubt if there is a better secretary in the state. Brother and Sister Heberling have moved to Wakarusa, Shawnee county. Brother Heberling has the distinction of being the first white child born in Elk township 58 years ago last June. The Grange presented Sister Heberling with a cut glass water pitcher and 12 glasses as a slight token of appreciation of her services as secretary of Hurricane Grange No. 359.—W. C. Chamberlain, Secretary, Carbondale, Kan.

From Jackson County.

North Cedar Grange No. 1470 opened in due form and proceeded with the regular order of business. Six applications for membership were voted on and accepted. There were six other candidates for degree work, but this was postponed on account of lack of time.

Meeting was then declared closed for the evening an excellent supper served by the refreshment committee.

Worthy Lecturer Earl Sills, assisted by Hattie and Ethel Ferrell and Emma Johnson, committee on program, presented the following program, which proved to be very interesting:

Song, by Grange; recitation, Vansel Johnson; paper, "The Fireless Cooker," Mrs. B. Cain; song, Mr. and Mrs. Lark Ferrell; recitation, Alice Sills; talk on insurance, Harry Wettig; recitation, Otto Cain; exhibition of boxing, Frank Wunder and Johnny Wettig; instrumental music, Mildred Ferrell; paper, "The Vacuum Cleaner," Mrs. M. Bickley; selected reading, Frank Wunder; talk favoring cooperation of Grange and church in regard to repairing organ and church property, Frank Gragg; concluding remarks, Worthy Master S. E. Johnson.—Hattie Ferrell, Secretary.

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"It contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of all matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer.

"It contributes to the general intelligence of the inhabitants by its frequent discussion of questions of a public nature and by the influence of other exercises, resulting in mental development, and a more intelligent citizenship, which is an uplifting force in every community.

"It contributes to the general welfare by discouraging neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long standing feuds caused by church, school or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools and better farming by stimulating more interest in public affairs. It contributes in these ways to the upbuilding of the rural community."

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Sired by Royal Leader 304409 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.

TENNESSEAN 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 glits 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 312530, a Scotch Orange Blossom, sired by Victorious 121469.
H. R. COFFEY, 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, Pattonsburg, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 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, 668 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 booklet 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 Payne 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.

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.



COL. H. S. DUNCAN,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
Clearfield, Iowa.

Make Big Money At Public Sales

There is no other profession that can be learned in so little time and money as that of Auctioneering. We teach you in four weeks' time so you can step into one of the best paying professions in the land by you can make from ten to fifty dollars per day.

Missouri Auction School, Trenton, Mo.

(Largest in the World.)
Gentlemen: Please send me your large illustration. I may attend your school at Trenton, Mo., August 7th.

Name..... Address.....

LIVE STOCK

Which shall it be next winter? Corn stalks hauled in from the icy shocks and fed to cows who can not make a big flow of milk out of them, or ensilage from which they will enlarge your milk check and give you that smile that just can't come off?

Alfalfa for Horses.

How do you consider alfalfa as a roughness to feed to driving horses where no other roughness is used? Some claim it is all right for work horses but very harmful to feed to driving horses. Not having seen anything of late in the KANSAS FARMER on this point I write for information.—W. H. Buckmaster, Montgomery county, Kansas.

As tested on one of the most successful Percheron breeding farms in the United States alfalfa has proved the most valuable of all kinds of roughness and it is not apparent that there should be any good reason why it should not be equally valuable for light horses. Personally, we know of a number of livery stables where no other kind of hay is fed and the owners claim that by its use they are able to save very materially on the grain ration.

The danger does not lie in the feeding of alfalfa, but in the feeding of too much alfalfa. Most farmers in the country and many others who work horses have a habit of giving them too much hay. If this hay is alfalfa it may cause trouble for two reasons. The stomach of the horse is small and too much hay is not easily assimilated. And then alfalfa is rich in protein and if a horse is allowed to eat all he wants his digestion becomes deranged.

Overfeeding with carbonaceous feeds is not nearly so likely to produce derangements as when nitrogenous feeds are used to excess. A hungry horse weighing 1,000 pounds may easily eat from 30 to 40 pounds of alfalfa in 24 hours and this furnishes him with nearly double the amount of protein needed. When such is the case the system is called upon to throw off the excess which it does by

AUCTIONEERING

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at the greatest school and become an expert. Catalogue and complete course FREE. Write for it today. MISSOURI SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 1100 Madison Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Opens July 31.

COL. N. S. HANKATO, KANSAS

Pure Bred Stock and Large Farm Specialty.

FRANK J. ZAUN Fine Stock Independent breeders in the West. Terms reasonable. Write or wire for data. 675. "Get Zaun; He Knows How"

F. E. KINN

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred farm sales anywhere in Kansas or states; 15 years' experience; business furnished. Write or phone.

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

W. C. CURPHEY

Write, phone or wire me for data.

Rice has the highest food any plant known to modern agriculture. Considered as a human food has 86.06 per cent of nutritive value. Corn has 82.97, wheat 82.54, and potatoes only 23.24 per cent.

overworking the kidneys, perspiration, etc.
Alfalfa fed in reasonable quantities and mixed with carbonaceous feeds like straw, timothy or clover will prove a most excellent ration for the driver as well as the draft horse. It will not exceed 15 pounds of alfalfa per day when balanced with a little oats and some straw. Hay would make the best of the average horse.

Cattle Bloat.
In speaking of cattle bloat it is so likely to manifest itself in the early season when the alfalfa is just changing from the dry winter to the luscious spring alfalfa. Large numbers of town and country cattle most commonly affected are greedy feeders and those who are low in condition and receive a small amount of grass when not in condition to it.

"The most common symptoms of bloat are, first, the greatly enlarged abdomen, especially on the right side, then the labored breathing, the mouth open, head down, and the appearance of being about ready to suffocate. In most cases it is accompanied by impaction of the stomach and liquid faeces.

"The animal shows depression, the drooping of the ears, sunken eyes and very little inclination to move.

"Along the lines of treatment that may be mentioned are, the placing a bit into the mouth and the use of mineral oil to move about and the belching of the gas. Another remedy consists of spraying the men with cold water, the effect being the contraction of the abdominal muscles, and the in turn causing the rumen and the fermentation of the food on into the stomach and the belching of the gas.

