KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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L-July 1913

THE clouds have voices and the rivers pour their sullen waters down to ocean's shore. The wind-tossed forest with a mighty sweep of branches doth a cadence keep. The browning fields and meadows pale do voice the echo and mark its trail.

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—*I. D. G.*

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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

I have received a letter from our subscriber, T. A. C., Washington, Kan., ordering KANSAS FARMER discontinued because this paper has been in favor of establishing county farm advisors in Kansas. Mr. C. says there is not a man in his neighborhood who is in favor of the advisor, because—to use his own language—"we are taxed to death now by the grafters." He further says that he is taking a paper which has not harped on the farm advisor plan or on any other one thing until people get tired of it.

* * *

I thought in answer to several inquiries I had received, that it was plain to the farmers of Kansas that they were not to be taxed in the support of the county farm advisor as the plan is now presented to Kansas people. Be it understood that a large merchandising firm has offered to subscribe $1,000 to the fund necessary to support a county farm advisor, whether one county or a dozen in Kansas take advantage of the offer. It is proposed to increase this $1,000 contribution by $1,000 or $1,500, which amount it is proposed be subscribed by the business men of each county. The plan for the work of the advisor has been drafted by the Kansas Agricultural College, and the selection of the advisor and his work is vouched for by it. There is no tax levied against the farmer or contribution expected from him, except a membership fee of $2, which nominal fee is asked to secure the more hearty co-operation of about 50 farmers in the county. These members have the first call on the advisor's services, although the advisor gives every assistance possible to any and all farmers who may desire his services. The above are the essential features of the county farm advisor plan, as effective in Kansas. It is apparent, therefore, that no tax can or will be levied against the farmer and whether or not he becomes a member of the association is optional with him. This is repeated in order that readers who may be in doubt relative to the manner by which the advisor is to be supported, will now be informed.

* * *

I have given, in KANSAS FARMER, particulars regarding the success of the farm advisor in other states. In some states the farm advisor is maintained by tax levy, county commissioners being authorized to make such levy. In other states the farm advisor is maintained by private contribution in general, along the same lines as above described for Kansas. We have stated that the plan seems to have fallen through in Kansas for no reason, apparently, other than that merchants, bankers and other business men who, by organizations and otherwise, have manifested interest in the building up of agriculture in their communities, have failed to contribute the money necessary to make the plan successful. One Kansas county, namely, Leavenworth, has the county farm advisor at work, and inquiry among farmers in that county develops the fact that many heretofore skeptical are now in sympathy with and believe in the advisor. I have printed statements from farmers in counties in other states, who express themselves as more than pleased with the service the county advisor has rendered them.

* * *

I do not believe that KANSAS FARMER has urged the county farm advisor more persistently than the plan itself warrants. Particularly so, when 25 or 30 counties in Kansas can avail themselves of $1,000 of outside money. I have insisted that local business men prove their sincerity in the building up of their communities to the extent of contributing a sufficient sum which, along with this $1,000, would make possible a trial of the farm advisor in their county. I have been censured by some business men for taking this stand, but it must be kept in mind that I am writing for a paper designed for the farmer—a paper which gives him the best methods and practice along agricultural lines, and not mixing farming with politics, religion or anything else. It must be kept in mind by the business men, too, that anything which aids good farming helps his own business.

I have said that the farmer has been lectured for many years, and much good has resulted. My contention has been all along that the farmer should be worked with more and talked to less; this is what a man studying the conditions in each and every county can and will do.

* * *

I receive many letters setting forth this, that or the other thing as being wrong with farming in Kansas. It is my contention that farming in Kansas is no worse off than in other states of the Union. It is rather my contention that there is less the matter with farming in Kansas than in many states of the Union. I am not sure that, generally speaking, there is anything wrong with farming in Kansas, as farming throughout the United States is generally considered. I see, however, from my correspondence, that many readers are inclined to believe that something is wrong, and if this is so, it seems to me that the county advisor or county expert farmer would be in a position to ascertain the trouble and recommend plans correcting the wrongs. At any rate, $1,000 goes a considerable way in paying the salary of such advisor for two years, and when a gift like this is tendered, I am in favor of accepting it.

* * *

As to our subscriber, Mr. C., taking another paper which does not harp on things until people get tired of the harping, I would say that the paper Mr. C. names has no policy—absolutely none—unless it be one political. The policy of KANSAS FARMER is for better farming, more live stock, and a greater permanent prosperity on and for the farm. This is policy enough to occupy the attention of any one weekly publication, regardless of how big its editor may be. In standing for the above things it is my judgment that KANSAS FARMER is read with greater interest and with more results redounding to the good of its readers than any other farm publication west of the Missouri river.

* * *

So many farm papers have no policy and do not stand for anything. There are not more than a half dozen farm papers published in the United States which have a well defined policy and which stand for anything of real benefit to farm readers. The first essential of a first class farm publication, in my mind, is to have a sound policy—and, by the way, that policy cannot cover every matter of interest to farmers. That policy should involve the essentials necessary to good farming. When the essentials are determined, then it is the part of that paper to keep those things before its readers to the point of making those essentials a reality in the farm practice of its readers.

* * *

These remarks are not made for the purpose of in any way chastising or bringing Mr. C. to the unfavorable notice of the public. The statements in his letter serve to inspire these thoughts and furnish the points around which to write this little personal talk with our readers. I am receiving hundreds of letters with reference to matters of general interest, many of which are published, but many more of which remain unprinted, but which have, to a greater or lesser extent, made their impress upon what has been written and is appearing in these columns from week to week. I am glad to have subscribers' letters, and hope to see the time when I can have more of them than I am able to give personal attention. In the case of Mr. C. I regret to loose him from KANSAS FARMER'S family. I am inclined to the belief that he acted upon snap judgment when he ordered KANSAS FARMER discontinued. I have many letters telling me that each issue of KANSAS FARMER is worth more than the price of the subscription, and I cannot think otherwise than that it is worth as much to Mr. C. The loss of a single subscription, of course, from a list of more than sixty thousand readers, will not be felt. However, such an excellent list of readers as KANSAS FARMER has is built up on the plan of giving its readers satisfaction, and not upon displeasing them.

T. A. Borman.

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IMMATURE CORN FOR SILAGE.

At the monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, in Topeka, August 31, soiling methods and soiling crops were discussed by J. W. Bigger, a Shawnee county dairyman, who is making a huge success of his business. He milks 25 to 30 cows and uses no pasture, but nevertheless secures a large and profitable milk flow by the feeding of green alfalfa and green corn—this practice of feeding green crops being known as "soiling." Mr. Bigger says he gets more milk and cheaper milk by exclusive soiling than by pasturing or by using pasture as a part of the feed. He was, at the time of the meeting, soiling with immature corn, this corn having been planted the last week in June, and being a second soiling corn crop this season in the same field. The corn, as he was feeding it, was about 3½ to 4 feet high, had not yet tasseled and was as green as it could possibly be. This was giving him good satisfaction as a soiling feed. The question was raised as to whether or not such corn would make good silage, and around this query hinged a discussion of the value of immature crops for silage. The facts regarding the comparative value of mature and immature crops are of general interest to farmers, whether these crops are to be fed as silage or otherwise.

The value of all feeds depends upon the amount of dry matter contained in those feeds. This dry matter is composed of the several constituents required by the animal body, and the two main divisions are albuminoids and carbohydrates. The digestibility, palatability and succulence, each of which is important and exists in a more or less degree in all feeds, are other determining factors, however, in connection with arriving at the real value of any feed.

Accurate data has been worked out on the feeding value of the corn plant at the different stages of its growth. Such conditions as prevail with reference to the corn plant obtained in general with other plants at the same stage of immaturity or maturity. Consequently, these figures regarding the corn plant will prove valuable in the consideration of other plants cut either for silage or for feed as hay or fodder:

Corn.	Pounds per acre.	Dry matter.	Albuminoids.	Carbohydrates.
Full tasseled..	18,045	1,619	239.77	1,168.10
Full silked....	25,745	3,378	436.76	2,272.19
Kernels in milk.	32,000	4,643	478.69	3,703.26
Kernels glazed.	32,295	7,202	643.86	6,005.67
Kernels ripe..	28,460	7,918	677.78	6,561.64

It will be noted from the figures that as the corn plant approaches maturity, the dry matter steadily increased, likewise the albuminoids and carbohydrates. From the first stage to the last stage the dry matter increased 4.8 times, or from 1,619 pounds, when the corn was in tassel, to 7,918 pounds per acre, when the corn was ripe. In the case of ripe corn the increase in food constituents is greatly increased in the grain and decreased in the stalks and blades.

It will be noted that the dry matter contained in the corn when the kernels were glazed was 7,202 pounds. Although the table does not show the water contained, it was, nevertheless, 77.7 per cent at this stage. When the kernels were ripe, the dry matter was 7.918 pounds, and the per cent of water was 72.18. The largest amount of dry matter appears in ripe corn. Ripe corn, however, cannot be successfully siloed, because it does not contain sufficient juices for the proper preservation of the silage. Ripe corn, while containing more dry matter, has a smaller percentage of digestible albuminoids and carbohydrates in the stalks and blades than does the same corn siloed during the glazing period. Not only is a larger percentage of the dry matter digestible in the glazed stage than in the ripe stage, but a much larger percentage of this same dry matter is eaten by the cow when the crop has been siloed. This, on account of the difference in palatability and the availability of the crop as silage, as compared with corn fodder.

Be it understood that the so-called water to which reference is made above as existing in corn at the several stages, is in fact not water, but is the plant juice, and this juice when lost, cannot be replaced by water from the well or river.

It will be apparent from the figures in the above table, that young corn, or other young plants, are not as valuable as a soiling crop as the more mature plant. In soiling, it is recognized that it is not practicable to grow crops in sufficient variety or planted at such times as will allow these crops to come on for soiling at the time when they have their greatest feeding value. Such corn as Mr. Bigger showed as a satisfactory feed in his soiling operations, does contain feeding value, and that same feeding value would be retained if it were placed in the silo, except possibly, for the fact that the silage from such immature and green and juicy plants would become extremely sour, and on this account less suitable and so eaten with less relish as compared with silage not so sour and resulting from a more mature plant.

Suppose, however, that at the tasseling stage of the corn, hot winds should prevail and the corn plant was rapidly drying, and further, that there was no prospect of the corn further maturing. Under such conditions it would then be advisable to cut the plant for silage or for fodder, thereby saving all of the feeding value possessed by the plant. Speaking particularly with reference to the siloing of such plant, in the drying up processes the juices would to a considerable extent pass off and the stalk would approximate ripening. Then when the lower blades of such plant had dried, indicating a considerable reduction in the amount of juices contained in the plant, it should be put into the silo, and the silo will save—as would no other method—the feeding value then stored in the plant. On account of the loss of a considerable part of the juices, the silage would be sweeter and, consequently more palatable, and so more greatly relished.

If it is necessary, on account of prevailing weather conditions, to harvest the corn crop when it is immature and when it contains only 1,619 pounds of dry matter, as shown by the above figures, it is manifestly wise to silo the crop at that stage of growth for it will be worth more siloed than as fodder. Thousands upon thousands of acres of immature corn, Kafir and cane were siloed in Kansas last year, the cutting being done very generally at a time when the plant had stopped growing and had, to a considerable extent, dried up. The use of this silage has proven the practicability of the silo in saving feed with all the feeding value it contained at the time of its cutting, and saving the maximum weight along with palatability and digestibility which the fodder would not contain, and permitting its feeding with a minimum waste.

MUSIC AT HOME.

At a farmers' institute recently, was discussed this subject: "How to Keep the Young Folks on the Farm." A well written paper was read by one of the good ladies of the little town in which the institute was held. We have no doubt if every farm home was supplied with the numerous comforts and conveniences the good lady recommended, every farm boy and girl would be content to remain on the farm and folks in town would not be worrying about the necessary farmers to supply the popular demand for increased farm products. But unfortunately the lady's paper was impractical—just as are a great many papers written by people who are lacking in the practical knowledge of the things about which they talk.

The answer to the question was given by a gray-haired farmer who had reared a large family and whose children had remained at home with him until ready to move onto their own farms. His answer was: "Show the children a good time; let them have as good time at home as elsewhere and they will not leave." He went on to explain that his was a musical family. Each member played and sang and all danced when they cared so to do. He thought he had spent a thousand dollars in musical instruments of one kind and another, and that this was the best investment he had ever made. The young man now at home was the black sheep of the family. He could not sing and did not care to play, but nevertheless loved music if someone else made it. The parent surprised the son on his birthday by presenting him with a talking machine and an assortment of fine records. The boy was delighted and the music question was solved.

This father contended that every soul hungers for music—music in some form or other, and that the modern talking machine fills the need. We believe our farmer friend was right. The happiest and the most contented families we recall are those in homes where music is found and appreciated. The talking machine makes it possible for every home—farm or city—to have music. There are expensive machines and cheaper ones, just as there are thousand-dollar violins and five-dollar violins. The talking machine is superior to all other instruments in that it provides any kind of entertainment—music, vocal and instrumental of all sorts, reading, orations, etc. From it may be had a delightful Scotch lullaby by Janet Spencer, or the masterful piano playing by Wilhelm Bachaus, or the violin production of Jan Kubelik. It seems to us that if music is needed in the home to make the family satisfied and happy, that the talking machine is within the reach of those who desire it.

SUBSTANTIAL FAIR BENEFITS.

It is certain that substantial benefits accrue from attendance upon the state or county fair. If this were not so the expenditure of large sums of money annually for the entertainment and education of millions of visitors would have been discontinued long ago. The substantial proof of the advantage of the fair is evidenced by the continued and annually increased attendance.

The benefits received from attendance upon the fair are of twofold: First, the benefit received from the recreation, and second, those benefits received from education. Everybody — banker, merchant and farmer—appreciates and enjoys a few days from the routine of regular work. The benefit received from this alone is well worth the maintenance of the fairs. The greatest and most substantial benefits, however, are those which accrue from an inquiry into the best methods of farm practice as exemplified by the farm machinery and farm appliances exhibited and from viewing the best in live stock and products of the field.

As an educator, the fair teaches that we have not yet reached the limit in improvement of either live stock or crops. It shows how better results are to be obtained from the diversification of crops and brings to the attention of the visitor new crops which are adaptable to his conditions of soil and climate. It makes for better farming and for broader ideas regarding agriculture in general, thereby adding to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The fair leads to a better understanding of the different parts of the county and state as to live stock, farm products, and opportunities. It gives to every observing person a summer school combined with recreation and entertainment and from which he gains much valuable knowledge which if put to proper use will result in an increased bank account.

Above all, the fair renders its patrons a service which cannot be given in any other way. This service is a thing which belongs to the state and community and can result only from the co-operation of the citizens in the territory which the fair represents.

KANSAS FAIR HISTORY.

A bit of Kansas fair history might at this time prove interesting: Kansas has never held an official state fair. We cannot find that any aid has ever been extended by the state for fair purposes. If any aid has geen given, it has been extended to private enterprises. The earliest fairs were held under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, later organized into the State Board of Agriculture, and the fairs were held in various towns over the state, Leavenworth having the distinction of holding the first one, October 6 to 9, 1863. This fair was held while the Civil War was at its height, and was well attended, and was said to have been a financial success. During the years 1864 and 1865—on account of the war—no fairs were held. In 1866 and 1867 the second and third fairs, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, were held at Lawrence. In 1868 the fair was held at Leavenworth, followed by other fairs held at Lawrence in 1869, Fort Scott in 1870, Topeka 1871 to 1873, and Leavenworth in 1874. From 1875 to 1880 no fairs were held. On October 22, 1879, the Kansas State Fair Association was chartered. The first fair under this association was held in Topeka, September 12 to 17, 1881. T. C. Henry of Abilene was president; William Griffenstein of Wichita, vice-president; George Y. Johnson of Topeka, secretary; Joab Mulvane of Topeka, treasurer, and T. J. Anderson of Topeka, general superintendent.

This fair was the largest ever held in Kansas. A monster soldiers' reunion was held in connection with it, and there were 41 bands from over the state as part of the attraction. The association held annual fairs in 1882, 1883 and 1884, missing 1885 and 1886. The Kansas State Fair Association held fairs annually from 1887 to 1893. No fairs were held from 1894 to 1902, inclusive. In 1903 expositions were again resumed and have been held each year since.

Frank W. Blackmar, in his Kansas Encyclopedia, says that "an effort was made to hold the state fair at Hutchinson under the auspices of the Central Fair Association in 1908 and the venture met with so much encouragement that fairs were reported in 1909, 1910, 1911.

"Blackmar says, further: In 1909 Topeka and Shawnee County voted $50,000 for the erection of permanent buildings on the fair grounds in the capital city. The adequacy and permanency of these buildings for exhibition purposes have attracted attention among fair exhibitors all over the central west and has proved to be money well expended. Few of the older and larger state fairs in the entire country have any more or better permanent buildings for the display of all kinds of exhibits than the Topeka fair. * * * During the the session of the Legislature of 1911 an effort was made to secure an appropriation for a state fair, but so many localities aspired to the honor of holding it that the measure was voted down."

Farmers' co-operative enterprises, beyond any question, can render an important service in the welfare of this country. The most of such enterprises which fail are due to poor management. The farmer is not to be blamed for the poor management, either, because he is not trained in the preparation and the marketing of foodstuffs. He can, however, by recognizing competent management succeed in employing men who are trained and who can make the co-operative undertaking succeed. One of the first requisites in obtaining such management is the paying of a salary which will secure a man of the calibre required. We have in mind one farmers' grain elevator which under the management of a $40-per-month man was a failure, but the same elevator under the management of a man at $125 per month, has made its owners and the farmers of the community much money. It would be easy enough to get a 22-calibre man for $40 per month, but a 48-calibre man should be had for $125.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

The Dry Farming Congress, convened at Hays on August 28 and 29, elected these officers: E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, president; E. C. Prather, Oakley, vice-president; F. S. Iddings, Monument, second vice-president; J. C. Hopper, Ness City, third vice-president; John Travis, Plainville, fourth vice-president; F. A. Kiene, Hays, secretary; J. R. Chittenden, Hays, treasurer.

United States Wheat Crop.

The August government report is to the effect that the winter wheat yield will be nearer 400,000,000 bushels for 1912 than 358,000,000, as given in the preceding report. The same source gave the final figures for 1911 as 430,000,000 bushels. It is believed that the spring wheat crop will be in the neighborhood of 290,000,000 bushels, as against 191,000,000 in 1911.

Sugar Beet Crop Large.

It is reported that every Arkansas valley sugar factory will run full time this season in view of the large sugar beet crop. It is believed that the crop will average 12 tons to the acre, and is about two times as heavy as the average crop. The experimental beet fields in the vicinity of Sylvia and Emporia have not been so successful as anticipated on account of the labor scarcity and the failure to properly thin, weed and cultivate the beets.