"Failing to remove the gas of the above methods, the only remedy is by tapping with trocar and cannula. Some use a penknife, but it is sorted to their is always a danger of getting into the cavity.

"After removing the gas the ferment purgative should be administered."

LAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

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. FEMBERTON, FAYETTE, MISSOURI. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale...

GILDOW'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Big Bill Taft and Pawnee Chief Hadley. Choice lot of spring pigs...

One fall gilt at a bargain, either bred to my mammoth young boar...

Poland China spring yearlings bred for farrow; plenty of bone and bred to such boars as Glasco...

WEIN'S BIG TYPE POLANDS. Kansas Leader by Union Leader, a grandson of Bell Metal...

BIG POLANDS. Lawson's Herd, Clarinda, Iowa. Smooth k'nd. Pigs for sale sired King's Equal...

Poland China Gilts. Every choice one sired by the great and safe in pig to a grandson...

LAWN POLAND CHINAS. Richness by Meddler 2d, assisted by Meddler by Meddler 3d head...

WILLIAMS' BIG POLANDS. Headed by Hadley, the best son of Big Sows, daughters of King De Do...

HEAD'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS. The breeding of about all leading sires. Herd boars O. K. Hutch by...

RYESTEAD, Mankato, Kansas. Choice fall boars sired by King Toastmaster, 2d Impudence...

MEISNER, Sabetha, Kansas. Choice fall boars sired by King Toastmaster, 2d Impudence...

View Breeding Farm. The big-boned spotted Poland. Registered herd of original spotted...

Grass Herd Poland. Choice fall boars sired by King Toastmaster, 2d Impudence...

BER BROS., HERD POLAND CHINAS. Write show and breeding herd to write your wants and they will...

PARK STOCK FARM. Poland Chinas headed by the Prince E. L. and Noble Chief by...

A. WOLFFSPERGER, Council Grove, Kansas. Choice lot of spring pigs for Impudence E. L. and Dawley's S. P.

NEW POLAND CHINAS. 50 extra fall pigs, both sexes, and quality; priced to sell; de-

LAND CHINA HOGS. Poland China hogs, the biggest that will weigh when mature...

LAWN HERD BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS. Headed by Big Spot, Major B. Hadley...

WONDER, Expansion John, Grand King Blain, Long King and Hadley. Correspondence cheerfully answered. White Wyandotte chickens; eggs for sale.

Choice Fall Boars For Sale

Good ones sired by Captain Hutch 39068. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from farm range birds. Visitors welcome.

FALL BOARS BY HADLEY BOY 48009

Out of strictly big type sows. Prices right. GEO. M. HULL, Route 1, Garnett, Kansas.

FALL BOARS ALL SOLD

A few choice sows bred to EXPANSIVE 34723 for summer litters for sale now.

Albright's Big Poland

Headed by A. L. Hadley. Sows of Expansion, Skybo, L. & W. and S. P.'s Perfection breeding. Visitors welcome.

LAREDO HERD

Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 132378 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler for sale. 15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow and 9 other gilts.

Graner Has Fall Boars For Sale

sired by Guy's Monarch and out of great, big sows. The tops saved from a big crop. Out of sows noted for their size and breeding.

HICKORY GROVE FARM

the home of the big boned black and spotted Poland China hogs, the farmers' hog, and the kind that makes the most pork.

BIG POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Limestone Farm Herd, Clarksville, Mo. M. Gottswiller, Prop., breeder of big Poland Hogs, Shropshire sheep, Buff Orpingtons...

POLAND CHINAS.

Fuller Bros.' herd. 300 Poland Chinas; will book orders for spring pigs sired by our great herd boars, Big Tecumseh, Storm Center, Fanly's Model, Missouri Jumbo, Expansion's Son and Correct Meddler.

12 Strictly Big Type Boars

Sired by King Elmo, one of the biggest and smoothest Poland China boars living. Want to make room and will price these fall boars reasonable.

Big Boned Poland Chinas

Forty big, stretchy boars and gilts for sale sired by the most noted boars, Big Hadley, John Ex., King Hadley and John Long 2d, and out of strictly big type sows.

Middle Creek Poland Chinas

For Sale—Few large type fall boars sired by Monarch Mogul out of my best sows. They are herd headers and priced to sell.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Lissa Corwin, the dam of Expansion Sea, the biggest boar ever owned in the West.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS

Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites. Grand Champion S'w Kansas State Fair. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 8, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MAPLE LEAF HERD

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Herd headed by White Frost, an excellent individual, assisted by Garnett Medal, a grandson of the great Kerr Garnett; spring pigs from 5 other noted boars; have a few good fall pigs left to offer.

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. All good ones and priced to sell.

J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.

ROSE HILL DUROC JERSEY HERD

150 pigs, a few bred gilts, boars ready for service. Three outstanding December boar pigs, good show prospects. February pigs now ready to ship. All stock guaranteed as represented. Address S. Y. THORNTON & SONS, Blackwater, Mo.

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

The High Class Herd of Missouri. The home of Model Queen, grand champion sow at Nebraska State Fair in 1910; also the famous herd boars, McNell's Model 69370, King of Cois. 3d 22351 and Blue Ribbon Chief 66522. A high class lot of spring pigs now ready to ship.

12 Extra Choice Duroc Boars For Sale

Tops of 30 head, sired by King of Chapin & Nordstrom, Green, Kan. Col. 2d and G. C.'s Kansas Col.

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. Let me know your wants. W. T. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kansas.

HOTEL GREENWOOD HERD

Bred sows and gilts for sale; a few fall boars; prices reasonable. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas.

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. C. G. DITMARS & CO., Turney, Mo.

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. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Baron Premier 84th, Premier Duke 70054 and Artful Premier 73867 at head of herd. A few choice yearling boars and gilts for sale out of high class sows. Write me, I can please you. JUNE K. KING & SON, Marshall, Missouri.

POLAND CHINAS

6-BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS-6 August and September farrow; \$25 each if sold soon. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kansas.

CORRECT TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by M.'s Giant Wonder by Price Wonder, dam by Orange Chief. Sows in herd of Expansion, Hadley, etc. Breeding pigs both sexes for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kans.

BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH.

20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick. F. D. YOUNG, Winchester, Kans.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD.

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. Pigs raised under natural conditions and no overfed. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Write for information about the kind I breed. Visitors always welcome. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kans.

FIELD NOTES.

The really successful farmer is the man who solves the problem of labor. It is well nigh impossible to get help at once competent and intelligent. The solution of the problem lies in a farming equipment that will minimize the need of outside help.

Hay Field Labor Problem Solved. The haying season means hard work and lots of it. With a dependable stacker, the

work is reduced and all of the hay can be saved. In buying a stacker look for one free from complicated gearing—ropes and pulleys. Look for one that won't warp out of shape when used on uneven ground—one with light draft—and that is built to last.

Conservation of Farm Improvements.

We read and head much of conservation nowadays. A great deal is said about conserving our natural resources, but why not pay more attention to conserving our farm improvements? Large sums of money are expended every year on houses, barns, granaries, fences, etc., all of which, especially fence posts and the buildings for housing live stock, begin to decay in a short time.

Pioneer Farm Percherons.

John W. Waddill of Pioneer Stock Farm, Bashear, Mo., who is noted throughout Missouri for breeding high class Percheron, Belgian and Coach horses, is preparing for the fall trade with the best lot of home bred and imported horses that he has ever handled. At the present time he has a number of very fine horses in his barns, among them Instar and Imprudent, two Percherons imported early in the spring, and Bots D. Jodougne, a Belgian also recently imported.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Poland.

A representative of Kansas Farmer recently visited Highview Breeding Farm at Jamesport, Mo. Highview Farm is known all over the United States as the home of the old original big boned spotted Poland. Several years ago E. L. Faulner, the proprietor of Highview Farm, commenced breeding the old time big boned spotted Poland. Today Mr. Faulner has the largest known registered herd of big boned spotted Poland. At present he has the finest lot of spring pigs he has ever had. They were sired by his famous herd boars, Budweiser, Brandywine and Billy Sunday. Last year Mr. Faulner sold 340 head of big spotted Poland, and his sales for the year aggregated \$11,800. He has already booked orders for eighty head of spring pigs. If you want the big, smooth, spotted kinds remember Highview Farm. Mr. Faulner is always glad to show his hogs whether a purchase is made or not.

T. T. Langford's Big Poland.

T. T. Langford, of Jamesport, Mo., is one of Missouri's prominent breeders of big Poland China hogs, owning a high class herd of the real big type which is attracting the attention of breeders throughout the state. Mr. Langford's two herd boars, C Wonder sired by B Wonder, and Pastime, sired by Pastime King, are a fine pair of young boars and both have splendid breeding records. A feature of this herd is the broad sows, all of them bred right and of the type which produces big, rugged pigs and lots of them. The spring pigs are an excellent lot farrowed early and they are growing out fine. He also has several extra good fall boars, all of them splendid individuals. Mr. Langford always has breeding stock for sale and every animal is sold with a guarantee. No mistake will be made in selecting from the herd of T. T. Langford, Jamesport, Mo. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

(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; 8 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. F. 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., Kan.

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. F. 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 \$90; exchange for mdse.; mostly alfalfa land; imps. 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. R. BECKTELL, Macksville, Kansas.

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

OLDEST LAND AGENTS IN MONTGOMERY county. Write today or choose 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.

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 80 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 to co-operate. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

A GOOD corn, wheat and alfalfa section; fine for hog and cattle feeding. 90 mi. from Kansas City. Well improved. Write for price, terms and pictures of improvements. Can take 32 a. as part payment. T. J. Ryan & Co., St. Marys, Kan.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about \$8 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x60 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.

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; 500 a. under cultivation. Correspondence invited. G. W. Grandy, St. John, Kansas.

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. PRIZELL & 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 46x60 and other improvements. Six mi. 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.

15,000 ACRES CHEAP LAND, Kit Carson County, Colorado for sale or exchange. Good relinquishments cheap. This is the rain belt of Colorado. Good soil, good water, good crops, everything prosperous. Write for particulars. GIBSON & NELSON, Flagler, Colo.

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 & MELOR, 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; mts. \$1500 to run 5 years. Want hardware for equity. A. B. ESTEP, Yates Center, Kansas.

GREENWOOD CO.—320 acres 5 mi. S. W. Hamilton, 1/2 mi. 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.

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 mi. 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.

A REAL SNAP in a Stafford county farm. 160 acres, good for corn, wheat and alfalfa, with some splendid hay and grass land. Price \$35 per acre. Fenced; fair improvements. Well located. Now in crop. This is a good all-around farm. Write me, or come and see it. A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 3 miles from town, one 4-room and one 2-room house, barn with mow 14x24, cattle shed 14x50, 85 acres cult., 4 acres alfalfa, 15 a. alfalfa land, all tillable, school 1/2 mi., telephone, young orchard and grove of forest trees. Price \$4,500. Trade for good clean stock general merchandise or hardware. F. T. McNinch, Kansom, Kansas, Land list free.

A BUTLER COUNTY BARGAIN. Crops Never Looked Better. 160 a. 5 mi. town, all good soil, 125 cultivated, balance pasture and meadow. Two sets improvements. A snap for a short time at \$55 an acre. Send for full description. Kansas Map and new land list free. JAS. A. THOMPSON, Whitewater, Kansas.

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.

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.

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT. 160 acres, level, sub-irrigated land, fenced, 100 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes; best in county; 60 mow land; all can be farmed; 1/2 mile to school; 3 miles to trading point; on R. F. D. and phone line; first class for investment or a home. Price \$6,000; terms. All new land. Write BROWN, GRANT & WALTER, Kingman, Kansas.

FOR TRADE 285 acres 4 miles of Garnett, Kan.; 70 acres in cult.; 25 pasture, balance meadow; 5 room house, barn, etc. Price \$15,000; mortgage \$5,000; wants mdse. 80 acres 2 miles of Greeley; good farm, well improved. Price \$5,200. Wants western Kansas land. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

EXCHANGES—Lands, city properties and mdse. Hannum Land Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

GOOD bottom and upland farms, Montgomery Co. Write for bargain farm list. Hannum Land Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

MONEY in western land. Live agents wanted. Write WALTER & WALTER, Syracuse, Kansas.