Feeding Value of Cabbage.

A reader asks for information regarding the feeding value of cabbage. Cabbage is rarely fed in Kansas, and is regarded as of low feeding value. It does, however, in the case of hogs which do not have pasture, supply the succulence of pasture, and as hog feed is more valuable than as feed for other kinds of stock. Cabbage is mostly water, containing 90.5 per cent of moisture and 9.5 per cent of dry matter. Of the latter 1.5 per cent is crude fiber, 2.5 per cent protein, the remaining being ashes, nitrogen, free extract, and ether.

Townsend Builds Red Cedar Silos.

For more than 20 years travelers through Kansas on the main line of the Santa Fe have viewed the immense stone barn on the Townsend ranch just this side of Peabody. It has long been a land mark. The owner, Mr. Townsend, believes in the conservation of feed in the fat year for the lean year. He believes that the use of silos furnishes the most logical means of practicing this conservation. He is erecting three red cedar silos, each 18 by 36, with a capacity of 190 tons each.

Live Stock Necessary.

On live stock day at the Hays Dry Farming Congress Director Webster and W. A. Cochel, new head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas Agricultural College, made a strong plea to the western Kansas farmer to pay more attention to dairying and beef raising as a means of securing a more stable system of farming. Regret was expressed on all sides over the loss of A. M. Ten Eyck as superintendent of the station there. Resolutions were adopted expressing this sentiment and strongly urging the board of regents to use every effort to secure a man of ability equal to that of Ten Eyck.

Alfalfa the Year Around.

A tremendous crop throughout the alfalfa producing sections is causing the alfalfa meal millers to make arrangements for the storing of alfalfa meal that it may be available for market during the late winter and early spring, when feed is most scarce. To place all the alfalfa meal milled on the market during the early feeding season could have no effect other than that of depressing prices by the over supply. The storage of alfalfa meal—if the plan of the National Alfalfa Millers' Association is carried out—will be another factor pointing toward conservation, and while it will not be cold storage it will be storage just the same, and legitimate storage should result in an advantage to the producer and consumer alike.

Canadian Twine Shortage.

The farmers in the wheat growing section of Canada have just experienced a serious twine shortage. Disastrous results, however, were averted as a result of 600,000 pounds of binder twine being shipped from North Plymouth, Mass.—more than 2,000 miles away. The twine was loaded by the Plymouth Cordage Works and shipped over three railroads in 60 hours, this being two hours less than the time given to the movement of the fastest express trains from Plymouth to Winnipeg. It is said that this shipment of twine saved something like a million acres of ripe grain from destruction. This is an evidence of how big and important things can be accomplished when they have to be done.

Cow Peas Balance for Silage.

Subscriber W. L. H., Olathe, Kan., asks if cow peas planted in corn will make a balanced silage. Cow peas planted with corn and the combination placed in the silo makes ideal silage on account of the protein contained in the cow peas. The peas, however, will not make a complete balance for the corn silage when grown under ordinary conditions. To obtain a perfect balance would necessitate approximately as many cow peas as corn in bulk, and it is impractical when growing in combinations to obtain such proportions. When Kafir or cane is grown for the silo, cow peas can be planted in combination the same way as with corn. Cow peas so improve the silage as to make it desirable that a considerable growth of cow peas be secured if possible. If at time of planting the corn, Kafir or cane are intended for silage, it is well to arrange to plant cow peas three or four weeks later.

Corn Ear Worm Again.

Corn was last year badly damaged by the ear worm. Just such a season as we had last year is favorable for the development of this worm and favorable for damage done by it. From many sections of Kansas this year come complaints of damage to this year's crop. KANSAS FARMER last fall called attention to the fact that infested fields would be well supplied with this worm this year, and recommended the thorough cultivation of fields before planting, the idea being to break up the underground shelter of the pupa, expose it to the weather and thus destroy it. How generally this advice was followed we of course can never know, but it is well enough to again state that this is the only means of control the farmer has. The corn ear worm is most damaging during dry years. Early in the spring it feeds on the corn leaves and later it enters the tips of the ears and feeds on the corn beneath the husk.

Trees Every Mile.

The chief feature of the program of the Dry Farming Congress at Hays last month was an address by President J. H. Worst of North Dakota Agricultural College and ex-president of the International Dry Farming Congress. As a means of conserving moisture, tempering climate and winds as well as checking weeds and insect ravages, Dr. Worst advocates the planting of a row of trees every mile for the entire breadth of the state. He has been advocating the same thing for North Dakota for several years, but the monumental problem before Americans today, said Dr. Worst, is that of feeding, housing, clothing and governing the millions of future Americans. Dr. Worst has lived to see the population of the United States grow from 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 and in the same proportionate increase children of today will see the population of the country reach 350,000,000 to be fed and clothed upon practically the same producing area that is under the plow today.

Sixteen Kansas Counties' Wheat Crop.

Sixteen counties in southwest Kansas are occupying a great deal of space in the newspapers just now. It is claimed that the wheat alone in these sixteen counties produced this year is worth more than all the gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals produced in Colorado during the last 12 months.

These 16 million bushel wheat counties are: Reno, 4,003,802 bushels; Rice, 2,089,520 bushels; Kingman, 1,769,865 bushels; Harper, 2,094,390 bushels; Barton, 3,445,280 bushels; Stafford, 1,084,000 bushels; Pratt, 2,673,600 bushels; Barber, 1,288,080 bushels; Comanche, 1,212,276 bushels; Kiowa, 2,158,745 bushels; Edwards, 1,845,705 bushels; Pawnee, 1,967,380 bushels; Rush, 2,052,162 bushels; Ford, 3,001,950 bushels; Clark, 1,367,310 bushels; Meade, 2,047,950 bushels.

The wheat yield of this group of Kansas counties this year amounts to 200 bushels for every man, woman and child in the boundaries of the group.

Tying Corn Shocks Securely.

Subscriber J. C. H., Perry, Kan., desires to know the best apparatus for use in tying corn shocks. Thousands upon thousands of shocks of corn will be cut in Kansas this season. On many farms no effort will be made to bind the shocks securely. Failure to tie the shocks well will result in loss of both corn and fodder as a result of the shock twisting and falling down. The cutting and shocking of corn is not completed until the shock has been bound well to prevent the rain and snow from getting inside and keep the fodder and corn off the ground. We know of no better means of securely tying a shock than the use of a rope to which is attached a small Hall block. The rope is thrown around the shock and hooked into the block. The operator draws the top of the shock together as tight as his strength will permit. This block automatically locks and holds the shock tight while it is being tied with binding twine. A ring in the end of a rope and the rope looped over the top of the shock will do fairly well, but is not nearly so rapid or so effective in its accomplishments.

After Harvest Cultivation.

The moisture supply for the growth of all plants and crops in sections other than those irrigated is supplied by natural precipitation. A considerable proportion of this precipitation comes during the fall, winter and early spring months. At these seasons of the year plants are not growing and consequently cannot make use of this moisture as it falls. The problem of the farmer is how best to hold and conserve this precipitation for the use of the plants in the growing season. It is well known that the soil which is in a loose, open condition will take in and hold from 15 to 35 per cent more moisture than the same soil in a hard, compact condition. In this statement, therefore, lies the argument in favor of losening up the soil during the late summer and early fall, either by thorough disking or fall plowing. Such handling of the soil will give for the following year increased yields as compared with the same fields allowed to go through the winter untouched after harvest. The more irregular, the more uncertain and the lighter the rainfall, the greater is the necessity for getting the soil in condition to take up and hold the rains and snows of the fall and winter in the soil for the benefit of the crop to be planted a few months hence.

Eastern Land Values.

We have been looking over land values in the far eastern states. According to the reports the average price for farm land in central New York is $75 per acre, and in the northern part of the state, $50. In Vermont the average is placed at from $15 to $30, and prices in New Hampshire run about the same. Farming land in Maine is reported as averaging $35 to $50, and that in Massachusetts as $60. In Maryland and Pennsylvania average prices run from $60 to $150 for medium to the best farm land. Our information is to the effect that the distance from markets, permanent improvements instituted, and the state of cultivation, regulate prices, and special stress is laid upon "state of cultivation," the idea being that lands which have been well farmed command the highest prices. Good farming, under the interpretation of the compiler of the information, has special reference to the fertility, distinguishing between lands which have been worn out by continued cropping as compared with those which have been alternately cropped, seeded to grass, green manured, surface manured and fertilized. An occasional farm in these states is reported as being more fertile after a century of farming than it ever had been, but the general condition is that of worn-out lands, but which lands are, to a considerable extent, being reclaimed by proper crop rotation, green manuring, etc.

We are wondering if the young farmer of the corn belt and who is to farm for 40 or 50 years the land on which he resides, can see anything which should prove a lesson to him?

Ordering Lumber By Mail

WE have a letter from C. T. B., Topeka, asking what we know about the saving in prices of lumber ordered in carloads from mills or jobbers selling direct to farmers. We have no direct knowledge, but a letter received from our reader, J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan., will answer our subscriber's inquiry. Mr. Shields writes: "Here is a picture of my house 28x44 without porches, and 20 feet to the square. We obtained the plan from the people from whom we bought the material. We changed the plan some. We ordered all the lumber and material, including doors, windows, nails, paints and hardware, from catalog, and saved about $400 in money and got better material than is handled here. Everything was satisfactory. We ordered lumber for our barn—40x46, and 14 feet to the square—through the Texas business agent of the Farmers' Union, and obtained rough lumber at about $2 per thousand cheaper than we obtained it when we built our house. We saved about $200 on the barn.

"People of Lost Springs have ordered about nine cars of lumber and, as a rule, have saved about $100 per car. In our residence one room is red oak; one floor is maple, one is yellow pine and two are gum or white walnut. The upstairs is hard pine throughout."

KANSAS STATE FAIR

A PORTION OF THE KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, LOOKING EAST FROM THE MACHINERY EXHIBIT. NEW HORSE BARN OF BRICK AND CEMENT AT LEFT OF PICTURE. MAMMOTH LIVE STOCK PAVILION, OF SAME CONSTRUCTION, IN CENTER. OVERFLOW TENTS BETWEEN AND IN FRONT OF THE BUILDINGS.

Wonderful Growth in Three Years of a State Wide Institution

Kansas does things. From the very first her actions have attracted attention and she has never ceased to be in the limelight. Kansas is the best advertised state in the Union. She has developed more thinkers, more men and women of action, more physical advancement, and shows bigger results for the energy of her people than any other state. Being in the center of the Union, she has been termed the hub around which all business and social interests revolve. Being in the center, she has also been called the focus into which concentrates all that is brightest and best in the Union. Kansas is distinctly on the map, and her name and reputation are known wherever Uncle Sam flies his flag.

As an illustration of the tremendous concentration of energy which is shown by Kansans when they start out to do anything may be cited the Kansas State Fair, located on the beautiful grounds in the southern portion of the capital city. Three years ago, when the present management undertook to build a State Fair, they were confronted by an indifference on the part of the people which had come through previous discouragements. This indifference was overcome, money was raised by private subscription and public vote, and the splendid equipment in the way of permanent buildings which now grace the grounds was made possible.

Other states, with a successful record in fair building of a quarter century or more, have less to show in the way of permanent and attractive State Fair buildings than are now found on the grounds at Topeka as the result of less than three years of concentrated efforts. The business men of Topeka realized that they never would have a fair that would fitly represent the great agricultural and live stock state in which they had their interests unless they themselves should get their shoulders to the wheel and make the initial forward movement. Their energy was contagious, and when they appealed to the people of Shawnee County for funds with which to equip this great enterprise, they met with hearty co-operation and the thing became possible.

The fair of 1910 was more or less an experiment which was watched by all the state with interest. Exhibitors of live stock and machinery came here only with hesitation, but they came in such numbers that, with the home exhibits, the fair was a pronounced success and its reputation served to redouble the numbers of exhibitors and visitors for the ensuing year. Instead of being an unknown quantity in fair circles, Kansas became prominent by reason of its success attained at Topeka in such a short period of time. Last year the show was exceeded by very few state fairs in the corn belt states, and these are the best in the Union.

The splendid new cattle pavilion which had been erected of brick and stucco with a capacity of 550 cattle, was filled to overflowing, and a tent erected to care for the surplus number, which amounted to nearly 200. The horse barn, built of the same material and in the same Spanish style of architecture, but with a capacity for 300 animals, was also filled to overflowing, and a hundred animals were cared for in another building. The new hog barns with a capacity of 400 head were so crowded that another new barn for the present fair had to be erected. Entries in all the live stock departments are now larger than they were last year, and visitors now on the ground can have the pleasure and the satisfaction of knowing that they cannot only inspect one of the largest live stock shows that is made by any state fair, but one of the best. Animals now on the ground have come here from the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs with championship honors, and while the number here exhibited may be exceeded by some of the larger and national shows, the quality is nowhere better.

This feature of the fair is significant. That this institution should have attained its present size and its recognized importance among the great state fairs of the corn belt in so short a time is a matter of self-congratulation to Kansas people and of astonishment to others. That this place is fixed in the esteem of regular exhibitors is shown by the fact that the most famous herds of live stock of all breeds make every effort to include Topeka in their itinerary. Thus the Kansas State Fair Association has made it possible for the citizens of this state to see the best that has been produced among the improved breeds of live stock with only the small expense of time and money necessary to visit the capital city. They have also rendered it possible for Kansans to see Kansas on exhibition.

Here is placed for the inspection of the visitors the best that can be grown or bred or manufactured. Freaks are not a part of the exhibition proper, though unusual growths or abnormal specimens may be included as amusement features. The real purpose of the fair is educational, and this is never lost sight of by the management. Crops of quality rather than size find ready acceptance by the superintendents, and only animals of quality are considered worthy of stall room. The old-time idea, which is frequently retained in smaller fairs, that an exposition of this kind was a place at which one could see all sorts of abnormal and monstrous vegetables and animals, as well as freaky people, while the merry-go-round, the side show and gambling device were the chief attractions, has long since been abandoned.

Amusement features are necessary in a state fair. The visit to the state fair is, and should be, the occasion on the part of the farmer and his family for a vacation during which he will see his state on display as in a show window. He will gain vast funds of information that will be useful to him in his daily business, he will gain inspiration from seeing the splendid results that have been obtained by others, and he will need amusement. In the real state fairs of today the amusement features receive the most careful attention. It is not so difficult on the part of the officers to fill their stalls and pens with high-class animals, their booths and shelves with splendid horticultural and agricultural exhibits, or their grounds with machinery, which together make up the real State Fair, as it is to select amusement features which shall at once be entertaining and clean. High-class bands, wild west shows of equally high class, and fireworks for the evening, together with the afternoon's races, afford features that should please the most critical.

Certain it is that the modern State Fair, of which that held at Topeka is one of the finest examples, affords the largest returns in the way of information and enjoyment that can be had in any state at any time for the amount of money invested by the visitor. If you are a breeder of horses, hogs, or cattle, the small admission fee permits you to inspect the work of a large number of breeders of your own favorite breed, to see the best samples of this work shown under the most favorable conditions, and to talk with the men who have produced these animals and learn of their methods. When this has been done satisfactorily the whole of the amusement features of the fair are open for inspection. The same thing is true in regard to the farmer who is interested in crop growing, the orchardist whose first love is fruits, the gardner and the dairyman, while the bee keeper and the poultryman are well provided for.

Kansas stands almost alone among her sister states in having no State Fair that is supported by the state. Other states find it to their advantage in a most pronounced way to expend a few thousand dollars in the purchase and equipment of permanent state fair grounds because it is the only way in which they can best advertise the resources of their state to the world at large. Every state is desirous of increasing its population and various advertising expedients are resorted to by which this result may be accomplished. Many of these are effective, but no one is more so than a good State Fair, while all of them are needed in order to accomplish the results aimed at.

The fact that other states have all of the various means of effective advertising that are possessed by Kansas, and have State Fairs that are officered and supported by the state, gives them an enormous advantage over Kansas in this respect. This state is obliged to maintain its State Fair by private enterprise or go without it. There are men of standing in every community who realize the absolute need for such a State Fair, and the fact that Kansas will always be handicapped until it is established. Public sentiment is generally in favor of state support for the State Fair. There are also men who believe that the state has in the past spent money in the establishment of institutions of various kinds which seemed to them to be of doubtful utility because the same work could have been done by institutions already established, and that the expenditure of this money has been of very doubtful value when compared with what would have resulted from the establishment and maintenance of a State Fair by the state.

Kansas needs and must have a State Fair supported by the state. The present fairs have demonstrated the high value and the usefulness of such institutions and have served to emphasize the need which exists for state support which would enable it to complete the necessary equipment without delay.

CALL ON KANSAS FARMER AT HUTCHINSON

At the Hutchinson fair next week, KANSAS FARMER will maintain headquarters for stockmen, breeders, KANSAS FARMER readers, their families and their friends. All are invited to make use of the accommodations offered. These headquarters will make a convenient place for meeting your friends by appointment.

While enjoying the comforts and privileges of these headquarters you will not be pestered by subscription agents, the selling of premiums, or in other ways embarrassed or inconvenienced.

These headquarters will be in charge of I. D. Graham, live stock editor of KANSAS FARMER, and he will be assisted by KANSAS FARMER fieldman, O. W. Devine.

When you enter the main gate, look for KANSAS FARMER sign.

Fertilizing Methods.

Answering subscriber, J. W., McCune, Kan.: The application of ground phosphate by drilling, and the placing of the fertilizer in the row with alfalfa and wheat as it is seeded, is the ideal method. It places the fertilizer where the rootlets of the young plant can reach it in the early stages of growth when they most need it, and answers your question as to whether or not this will give the quickest results from the use of fertilizer in the form of hydrate of lime.

Sweet Clover in Eastern Kansas.

Subscriber, C. J., DeSoto, Kan., says he has sandy hill soil that grows fairly good red clover and thinks of seeding to sweet clover. He asks if cattle eat the hay and pasture.

You can use sweet clover for both hay and pasture. Very often stock refuses to eat it at first on account of its bitter taste and strong odor. However, stock requires a taste for it and then it is eaten as readily as any other pasture or hay.

The soil you describe is adapted to the growth of sweet clover. In fact sweet clover seems to possess a wider adaptability in regard to soils than either clover or alfalfa. However, where clover and alfalfa do well, there is no excuse for the use of sweet clover and since you say your land grows fairly good red clover we are confident you are not justified in seeding to sweet clover until you have experimented with it on a smaller scale.