IMPROVED WHEAT FARMS in Ford county at \$25 per acre up; near R. F. D. and telephones and schools. BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.

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.

FARMS FOR SALE IN CLOUD AND surrounding counties in Kansas. All prices, from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Glad to send you the list. Concordia Land Co., Concordia, Kansas.

210 IMPROVED, Woodson Co.—timothy, clover, alfalfa on farm. Wants mdse. or income property. Write for description. YATES CENTER LAND CO., Yates Center, Kans.

A FINE NESS COUNTY FARM—240 acres 1 1/2 miles from town, 1/4 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.

Hamilton County Lands One quarter section, \$900. 480 acres, Bear Creek Valley, \$3,300. 100 acres Arkansas River bottom alfalfa land, \$6,000. J. B. PRATT, Syracuse, Kansas.

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.

LIFE is worth living in Kearney county. Hunting and fishing on Lake McKinney; 7 mi. long; rich soil; one crop pays for land; we have R. F. D. and telephones. Write for information about Kearney county. LAKIN LAND & IMMIGRATION CO., Lakin, Kan.

Best Bargain in S. E. Kansas 240 acres, 6 miles from Coffeyville, fair improvements, 80 acres in cultivation, balance mowland and pasture. Snap at \$25 per acre. No trades. H. H. KAHN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS Wheat and alfalfa lands cheap; no sand or rock; good soil and productive; write for list; state in first letter what you wish; save delay. V. C. CUTLER CO., Scott City, Kansas.

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, Holton, Kansas.

MONEY MAKING BARGAIN. 350 a. between two railroads two miles from each. 90 a. creek bottom, some good timber, new 8 room house, closets and cellar. Bell phone, good barn and numerous outbuildings. This is a money maker. Price \$45 per a., \$3,000 cash, bal. at 6 per cent. CHANUTE R. E. CO. 19 S. Highland, Chanut, Kan.

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. 560 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; 30 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 17 miles to Wichita. Price \$77.50 per acre. Title good and place clear. EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO., 107 Main St., Wichita, Kans.

PLAINS, KANSAS

We believe KANSAS FARMERS read by the majority of Kansas farmers, men who are all on the look-out for good, low priced land investments. So we describe her two of our best bargains: 160 a. 9 mi. from Kismet, 1/2 mi. from Plains. Perfectly smooth and level, rich soil. When broken out, first crop will pay for it; only \$12.50 per acre. 160 a. 6 mi. from town, 100 a. in spring crop, 1/4 goes to purchaser, balance in pasture. Close to school; a rare bargain at \$12 per acre. Bear in mind that Plains is in a live, active community, where values are rapidly increasing, where landholder's crop-share nets 20 to 40 per cent on investment. Come and see these two bargains. Largest list of bargains in Southwest mailed upon request. COONS & JACOBS, Plains, Meade Co., Kan.

FARMS, RANCHES and City property for sale and exchange. Merchandise a specialty. A. N. DONTZ, Wichita, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING where. The Realty Exchange Co., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WRITE to J. H. Fuss, Medford, Okla. list of farms that can be bought on payment plan.

270 A. good land, well improved in Co. \$37.50 per a., if sold soon. R. M. Hams, Winfield, Kans.

CHOICE ALFALFA LAND, for exchange. Exchange propositions a specialty. UNITED LAND CO., 902 Schwuter Bldg., Wichita Kansas.

CAIHAN, COLO. We have thousands of acres of land for sale cheap and on terms in the great rain belt country, eastern Colo., for full information write Eastern Slope Securities Co., Caihau, Colo.

RELINQUISHMENTS—320 a. 13 mi. out, 100 a. broke, \$1,000. small house, 40 a. broke, all fenced miles out, \$500. 160 a. close in, small shallow water, \$250. Address C. C. MILES, Caihau, Colo.

MUREKA—400 acres improved 3/4 in Speareville, 1/2 in cultivation, 130 a. large 6 room stone house, stable, 2 wells, windmill, tanks, 2 barns, school 1 mile, phone, a dandy farm, \$22.50 per acre; good terms. Send list. Address STINSON & SHELDON, ville, Kansas.

320 A. Gov't Homestead Exceptionally fine land, in well community, where good crops are every year. Easily worth \$5,000 to \$10,000 proving up time. Quick action necessary. Get one of these. I charge reasonable fee—write or come at once—lose if you want a good productive farm. CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.

GET A HOME. 160 acre farm 2 1/2 miles of R. D. and 5 miles of county seat, 10 a. cultivation, 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, 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 miles from Tyrone, Okla., level mile fine broom corn land. This is cheap, stealing at \$1000 per quarter, with terms. It will mean money to you. Investigate this. Write for full information regarding the Great Southwest. ELLSAESSER & HENRY, Liberal, Okla.

INDIAN LAND

50,000 Acres of rich corn land in EAST OKLAHOMA for trade or rent. Write ALLEN & HART, Owners, 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, and Claremore, Okla. Agents Wanted.

TEXAS LAND

LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LAND

In West Texas is absolutely the best land for safe and profitable investment in America. 40 acres will provide a home and a yearly income of \$2000. Development has only fairly started. present values will double and triple in price within two years. We own our lands which we can sell in water right from \$50 to \$100 per acre, or we can pay, on easy terms, or we can pump artesian or shallow water from wells of artesian or shallow water lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. For prices and all the year climate of the Valley is unsurpassed. Let us know what you want and we will supply detailed information. Address THE HEATH COMPANY, 100 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

**SALE OR TRADE
0.00 FRUIT RANCH FOR
000.00! A BARGAIN!**

In the Grand Valley of Palisades, Apple and peach orchard of over 100 bearing trees, 8 years old. Excellent climate, fine community, good schools and churches. \$5,000 cash. Write to Addressing Owner, 4501 Osceola St., Colo.

LOOK READ AOT.
acres, 11 mi. town smooth, and beautiful. Good rich soil, and to the raising of all kinds of grains. Land for sale in same vicinity at \$15 per acre, up. BUT \$12.50 will buy this, \$500.00 make your own terms on the

beautiful residence lot in Plains given the purchaser FREE. COONS & JACOBS, Plains, Meade County, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.
Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

BRED STOCK SALES.