Sweet clover is a biennial and so must be seeded every other year. The land is prepared for seeding as you would prepare a field for either alfalfa or clover and the seeding is done in the spring. You should sow 18 to 20 pounds of seed per acre.

There is no question but that sweet clover has a place in the agriculture of certain sections of Kansas. In your section, however, I don't think it deserves serious consideration except on thin, washed land where alfalfa or red clover will refuse to do even fairly well.

THE NEW HORSE DISEASE

Latest Discoveries Indicate a Fungus From Pastures, and Not Contagious

No calamity from which Kansas has ever suffered seems so bad as that which is now carrying away her horses in such numbers in the western part of the state.

With a loss of hundreds of horses and with no knowledge as to the cause of these heavy drains on her resources, the farmers are naturally very much interested, and look with consternation on the ravages of a disease with which they cannot cope, as yet.

For about a month the farmers of western Kansas have been losing horses in the most mysterious manner. These horses would come in from pasture apparently well and would die within a short time, while many would be found dead in the pasture. Examination by veterinarians disclosed the fact that the entire digestive tract of each animal was completely paralyzed and that there was no possibility of effecting a cure through the administration of internal remedies. The farmers and veterinarians both were diligently searching for the cause of this strange malady in order that they might know how to cope with it. Many things have been suggested as a possible cause, and one of these was mentioned in last week's KANSAS FARMER.

The real cause, however, has at last apparently been discovered, and with its discovery has come a lot of information that is of immense value to all concerned. In the first place, it has been found that no horses which were not on pasture were ever effected with this strange disease. Livery stables and large contractors having horses at work all of the time without being on pasture have as yet suffered no losses. All veterinarians agree that the malady comes through the pasture. Some have thought that the peculiarities of the season had developed a toxic property in the second growth of grasses in and about stagnant water. Others have announced the discovery of a fungus growth to which they attributed the loss of the horses. Others have insisted that it was due to flies, commonly known as buffalo fly, which are uncommonly numerous this season, while others have named it spinal meningitis. Yet others have believed that the trouble is due to the presence of the palisade worm, scientifically known as strongulatus armatus.

These worms are taken into the stomach and other parts of the alimentary canal from grasses that have been infested with them in their breeding places in or near stagnant water. It is a part of the life history of these worms that they finally become located in the arteries, which supply the intestines with blood, where they form aneurisms, or pouches, which obstruct the flow of the blood and cause a nervous derangement which was mistaken, in this case by some authorities, for spinal meningitis.

But it has remained for the veterinarians working under the direction of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner to announce their belief that the trouble is due to a mold or fungus similar in its action to the moldy corn disease of other years. The lesions are primarily a cerebritis and by some have been called spinal meningitis. Frequently there are secondary lesions of the lungs, possibly also of the intestines. This cerebritis causes more or less of a paralysis, and this is responsible for the irregularity of the gait and for the sleepiness.

The only rational method of action in this disease is apparently to remove all animals from the pasture, keep them in a dry lot, feed them on wholesome feed, such as alfalfa, green corn, Kafir, or other feeds that are more or less loosening to the bowels, and keep them away from pasture grasses and from stagnant water.

There is no doubt that the horses become infected with the palisade worm, and this has a depressing action on the system and may be a serious factor in the fatality of the disease. For this reason it is recommended that all horses should have their bowels thoroughly cleansed with aloes, Glauber salts, or other effective agents immediately upon being taken from the pasture, and at the same time, some agent for the destruction of the worms should be given Santonin, creosote, bluestone, or copperas, may be used for the worm destruction, but turpentine or any other agent which acts on the kidneys is not recommended, because of the partial paralysis of the bladder, which it is not thought wise to fill up with such agents.

Heroic efforts have been put forth by the Kansas State Live Stock Commissioner to gain control of the malady which is depleting our horse population. He has had no less than 35 or 40 veterinarians working under his direction, while the State Veterinarian's office has been equally busy with its entire force. and has established a special laboratory in the center of the infected territory. Commissioner Mercer appealed to the United States Department of Agriculture for special assistants, and these have now reported for duty. Every resource of the state has been brought to bear in this combat with an unknown disease, and the hope is expressed that the results of their efforts may be such as will bring it under control in a very short time.

One of the peculiarities of the disease lies in the fact that, while it is not infective or contagious in any sense, it did seem to spring up sporadically in all parts at once. This is easily explained by the fact that the climatic conditions which served to develop the fungus or mold in dangerous quantities existed all over the western part of the state, and had its effect upon all localities alike.

The investigation has gone far enough to demonstrate the fact that there is absolutely no danger of one animal taking this disease from association with other animals. There is only one way by which it can be acquired, and that is by receiving into the system the mold from pasture grasses. Where animals are prevented from having such access, they do not suffer from this disease.

In emergency the horse owner can do little else than to immediately remove his horses from pasture, put them on green feed and hay, with pure water and, if any symptoms develop, notify the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Mercer, Topeka, and call his local veterinarian. The veterinarians are generally agreed on the best treatment that can be administered in the early stages of the disease, and it is always safe to call a veterinarian in emergencies.

In every country on earth, of high attainment in civilization, the whole superstructive of state, of commerce, of transportation, and of living, rests upon the farmer, and in no country on earth is this more true than in Kansas. It is but right and proper, therefore, that when her greatest industry is threatened with an unknown but perilous enemy, the whole resources of the state should be brought to bear in the contest.

Here is a condition which not only threatens to depopulate the whole of the state of all its horse and mule flesh but threatens to prevent the threshing and other fall work from being done and to prohibit the planting of the fall wheat crop. The present horse trouble in Kansas is tragic in its results but is of a local nature which must be dealt with locally. The same disease was prevalent in parts of Texas and Oklahoma last year, and occurred in Cheyenne county in 1902. It is not a new thing so far as now known, but never has it been so disastrous as during the present season.

WHAT TO DO FOR HORSES

Take horses from pasture at once, and give them only pure well water to drink.

Give aloes in one ounce doses for horses weighing 1200 pounds. Smaller doses to smaller horses. Other purgatives may be used, but a purgative of some kind must be used.

Give a worm agent like copperas, blue stone, santonin, or creosote.

Feed only green corn, Kafir, alfalfa, or other laxative feeds, and keep horses away from pasture grass and stagnant water.

Everything depends upon preventive measures. The disease is similar in its action to the corn stalk disease, and remedies are of little value after the horse is affected.

Do not wait until the horse shows symptoms of disease. Take him off pasture at once and clean out the bowels thoroughly, as everything depends upon prompt action in a preventive way.

Do not put lard, kerosene, turpentine, or ANYTHING ELSE, in the horse's ears. Why add to his misery?

Do not bleed the horse.

Tick Eradication

There is a vast territory in the southern half of the United States that is easily available for cattle raising, but which is not now used to its capacity because of the ravages of cattle ticks.

Texas fever, so fatal to cattle, is directly traceable to this tick and wherever the tick has been eradicated, there is no Texas fever, and the cattle business flourishes.

Southern farmers want to raise cattle, both beef and dairy, and upon their work along this line rests, in large measure, the future of the cattle business and the beef supply of the whole country.

The western ranches and ranges are largely closed forever to the production of cheap cattle, and it is the south that the country must look for its future breeding grounds from which to supply the feed lots of the corn belt. The eradication of the Texas fever tick is the only means by which this vast country can be thrown open to the production of beef cattle, and the results of work conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with state authorities is of great benefit to the whole country, as well as to the states in which the tick naturally occurs.

Farmers' bulletin No. 498 of the Department of Agriculture reports upon the methods used and the results obtained from 1906 up to April 15, 1912, during which time 162,648 square miles have been rendered free from ticks and relieved from quarantine. This area, which has been entirely cleared of ticks, is larger than the combined area of the states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and goes a long way toward proving that it is possible to entirely eradicate this pest from continental America.

While the shipments of tick-infested cattle or, indeed, of any cattle from below the quarantine line is always attended with the danger of infection of native cattle, the matter of tick eradication is of vastly more importance to the corn belt farmers for another reason. It is impossible to build up a market for pure-bred cattle in the south until there is assurance of protection against these ticks.

What, with the opening of a market for our pure-bred stock in the south and the development of a vast breeding ground for the production of cheap beef, there are few subjects more important than the eradication of cattle ticks.

The methods adopted by the officials in charge consists in attacking the enemy in two locations, on the pasture and on the cattle. The first of these consists in rotating the cattle on tick-free pastures until all the ticks are dead. This rotation consists in the practice of keeping all cattle out of a given field or pasture until the ticks have died from starvation. The time required for this varies considerably, according to the climate and weather, and also according to the geographical location. For instance, it is stated by experimentors who have tried this method in Texas, Alabama and Louisiana, that if the animals are removed from the pasture anywhere from December 15 to March 15, the ticks will all be dead by September 1. If the animals are removed on April 1, the pasture would be free from ticks by September 15, when the animals could be safely returned.

It is found that when cattle infested with ticks are placed on tick-free land during August, all of the ticks will have dropped in six weeks, while if they are placed on this land in November, nine weeks will be required and in January, 10 weeks, while July only requires five weeks, thus showing that the ticks adhere longer in the cooler months of the year.

If the cattle are placed on a tick-free pasture at any period during the summer months, they are continued there not more than 20 days. During this time a considerable number of ticks will drop, and in order to prevent the cattle from becoming reinfested by seed ticks laid by the females which have dropped to the ground, the herd is changed to a second tick-free pasture for another 20 days. If they are then not free from ticks they are placed in a third tick-free pasture for a third period of 20 days. After this they are in shape to be placed in a tick-free pasture without danger of becoming reinfested. The cattle should be examined, however, as the time will vary considerably with the amount of moisture and the degree of temperature.