- Herefords.**
G. W. Newman, Emporia, Kan.
- Poland Chinas.**
J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan.
B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kansas.
E. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.
C. Salter, Jasper, Mo.
S. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo.
T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
A. R. Enos, Romona, Kan.
W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
S. N. Hodgson & Son, Parker, Kan.
Geo. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
E. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.
Dierich & Spalding, Ottawa, Kan.
Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
A. R. Rystead, Mankato, Kan.
Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-Can.
- Duroc Jerseys.**
W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo.
T. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan.
W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.
W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
O. James, Bradyville, Iowa.
H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
C. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Ferry Daniels, Gower, Mo.
E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
E. Palmer, Seabody, Kan.
E. B. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Young & Kimberling, Glasco, Kan.
P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.
Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
F. W. Barber & Son, Franklin.
- Other Breeds:**
A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
W. J. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Miller & Manderschied, St. John.
J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan.
George W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.
T. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan.
A. H. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
J. L. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock.
A. C. Lohnough, Washington, Kan.
J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
C. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
George M. Hull and Col. C. E. Barnett, Kan.
E. W. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
A. R. Rystead, Mankato, Kan.
R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
W. J. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
R. McClarnon, Bradyville.
T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
- Duroc Jerseys.**
W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
W. E. Monnesmith, Formoso, Kans.
Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
W. E. Monnesmith, Formosa, Kan.
Geo. Phillipps, Lebanon, Kan. Sale
Geo. Phillipps, Lebanon, Kan.
Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
E. E. Hart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
W. T. Pritch, Minneapolis, Kan.
E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
- G. I. C. Swine.**
R. W. Gaze, Garnett, Kan.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.
George O. Clark, Wilcox, Neb., and
E. E. Holtquist, Sacramento, Neb.
Holdrege, Neb.
- Berkshires.**
Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.

Berkshire Glits for Sale.
This issue T. E. Clarke of Medora, offering a choice lot of Berkshire glits, either bred or open, and priced from \$30 to \$40. Mr. Clarke is growing a few choice boars that are growing fellows and good enough for headers. Please look up and send a good bred gilt, mention Kansas when you write.

KANSAS FARMER

Col. Lefe Burger.
The well known live stock auctioneer, Col. Lefe Burger of Wellington, was in Topeka last week and made the Kansas Farmer a pleasant visit. Colonel Burger is an able auctioneer having spent more than fifteen years selling for some of the best breeders of the corn belt. If you have not employed an auctioneer for your next sale it might pay you to correspond with Colonel Burger at Wellington, Kans. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

F. J. Miller, St. John, Kan.
The writer called at the Mulberry Grove Stock Farm near St. John, Kan., and looked over a bunch of large type medium Poland Chinas. At the head of this herd is the noted sire King Darkness. Mr. Miller is booking orders for spring pigs sired by King Darkness and out of some of his best bred sows and any one wanting a first class pig for a herd header should write F. J. Miller at St. John, Kan., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Attention is called to the change in the card of E. Y. Thornton & Sons, Blackwater, Mo. Thornton & Sons have one of the best Duroc Jersey herds in the west and at this time are offering a lot of very high class breeding stock for sale. The offering includes a very fine lot of December pigs weighing 175 pounds, a number of fine sows prospects in the lot. They are also offering a splendid lot of gilts bred for August and September farrow and a few choice tried sows bred for second litter. They have a large number of pigs farrowed in February and March one of the best lots they have ever raised. Write them for description of stock and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

W. F. Houx, Jr., of Hale, Mo., breeder of big type Poland China hogs, will be ready for the fall trade with the finest lot of spring pigs that he has ever raised. Mr. Houx breeds the big, high class kind, and breeding stock selected from his herd will be a fine addition to any big type Poland herd. The pigs he will offer this fall were sired by his fine herd boar, Wonder Look 56255, and were farrowed early. They are the right kind. See his card in this issue of the Farmer. Write him for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Bugg's Fine Poland Herd.
S. A. Bugg of Hamilton, Mo., the well known Poland China breeder of high class Poland China hogs, writes us that he has a great herd of hogs this year. Mr. Bugg breeds the big, prolific, general utility Poland and at this time has a herd of 300 head of very high class hogs. A feature of his herd is the splendid lot of spring pigs sired by his famous herd boar, Grand Look 2d 53755, King's Best 56708 and What's Wanted 57346. Mr. Bugg is one of Missouri's old reliable breeders and owns one of the best Poland herds in Missouri. Write him for description of stock and prices. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A man with a penchant for freak calculations has compounded some interesting figures based upon an order for 50,000 pneumatic tires recently placed with the United States Tire Company by the United States Motor Company. The average diameter of the wheels upon which the casings are to be fitted was found to be thirty-four inches. The length of a thirty-four inch shoe when stretched over a distance of ground is about nine feet, eight tenths and four-fifths inches to be exact. Taking the 50,000 tires and computing their combined length on a basis of miles it will be seen that if they were cut and laid end to end they would form a continuous track of rubber eighty-five miles long. This would fall only a few miles short of covering the distance between New York and Philadelphia. The weight of this bulky consignment also is interesting. Figuring that each thirty-four inch tire weighs approximately twenty pounds it will be seen that the manufacture of all these tires involves one million pounds or five hundred tons of valuable material. The Hartford branch of the United States Tire Company, alone, last year sold \$21,801 bicycle tires, a sufficient number to equip almost 18,000 bicycles. This would seem to be conclusive proof that the bicycle industry is by no means dead.