This matter is of particular interest to Kansas cattlemen for the added reason that the northern border of the quarantine area is the southern border of the state of Kansas, and the danger of infection across this imaginary state line is very great.

The other method of handling the ticks is through the use of sprays or dips. Spraying may be useful in small herds, but dipping only is recommended for use in large herds. For this purpose, crude petroleum from the Beaumont fields of Texas has been used, as it contains a large percentage of sulphur. However, it is found that the use of crude petroleum is more or less dangerous, and emulsions of crude petroleum, or arsenical dips, have been substituted with equally good results and no danger. The crude petroleum emulsion is made in the proportion of 1 pound of hard soap, 1 gallon of soft water and 4 gallons of Beaumont crude petroleum, which makes 5 gallons of 80 per cent stock emulsion. This is thoroughly mixed by means of a force pump or by pouring back and forth, and when it is desired to use it 1 part of the emulsion is diluted with 3 parts of water, which gives a 20 per cent solution. The stock emulsion is permanent, but that which has been diluted for use does not remain evenly mixed and will have to be thoroughly stirred by force pump or otherwise before use.

The arsenical dip is made by mixing salsoda, 24 pounds, white arsenic, 8 pounds and pine tar, 1 gallon, in 500 gallons of water. This is the formula used for eradication, but the Bureau of Animal Industry requires the use of 25 pounds of salsoda and 10 pounds of white arsenic for animals which are to be transported in interstate commerce.

Of course, the arsenical dip is poisonous, and care must be taken to allow the animals to thoroughly dry on bare ground before they are turned into pasture. If this dip is allowed to drip onto pasture grass, serious losses may occur. The crude oil emulsion is not poisonous, and is apparently equally effective.

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LOW PRICES 1872

GOOD SERVICE 1872

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Montgomery Ward & Co. was founded in 1872—more than 40 years ago. The very first order received

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—Honest high quality merchandise was shipped.

—The customer saved money and was satisfied.

And in this way the foundation for the big business of today was laid in that first order of 40 years ago—

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If the mail order method of selling merchandise direct to the customer at one small profit has been open to abuses they have not been practiced by Montgomery Ward & Co. We have been absolutely fair and honest in every dealing with every customer. We have given to every customer full values, honest merchandise and the lowest prices possible—quality considered.

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Nothing in the world except absolute square dealing will bring customers this way—will keep them—make them permanent—bind them to us for a life-time.

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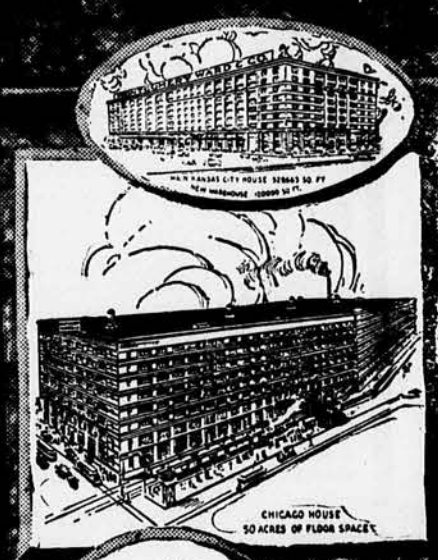
1872



1912

B-15

COUPON

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Name.....

Street.....

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For Damp Climate — For Medium Climate

Paint Secrets Revealed

Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
Triangle	—No. 1	80 & over	Damp
Square	—No. 2	65 to 75	Medium
Circle	—No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	—No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

THE manufacture of ALL paint has been on a basis radically wrong. This fact the people never have known. In this locality or that, many have found one paint or another defective. But never has the public even suspected how incorrectly all paint has been made until we originated

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(Completely Machine Mixed and Ground)

The story of how we discovered Lincoln Climatic Paint is told in a handsome two-color booklet which is FREE for the asking.

It tells how our paint is made on *four formulas* to suit the *four* climates of our country.

It tells why other paints crack, check or peel—why they will cause trouble and annoyance and endless expense—because they are made on the assumption that this is a one-climate country and *one formula* will do for all sections.

How untrue this is, is proven by the map above. Refer to it. See what locality you live in, what the climatic conditions are, and when you order paint, be sure to get Lincoln Climatic with the symbol on the can corresponding to your section.

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Lincoln Trade Mark covers a complete line of highest grade paints, varnishes and general paint specialties for all purposes.

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I'm Going To Buy An Avery No-Man "Self-Lift."

That's the **only** way to talk to any man who tries to sell you a Hand Lifts Engine Gang. They're old style. All out of date. Money wasters and back breaker. The **only** kind of an Engine Gang to get is an

AVERY No-Man Self-lift

The Plow that handles itself. A special Automatic "Power Lift-Self Drop" Device takes the place of the usual hand levers. No plowman is needed. Saves you all the expense of his wages and board. One man runs both the engine and the plows. At the ends of the furrows all he has to do is to pull a cord to engage a clutch and the plows are automatically raised or lowered. No hard back-breaking work lifting and lowering the plows by hand levers. The "Power Lift-Self Drop" Device does all the work.

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Avery No-Man "Self-lift" Plows pay for themselves by saving the expense of a plowman. **Won all the Gold Medals in the 1912 Winnipeg Plow Contest.** Don't buy a Plow Outfit under any circumstances until you get all the Facts about Avery No-man Automatic "Self-lift" Plows and Avery Light-weight Gas Tractors and Undermounted Steam Traction Engines. Write for complete catalog. Address,

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THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

THE FARM

The following are excerpts from an address by KANSAS FARMER editor be- Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, Topeka, on August 31. On account of the widespread interest in filling silos, this material is timely for KANSAS FARMER readers. At this time of the year the important phases of a silo discussion hinge around the harvesting of the silage crop, the filling of the silo, and the crops to be placed in the silo. Keep in mind that no set of rules can be promulgated and printed, which rules will serve as an unwavering guide to the silo user.

* * *

A corn binder by all odds supplies the cheapest, easiest and most convenient means for cutting corn, Kafir and cane for silage, provided the crop has been planted in rows. In the absence of the corn binder the corn sled is next best, and so good that in the absence of the binder it will pay to purchase or construct a sled for even a sinlge year's use. The only other means of cutting is that of using the corn knife, and with which all corn growers are more or less familiar. In the case of Kafir or cane, whether sowed or in rows, a wheat binder can be used to good advantage if the forage is not too long. Whether cut with binder, sled or corn knife, the green corn is thrown in bundles or armloads on the ground, to be loaded on wagons and delivered to the cutter.

* * *

The most convenient wagon is the low-wheel truck wagon. A low rack built between the wheels of a high wagon is good and much used. The principal objection to this, however, is the reduced capacity of the wagon because of the impracticability of setting the front and hind wheels far enough apart to make the equivalent length of the usual hay rack. In our judgment, the low rack on the ordinary wagon is not so practical as the ordinary flat-bottom hay rack. In the case of any of the racks described, substantial standards should be provided at the front and rear of the rack, no sides being used. Under conditions under which the silo is filled on the average farm, three wagons and two teams can be used to good advantage. A load is driven alongside the cutter; the team is hitched to a wagon just unloaded and team and driver go to the field for another load. Under this arrangement a load is just leaving the field, and by the time this silage arrives at the cutter the standing wagon is unloaded and is ready to be taken to the field by the second team. The driver loads his own wagon. However, conditions might be such that it would expedite matters if one man were kept in the field to help in the loading. At the cutter are two men—one to feed the cutter and the other to unload. Not counting the extra labor in the field, under this arrangement four men are required to deliver the fodder to the silo.

In average corn, a binder will easily keep ahead of this gang. In fact, with plenty of horse power on the binder, and the corn heavy, he will gain a half day on the gang of the proportions described. In case a sled is used, that implement will be kept busy keeping the wagons going unless the corn is extremely heavy. If the corn is cut with a knife, three or four men cutting will be required to keep this gang busy. Inside the silo one man is required to keep the corn level and thoroughly tamped around the edges. If gasoline engine is used for power, no engineer is required.

* * *

So far as my own experience and observation goes, it is preferable to get the green fodder into the silo as soon as possible after cutting. However, circumstances again enter into the operation. The wilting of the fodder will do no harm—especially if it is green. We have known silo users to begin cutting a day or two before filling began. We have known the same men to use this plan year after year, and they must have found it successful. However, it would be damaging to have a heavy rain on the corn after it had been cut. In Kansas, however, when the corn is well in the dent, the fodder is plenty dry for silage, and it would be damaged by allowing it to further dry before being put into the silo. Consequently, the promptness with which the fodder should be gotten into the silo after it is cut will depend upon the moisture contained in the fodder.

In harvesting Kafir or cane for the silo, the same general principles apply as in the case of corn. However, the amount of juices in each as compared with corn will, if circumstances permit, warrant the cutting of cane and Kafir further in advance of filling than in the case of corn.

* * *

Practically all cutters are provided with the blower instead of the old elevator attachment, and with the blowing arrangement is provided the distributer. The use of the latter will save one man in the silo, for the reason that one man with the distributer can be as effective inside the silo as two men without the distributer. If the silage is delivered into the silo from a carrier or elevator direct, the larger and heavier pieces are thrown out from the finer and there is therefore an inequality of the silage on the outer edge as compared with the center. This should be avoided, and the distributer in a large measure overcomes this. The silage should be allowed to fall into the middle of the silo. This will keep the center of the silo full. The accumulation in the center will pack, requiring little or no tamping, and the man inside can give his attention to tramping around the edges and in pulling the silage, with a fork, to the outside. He will have down-hill work. The distributer should not be used as the only means of distributing the silage to the outer edge.