Fine Ladies' Garments Style Book Free.
If all women knew freely, the kind of garments furnished by the National Cloak and Suit Co., New York City, every woman would always have at hand the very fine Style Book, which this company sends out free for the asking. The National Cloak and Suit Co., is one of the largest houses in the country furnishing ladies' and misses' garments, made to order. Its tremendously large business is done entirely by mail, and therefore it is able to furnish finer garments for less money than may be had elsewhere or by other means. Ordering is made easy by the simple and thorough system of illustrated order blanks and plain instructions. Samples of cloth are furnished as may be requested. The business policy of the house, to satisfy each customer, even though the house loses money on a transaction, has been the means of winning the good will and permanent trade of hundreds of thousands of American women in all walks of life. Any one who doesn't like what this company sends out, is not only privileged to return it, but its return is urgently requested. Thus all risk of loss or dissatisfaction is eliminated in dealing with this firm. Every woman should have the free Style Book, which may be had simply by addressing the National Cloak & Suit Co., 257 W. 24th St., New York City.

Gildow & Son's Fine Poland Herd.
The cord of Dr. John Gildow & Son of Jamesport, Mo., owner of one of Jamesport's famous Poland China herds, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Gildow & Son breed the big type Poland. They have a herd of big boned, high class Poland that is second to none in the country. For the foundation of their herd they bought the best blood of the big type that they could buy and selected individuals on account of class as well as size and breeding. Their herd at this time is headed by two magnificent big type boars, Pawnee Chief Hadley 14311, bred by John Blaine, was sired by Big Hadley, dam Pawnee Sallie by Pawnee Chief. Big Bill Taft 50154, bred by James F. Mennehan was sired by O. K. Price by Price We Know, dam Fannie's Girl by Logan Perfect. They are two of the best boars in Missouri and both have excellent breeding records. Their sow herd is made up of a fine lot of big type prolific sows. Among them are sows by Expansion Stretcher, Big Bill Taft, Improver 2d, Missouri Chief, Budweiser and Big Hadley 2d. Breeders and farmers wanting high class big type Poland Chinas will make no mistake in selecting from the herd of Gildow & Son. Write them at Jamesport, Mo., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Peabody Farm Berkshires.
The Peabody Farm at Marshall, Mo., is well known all over Missouri as the home of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs.

The farm comprises about 800 acres of rich farm land. The owners, June K. King & Sons, are widely known and have valuable herds of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. The last few years their entire time has been taken up with the care of the Berkshires. At the head of this herd are Premier Duke 70054, Artful Premier 73807 and Baron Premier 84th. There are no better breeding boars anywhere. Mr. King is offering a few March yearling boars and gilts for sale sired by these boars and they are good. He has just recently purchased from N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Baron Premier 84th by Baron Premier 64th. Mr. Gentry has planned to keep this young boar in his own herd, but was offered the price of \$400 for him by Mr. King. We consider him the best young boar we have seen in years and a fine show prospect. Mr. King is now offering a few choice spring boars and gilts for sale. They are first class and priced low. Write him for prices and description, mentioning Kansas Farmer when you write.

Big and Better Polands.
The writer called this week at the home of J. E. Bundy near Goodrich, Kans. For seven years we have made our yearly visit at the Bundy farm and each year we find bigger and better Polands than we found the year before. Mr. Bundy is a very quiet man, never makes much noise about his herd, but he has some as good hogs as we find anywhere, both of the medium type grown big and the big type grown medium. At the head of this herd is the noted show boar Nobleman, a hog that has several state fair honors to his credit. Nobleman is assisted by a son of Corrector 2d of a Perfection E. L. dam. Among the sows that have litters are several sired by Nobleman and several by Milton, he by Corrector 2d. Two Mischief Maker sows, one On and On sow, one Controller, one Hadley Boy and one O. K. Price that have strictly big type breeding. Mr. Bundy will hold a sale on Thursday, October 19, and sell a draft of both large type and medium. Mr. Bundy is prepared to please the most critical buyers who want good, useful Poland Chinas with size and quality combined. Please remember the sale date and watch for further announcement in Kansas Farmer. Send your name in early for a catalog.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
A Kansas Farmer fieldman called on W. T. McBride, breeder of Duroc Jerseys at Parker, Kans., during the past week. About three years we called on Mr. McBride and we note many improvements made about the farm and also note a better lot of Duroc than we saw three years ago. We enjoy calling on a breeder when we are able to notice some improvements made about the farm and live stock. This is a sign of success. Mr. McBride has a very modern water system, having running water in each lot piped from a large spring. The herd boars used are Kant Be Beat 2d by old Kant Be Beat, dam Rose Orion 2d by Ohio Chief, and Tip Top Notcher by old Tip Top Notcher, dam Anna Bell by Coiden Chief. Among the sires of the herd are some sired by Eureka Tip Top, Tip Top Notcher, High Notcher, I am McNeal's Model, etc., representing some of the best known herds of the breed. Mr. McBride will sell fifty head of Durocs on his farm on October 21. Watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer and send your name in early for a catalog. This will be an excellent opportunity to buy some good Durocs. Keep the date in mind and arrange to attend the sale.

Best Furniture Made at One-Half Price.
Everybody likes good furniture, but most of the furniture nowadays is not good—its all on the surface, made for show, and lasts only a short time. Most people like to have something different from what everyone else has—they also want it good, but the great trouble has been in getting something different and something good, that it costs too much. No so with Kraftman furniture—the furniture of quality and individuality—the furniture that's lasting, and that's different—the furniture that's restful; that has that individuality which gives the home an air of comfort and refinement you cannot get otherwise. Kraftman furniture is a modern style of Mission furniture—it's what the city business man furnishes his home with—it's the best and most up-to-date furniture made, and now, for first time, it is being offered to readers of Kansas Farmer at one-half the price usually paid at a furniture store for furniture of this class. The reason for the low price is because Kraftman furniture is sold direct from factory to user—every middle man's profit is cut out, and the buyer is given the benefit of the great saving thus made. The benefit of the great saving thus made by Kraftman furniture is advertised in this paper by the Crawford Manufacturing Co., 20 Commercial Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. Look up the advertisement and write this firm for beautiful picture-book catalog in colors. It is free.