* * *

It is necessary that the tramping of the edges be thoroughly done. This is best accomplished by the man standing with his back to the silo wall and by taking short steps around the silo, spreading layer after layer—from 8 to 10 inches thick—from what is accumulating in the center, then tramping it again, and so on until the silo is filled. Under this plan it is unnecessary for the man in the silo to neglect the thorough tramping of the outer edges because he has a notion that the center needs tramping.

* * *

If the filling of the silo is quite rapid as a result of having a large force, together with a large cutter, more tramping is necessary than if the silo is filled slowly. Under this condition it is a good plan to stop the machinery a few minutes in the middle of the forenoon and all hands tramp. This same operation can be repeated with good results before beginning to fill in the afternoon, and the operation can be profitably repeated the middle of the afternoon. Or in case of accident to machinery, or other delay, let all hands get inside and tramp some more.

* * *

All of this tramping is not essential to the proper preservation of the silage, but the more tramping the more silage the silo will hold, the nearer the silo can be filled to capacity. If the farmer is hiring cutting machinery and power, he will be compelled to rush the work along, and in which event, as above stated, thorough tramping should be done to get into the silo all the silage possible. When the machinery is moved away he will not be able to refill the space left vacant as a result of settling. However, if the farmer has his own power, he can make it convenient to fill as the silage settles, and in this way fill the silo full with less tramping.

No doubt the man superintending the job will be able to improve upon all of the above. The filling this year will show him how to organize his force next year. It is a poor man who in any business can not and does not improve his methods year after year.

In general the filling of the silo should be conducted on the same plan as the wheat harvest. When the crop is ready for the silo it should be gotten in as quickly as possible. However, if the farmer is depending upon his own force and is supplying his own cutter and power, and weather conditions are favor-

able, he can fill leisurely and with profitable results.

The past few weeks I have had numerous inquiries as to whether or not the silo can be filled partly full with corn when that crop is ready, and three or four weeks later the filling be finished with Kafir or cane. This plan is thoroughly practicable. However, any spoiled silage on the surface of the first filling should be removed before the second filling begins.

* * *

Unless the top of the silage is in some effective manner covered and the air excluded therefrom, there will be a waste under ordinary conditions of from six to ten inches of silage. This on account of rotting. Many means for covering the silage have been tried with varying success. One method is to place building paper over the silage, then a layer of boards, then stones or bricks sufficient to weight the paper and boards down. We have seen wheat straw run through the cutter and six to eight inches placed on top of the silage, this thoroughly tramped and covered with old blankets or carpet and boards on top of these. We have seen cottonseed hulls to the depth of four or five inches, thrown on the top of the silage, but none of these or other methods which might be named

MAP OF UNITED STATES, SHOWING SOME OF LOCALITIES WHERE SWEET CLOVER IS BEING UTILIZED AS A FORAGE CROP.

have appealed to us. We know of nothing which seals the silage better than the silage itself, and the amount which spoils ordinarily does not balance the labor and expense incurred in attempting other methods.

Of course, you understand that it is thoroughly practicable to begin feeding the silage a few days after the silo has been filled, in which event there is no loss. This method is followed by many farmers who use silage, and in our judgment, this method brings the siloing system to perfection. Pastures are usually short and dry at silo-filling time, and if this is the pasture condition and the quantity of silage will permit, there is no reason why feeding should not at once begin.

* * *

Every silo in this latitude should be provided with a roof. It keeps out the rain and the snows and prevents the escape of heat from the silo and thereby has a tendency to prevent freezing. Freezing of silage is due to loss of heat, first, through the silo wall, doors and openings in the roof, and second, is due to the cold air and contact with the surface. The ventilation of the silo should be checked so far as possible, in severe weather, and consequently the silo should have a roof and the doors should be kept closed.

* * *

The experience of silo users in general is that they can afford to take a chance on frost risks in order to gain maturity rather than to silo the immature crop. It is believed that the effect of frosting corn—and still more the freezing of it—appears to slightly depress the feeding value of the silage. On the other hand, the immature crop possessing an excess of juices becomes extremely sour and so less palatable, and on account of its immaturity does not in the first instance possess the highest feeding value. Slight frosting has the effect of breaking down the juice cells and the evaporation of excess juices. In order to silo the crop at as near its maturity as possible, it is therefore worth taking a chance against frost.

* * *

Corn has so long been recognized as the king of silage crops that it is difficult for many people to think of other crops as worth while for silage. Corn cut when well dented is the king of silage crops, and the more good grain the silage contains the better.

Practical experience in Kansas in the use of cane and Kafir indicates, and in fact proves them to be, under existing conditions, crops which are successfully siloed with feeding results closely approximating corn. The large number of silos filled in Kansas last year with Kafir and cane and the successful feeding of this silage has in many parts of Kansas established these as the crops for the silo. Farm comparisons as between Kafir and corn have justified the conclusion. The Kansas Agricultural College, I believe, has not as yet printed results of several trials carried on last winter. The results, however, were such as to indicate to all practical purposes equal feeding value of cane and Kafir as compared with corn, for milk, and to further indicate more favorable results with cane and Kafir in the production of live weight. In these trials the cane and Kafir maintained the milk flow, in comparison with corn, with the added fact that the cows increased in weight when eating Kafir and cane, indicating that Kafir and cane may have a greater value than corn to the beef feeder.

* * *

Alfalfa can be successfully siloed. However, if the same can be properly cured and taken care of as hay, it does not pay to silo alfalfa.

Red clover can be successfully siloed—either whole or cut—but it is not generally used. There are farmers in the United States, however, who fill the silo with clover in midsummer or earlier and use it for summer feeding and have the silo empty by the time corn is ready.

Oats make a good silage, cut when just past the dough. Oats, like clover—and including rye—are more difficult to keep in the silo on account of the hollow stem. Hollow-stemmed plants are generally considered as difficult to keep in the silo. However, by proper tramping and with a sufficient depth to facilitate packing, the same do keep and make good silage.

Cow peas are siloed successfully separately, but the best use of cow peas as silage is when grown in combination with corn and siloed in such combination.

Curing Cow Pea Hay.

From Subscriber B. B., Easton, Kan., comes the inquiry as to whether cow pea hay is more difficult to cure than clover. Cow pea hay is the more difficult to cure on account of the large, meaty stems. The leaves and pods also are easily knocked off and the loss of these depreciates the value of the hay. Under favorable conditions it requires about one week in which to cure hay from cow peas. Cut the peas for hay when the first pods begin to ripen. Let the nay lie in the swath until well wilted on top but not until the leaves are dry and brittle. Under favorable conditions for curing in Kansas, the hay will be in condition 24 hours after cutting to rake into wind rows. The hay is left in the wind row until completely cured, or after a day or two of curing in the wind rows it may be put into tall, narrow cocks where it is left to cure for a week or more. In sections where cow peas are widely grown it is not unusual to cure completely in the wind row, and this is done by turning the peas over every other day with a side delivery rake. After the hay has become so dry that no moisture appears on the surface of the stems when they are tightly twisted together, it is safe to place the hay in the mow or stack.

Cost of Living.

Numerous theories are set forth from time to time as to the high cost of living. Every man who discusses this subject holds his view, and there are as many different views as there are individuals. It is our contention, however, that the old theory of supply and demand enters very strongly into the present situation. In 1880 more than 70 per cent of our population was living on farms and so were producers, and 30 per cent were living in the city and were consumers. In 1890 there were 60 per cent in the country, and in 1910 less than 55 per cent in the country. In proportion to the decreased population in the country the proportion of increase is found in the city, so it is altogether probable that nowadays each producer must support about one non-producer. If the present tendency toward the distribution of population continues, we will eventually reach a point where prices will get so high that the tide will be forced from the city to the country. The gist of the whole situation is that movement towards the cities is responsible for the present cost of living.

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We believe that partners in a business are apt to serve its patrons best. So 134 of our leading men share in the Goodyear profits. The Company has helped them acquire their stock.

In our factories, building tires, there are 49 stockholders. In our office there are 33. Our branch managers everywhere are stockholders in this concern.

Ninety per cent of the Goodyear common stock is owned by men active in the concern. So all that affects you as a tire buyer is dealt with here by partners.

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We believe in young men, and our organization consists of them.

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The result is the world's largest tire business. And that business has doubled six times in three years. It doubles now once in eight months.

Our output is now 100,000 tires monthly. It has almost trebled in a single year.

About one-third of all cars running now use Goodyear tires. Yet we have 25 competitors.

All because our patent tires can't rim-cut. Because they are 10 per cent over the rated size. And because of the Goodyear Code.

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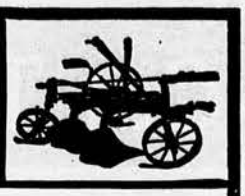
The Most Economical Plow for you to own is



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Never was a plow so well built. Never was one so well balanced.
Never one so universally satisfactory.
Never one that would plow so many acres per day, season after season.
Never one that saved the farmer's teams and money, as does the BEST EVER.

How?

Before the time of the Best Ever 90 per cent of the plowing was done with soft shares—soft shares soon become dull—dull shares cause heavy draft—heavy draft worries the team—horses and feed cost money.
The Best Ever Plow is equipped with Acme Steel Shares.
Acme Steel Shares can be kept sharp as new for years.