Nevius' Sixth Annual Sale.
On June 6, C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kans., held his sixth annual sale, which was one of the most successful sales ever held at Glenwood Farms. The wide reputation of the herd bulls Searchlight, Prince Pavilion and Searchlight Jr., attracted the attention of Shorthorn breeders from several states, and cows bred to Searchlight were in demand. The offering was a good, useful lot of breeding cattle, consisting mostly of regular breeding cows and heifers of breeding age. The top of the cow sale was Princess Violet 2d who went to I. R. Berkeley, Louisville, Kans., for \$300, and W. J. Brookover of Eureka, Kan., bought the highest priced bull, paying \$200 for Minnie's Prince 4th. H. H. Holmes of Great Bend, Kans., and J. R. Whistler of Watonga, Okla., were the heaviest buyers in the sale. Following is a report of the sale: Cows, No. 1, J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla., \$185. No. 2, J. R. Berkeley, Louisville, Kan., \$300. No. 3, J. R. Whistler, \$130. No. 4, H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan., \$125. No. 5, J. R. Whistler, \$145. No. 6, R. A. Stewart, Hutchinson, \$155. No. 7, Dr. O. Wolf, Ottawa, \$265. No. 8, C. H. Whitte, Burlington, \$125. No. 9, J. R. Whistler, \$155. No. 10, I. R. Berkeley, \$120. No. 11, C. J. Woods, Chiles, \$105. No. 12, H. H. Holmes, \$150. No. 13, H. H. Holmes, \$145. No. 14, J. R. Whistler, \$110. No. 16, J. R. Whistler, \$140. No. 17, Geo. Base, Paola, \$150. No. 19, H. H. Holmes, \$110. No. 21, Dr. O. Wolf, \$140. No. 24, E. S. Lause, Wagstaff, \$110. No. 25, E. S. Lause, \$130. No. 29, J. R. Whistler, \$105. No. 32, J. R. Whistler, \$115. No. 33, F. D. Conner, Drexel, Md., \$105. No. 36, H. H. Holmes, Lafayette, \$110. No. 40, W. J. Brookover, Eureka, \$200. No. 41, J. G. Hyde, Beloit, \$180. No. 42, J. R. Whistler, \$100. No. 43, J. C. Holderman, Purchar, Neb., \$125. No. 44, W. L. Conaway, Edina, \$100. No. 46, J. R. Whistler, \$100. No. 50, H. C. Graner, Lancaster, \$150. Summary, 32 females sold for \$4,340, average \$135.50, 9 bulls sold for \$1,135, average \$126.10, 541 Shorthorns brought \$5,475, average, \$133.50.

Peabody Farm, Marshall, Mo.
June K. King & Sons, owners of Peabody Farm at Marshall, Mo., says in a recent letter to Kansas Farmer: "The young boars offered for sale in Kansas Farmer are an extremely well bred lot, and their individual excellence speaks for them. There is one by

Premier Duke out of a Duchess sow, a daughter of the great Masterpiece farrowed March 1, 1910. This young boar has an ideal head, well shaped face, short nose, erect ears, wide forehead, and good back and hams. There are two full brothers by Artful Premier 73307, dam by Premier Duke 70054 which are first class in every particular and are out of the most prolific sows ever used at Peabody farm. In fall boars we have the best lot we have raised in recent years. Two of them are by Baron Duke 9188 out of a Baroness Chamer of Peabody sired by Premier Duke 70054 and out of Baroness Chamer 169458 by the \$1,250 Charners Duke 23d \$400, farrowed Aug. 18, 1910. We have recently purchased from N. H. Gentry for \$400 Baron Premier 84th \$4000 by Baron Premier 64th 126900, dame Lady Premier 115th 133563. Mr. Gentry had reserved this grand young boar for service at Wooddale, but we prevailed upon him to let us have him. We consider him the best young boar we have seen in recent years. Breeders who need this sort of breeding and quality will certainly make no mistake in writing June K. King & Sons, Marshall, Mo., mentioning Kansas Farmer when they write.

Monnesmith Durocs.
W. E. Monnesmith the Jewell County Duroc Jersey prophet reports everything in fine shape in his part of the state. He is about sold out on fall boars but has nearly a hundred spring pigs, the best he has ever had at this season of the year, some of them weighing 100 lbs. Mr. Monnesmith has claimed two sales one for fall and one for winter. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him about hogs.

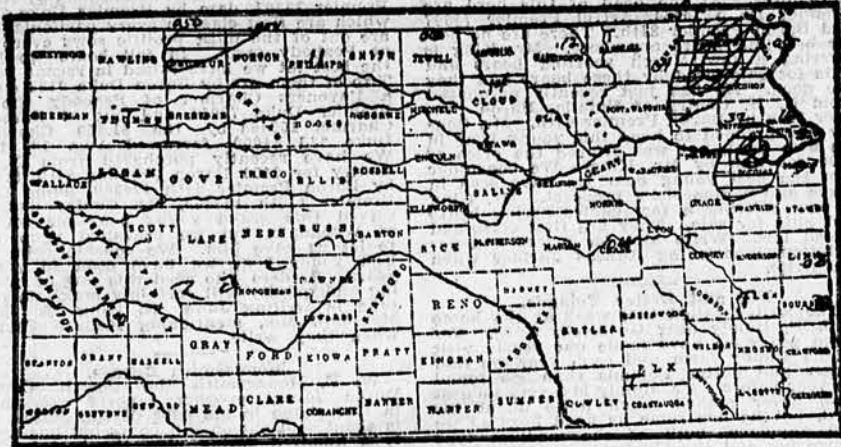


FRANK A. DAWLEY, WALDO, SUPERINTENDENT OF SWINE AT THE HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR, SEPT. 18-27, 1911.

Farmers Tell How They Prevent Hog Cholera.
In commenting on the widespread prevalence of, and the enormous money loss caused in this country by hog cholera, a writer who has made the subject one of close investigation says, "Probably no disease is of such economic importance to the American farmer as hog cholera. To no other single source can such large and rapid losses be traced. Not a year passes but severe outbreaks occur in nearly every state, and the situation just now is especially bad in parts of the west. If the aggregate loss could be ascertained, it would present enormous proportions."
In the light of his own experience nearly every farmer who raises hogs knows that the foregoing is not an over-statement of the facts in the case, for he indeed a most fortunate hog raiser and one among a thousand who has never been called upon to fight this scourge with its consequent heavy losses. Obviously, it is of the utmost importance to prevent, if possible, an outbreak of hog cholera and to check the spread of the disease at the outset should such an outbreak occur. That there is an absolute sure way of accomplishing both of these things, is the opinion freely expressed by many farmers who have used Merry War Lye, both as a preventative and cure of hog cholera, stomach and lung worms and all swine diseases. The E. Myers Lye Company of St. Louis, Mo., who manufacture Merry War Lye are in daily receipt of many letters like the following which attest to its merits as a hog remedy and conditioner: "I have been feeding Merry War Lye some two months, and it expelled worms from my hogs after the first few feeds. My hogs are apparently well and look fine. Their hair has a good glossy color; they have good appetites. One of my neighbors, an extensive hog raiser has recently used Merry War Lye, upon my recommendation, with good results." H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla. "I cooked potatoes, turnips, or any kind of refuse, such as cabbage and other roots, seasoned it, then turned it into barrels; put one can of Merry War Lye in two barrels of the feed which I thickened with shipstuf and fed twice a day. It surely prevented our hogs from getting cholera, while our neighbors lost all of theirs." Mrs. B. Abolt. "Merry War Lye has done more for my hogs than all the other medicine I can get." J. A. Smelser, Lorine, Ark. "I put corn in soak and use a tablespoonful of Merry War Lye for every 10 hogs twice a day. After soaking the corn for a day or so I give this water to the hogs to drink. Many hogs died here last winter. My hogs were never sick." H. Borton, Richmond, Tex. "I don't believe Merry War Lye can be beat for hog cholera." Albert Landreth, Traskwood, Ark. "Merry War Lye is manufactured after an exclusive process and is prepared especially as a hog remedy. It is the powdered lye which can safely be administered to hogs. Its daily use munes hogs against hog cholera and other diseases surer and fattens them quicker than anything else. It tones up the system, assists in the perfect assimilation of the food and prevents scouring. It saves feed because every pound of the food goes into flesh and fat and none of it is wasted. It is most effective when mixed in the proportion of one tablespoonful with swill for ten hogs, or one-half can added to every barrel of drinking water or feed." Merry War Lye is for sale at nearly all dealers, but if it cannot be obtained at local stores, every farmer should write to the E. Myers Lye Co. of St. Louis for full particulars and their free book on hog raising which they have recently published.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



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

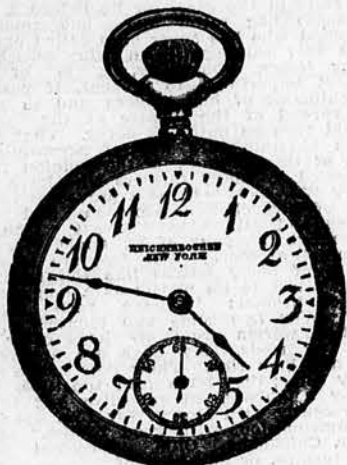
Allen—Pastures and gardens dry, but wheat, corn and oats not yet injured.
 Barker—Good week for cultivation. Very warm but no crops suffering.
 Barton—Weather hot and dry. Alfalfa all in stack.
 Bourbon—Crops doing nicely. Cutting wheat, prospects good.
 Butler—No rain since May 31, getting dry. Crops looking well.
 Chase—Rain needed. Some replanting corn and kafir corn.
 Chautauqua—All vegetation suffering for want of rain.
 Cloud—First crop of alfalfa less than 66 per cent. Hot winds. Rain needed badly.
 Decatur—Dry and hot. Wheat coming slowly.
 Dickinson—Dry weather injured oats and grass. Corn doing well.
 Doniphan—Dry and hot.
 Douglas—Local showers on 7th were great benefit to crops. Corn looks good but little uneven. Wheat well filled. Harvesting begun.
 Elk—Hot week. Corn doing well. Flax and oats short.
 Ellis—Very dry and warm winds.
 Ellsworth—Farmers starting to cut wheat. Corn looks well.
 Ford—All spring crops doing well.
 Greenwood—Hot and dry.
 Harper—Very hot. Vegetation growing rapidly. Cool weather needed.
 Harvey—Crops doing fine. Wheat good, harvesting beginning.
 Jefferson—Very dry and hot. Crops have suffered. Corn O. K. Cherries plentiful but small. Wheat looking well, some harvesting.
 Jewell—Hot, dry and windy. Corn fair but needing rain. First crop of alfalfa fine, cherries ripe.
 Johnson—Drought unbroken. Corn doing

fairly well. Wheat looks well but oats are short. Fruit crop failures. Hot and dry.
 Lane—Very warm and windy. Rain needed very much. First crop of alfalfa being cut.
 Leavenworth—Needing rain badly. Corn and wheat doing well, also fruits.
 Linn—Needing rain. Wheat ready to cut. Oats short. Corn looks good.
 Lyon—All crops needing rain.
 McPherson—Corn growing well. Rain needed. Wheat ripening.
 Marshall—Oats and wheat damaged some but corn is growing. Cherries are ripe. Wheat and oats must have rain soon.
 Marion—Very warm and needing rain. Wheat about ready to cut.
 Nehalem—Very hot and dry. No rain. Oats, wheat and pastures suffering. Corn growing well. Alfalfa all in stack.
 Ottawa—Week very hot and dry. Wheat short but harvest will begin next week. Oats short. Corn looks good.
 Pawnee—Week quite warm. Wheat heading and filling. Corn growing fine. Alfalfa first cutting heavy.
 Phillips—Hot and dry.
 Rawlins—Corn planting almost finished. Ground in good condition. Small grain total failure.
 Riley—Dry and hot winds. Corn looks well.
 Russell—Hot winds. Crops sufferin.
 Saline—Dry and hot. Rain badly needed. Sedgwick—Oats and alfalfa improved. Oats heading short. Rain needed.
 Sumner—Good growing weather. Corn making good growth. Oats improving. Fair cherry crop.
 Thomas—Dry, windy week. Crops damaged.
 Wallace—Dry, windy week. Corn needing rain.
 Wyandotte—Soil dry and needing rain. Vegetation suffering and fruit drying up.

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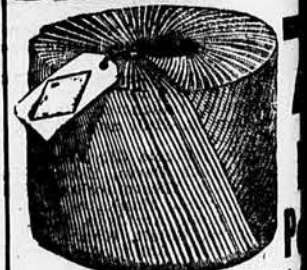


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