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It is the strongest plow steel made.
It will not break.
It will scour anywhere any other plow steel will.
After sharpening it may be retempered any number of times, anywhere fire and water can be found.
By retempering you have hard shares—just as hard as new—hard shares wear—retain a sharp cutting edge—cut down the cost per acre of plowing.
Acme shares are used only on the Famous Moline Plows.
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Ask the Flying Dutchman Dealer to show you.
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The speed that breaks your targets nearer the trap. That's why *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells have won 13 out of the 15 Handicaps held in the last three years.
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The steel lining is moisture proof—no dampness can get through. Jar proof—no powder can get out. Waste proof—no energy is lost.

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LIVE STOCK

It is stated on what appears to be good authority that those farmers who have been going into Arkansas and Louisiana to buy young pigs and shoats are coming home disappointed. The shoats are there and in considerable numbers, but the owners know of present conditions and are not willing to sell them. There is plenty of feed, the hogs are free from disease, and with prospective market demands they can well afford to hold these shoats until they are matured and ready for the market. It is a difficult proposition to say just where the farmer is to find the hogs with which to stock up his depleted lots, but there is always one safe recommendation, that is to secure some foundation stock from the nearest breeder who has the kind and quality that you want.

Reports of losses among the horses of the western portion of Kansas are numerous and persistent, and apparently all of the veterinary talent of the state is engaged in trying to solve the problem of cause and remedy. Veterinarians of repute have stated that the cause was due to a fungus growth which developed on the grasses through the peculiarities of the season. Others claim that it is a germ disease, though not infectious. Still others claim that it is due to an insect, while all unite in saying that the diseased animals sufffer from a complete paralysis of the digestive tract prior to death. This makes any hope of internal treatment impossible and renders it necessary to use preventive measures before and during the earlier stages of the disease. Meantime the losses are increasing and farmers are waiting on veterinary investigation.

The safe and sure thing in the way of cheap pork production seems to come from the use of peanuts and Kafir corn for the grain feeds. With these two crops and such others as may be available, it is easily possible to be sure of good results in hog raising and fattening far beyond the limits of the western edge of the corn belt. This has been demonstrated in Texas, Oklahoma and western Kansas, where Kafir corn will approximate 50 bushels per acre and peanuts 35 to 40. By turning the hogs into the peanut field and allowing them to do their own harvesting and then by finishing them on Kafir corn or milo maize, which has about the same feeding value, excellent results, both as to quality and weight, are obtained. If the process is reversed and the hogs finished on peanuts, a considerable shrinkage results, with a softness in the quality of pork produced.

At the Iowa State Fair was shown the largest exhibit of draft horses that has appeared for many a day, and conspicuous among these was the number of Clydesdales. Of all the draft breeds the Percherons are by far the most numerous in this country, though the Clydes and Shires are said to predominate in Canada. Real interest in these two breeds is growing, however, as was shown by the splendid exhibit of both, but especially the Clydes, made at Des Moines, and by the increasing business reported by all importers and breeders of these two splendid breeds.

One of the notable exhibits at the Iowa State Fair was made in the Percheron classes by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Illinois, who showed a long string of young stallions all of which were prize winners and the get of his great herd stallion Carnot. The sensational price of $10,000 which Mr. Corsa paid for this stallion never did so much to advertise his qualities as did the remarkable string of his colts shown at the Iowa State Fair.

Raise Beef Cattle.

An Indiana farmer recently marketed 15 carloads of cattle which he had fed on his own farm. The size of this shipment, which was all made in one day, is significant, but when it is considered that the average weight of these cattle was 1,423 pounds, the average price received was $10.21 per hundred, and the gross amount of money pocketed by this farmer as the result of this one transaction was $32,718.60, the transaction stands out as unique in all cattle history.

These cattle and the small fortune received for them were not the results of luck or of speculation, but were the products of experience and judgment. The state from which they were shipped is not especially noted for the high quality for its beef cattle, though there is no special reason why this should be so. The success of this shipment should be at once a lesson and an inspiration to farmers generally. The country is short on cattle. The demand for them is constantly increasing. The price is high and must remain so for years to come. Feed is abundant and there would be no apparent reason why farmers all over the country should not take a deeper interest in the handling of beef cattle on their farms.

It has been claimed for years that it is impossible to produce profitable beef on high-priced land, and this in the face of the fact that it is being done constantly all over the corn belt. With the turning of rough lands to pasture, the growth of alfalfa and Kafir corn, the use of the silo and a large infusion of pure blood in the animals, there is no reason why the production and feeding of beef cattle should not be a very profitable line of farming activity. It has been predicted by one of the foremost authorities on soils in this country that American farms will deteriorate so rapidly under present conditions of farming operations that there will be an actual danger of famine within the next 50 years. Whether this is a true prophesy does not matter so much as the very apparent fact that there is money to be made in raising good beef cattle under good modern methods.

Pasture for Hogs.

The southern farmer is taking notice of the favorable conditions prevailing in the south for the production of pork. The farmer of the south—especially on those lands which have not been worn out by a century of cotton farming—produces corn abundantly, as well as all kinds of leguminous crops, and on account of the long season can pasture hogs almost the year around. These are favorable conditions being noted by such farmers and the agricultural colleges of the southern states are showing how it is possible to produce pork in the south much cheaper than in the north. The only edge the southern farmer has on the northern farmer is the longer growing season and the longer season that hogs may be pastured. The recognition of the long growing season by the southern hog grower should cause the Kansas farmer to take notice of the fact that pasture is essential in the most economical production of pork and the Kansas farmer should arrange to have pasture for the longest period possible. Alfalfa will furnish that pasture earliest in the spring, but not so late in the fall and early winter as will rye. Rye pasture is valuable and essential following alfalfa pasture. It is not too late to sow rye for hog pasture.

Forage For Hogs.

A most interesting comparison of different pastures for hogs is reported by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa station.

He finds that corn in the ear is the best way to feed grain, and that pigs on alfalfa and ear corn made an average daily gain of 1.05 pounds and cost $2.88 per hundred. They produced 865 pounds of pork to the acre and paid 86.8 cents per bushel for the corn.

Clover gave a daily gain of 1.13 pounds and showed a cost of $3.84. It produced 650 pounds of pork per acre and paid 71.7 cents per bushel for corn.

Rape showed a gain of 1.104 pounds daily at a cost of $3.79 per hundred pounds. It produced 731 pounds of pork per acre and paid 73.1 cents for corn.

Sweet clover showed a gain of 1.02 pounds each day at a cost of $3.70 per hundred. It made 854 pounds of pork per acre and paid 73.2 cents per bushel for corn.

Oats, peas and rape showed a gain of 1.156 pounds per day at a cost of $3.77. They produced 1147 pounds of pork per acre and the corn was worth 70.8 cents.

Oats, clover and rape showed an aver-

Watch Your Hogs

during the hot weather. When the sun beats down they don't get enough exercise, they "get off their feed." Look out for Hog Cholera. Begin to mix

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age daily gain of .914 pounds, costing $3.56. They are credited with 796 pounds of pork per acre and the corn worth 76.6 cents per bushel.

Blue grass and timothy made a daily gain of .723 pounds at a cost of $4.09 per hundred. Only 378 pounds of pork per acre were made and the corn value was only 61.4 cents per bushel.

Winter rye showed a gain each day of .81 pounds, at a cost of $3.67 per hundred pounds. The 347 pounds to the acre is the smallest, though this lot paid 75.8 cents per bushel for the corn.

From these figures, which were gathered in experimenting with 400 head of hogs and which are not guess work, it will be seen that the lot fed on alfalfa and corn made the cheapest gains and paid the highest price for the corn.

While the oats, peas and rape produced more pork per acre, the increased cost left the balance decidedly in favor of the alfalfa.

The sweet clover was sowed in April at the rate of 18 pounds per acre, and the hogs turned on it on June 27. At

H. L. COOK, SECRETARY KANSAS STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION, TOPEKA,

first they did not like it because of its bitter taste, but they soon took to it all right. As shown by the figures, sweet clover is very nearly equal to alfalfa as a pork producer. In fact, the scientists tell us that it has about the same composition and feeding value when once the animals acquire a liking for it, as they do in a few days. Sweet clover must be pastured close or else mowed from time to time, or it gets woody.

In pasturing on blue grass and timothy, Prof. Kennedy recommends the feeding of 1 part meat meal or tankage to 7 parts corn, as neither of these grasses is rich in protein.

On the winter rye the hogs did not do well and were found to scour badly.

Rye for Hogs.

Subscriber J. P. B., Emporia, Kan., wants to know if rye is a good feed for hogs. Rye makes good hog feed. Feeders generally believe that it has slightly less value than corn. It requires a little more labor and preparation for feed than does corn. The rye should be ground and fed as slop. It is not regarded as a good feed when fed dry, on account of the inability of the animal to digest it.

Pigs Are the Profit.

The whole business of swine husbandry has its foundation in the successful raising of pigs. No matter how much care is given to the sows or how well bred they may be, a little carelessness at farrowing time and during the early weeks of the pig's growth may result in the loss of a large percentage of the pigs and the stunting of a great many more. When this happens, the profits are gone.

On the supposition that pure-bred animals are handled and that one pig will pay the care, cost and keep of the sow, then every other pig in the litter represents so much clear profit. For this reason large litters are desirable if they have the proper quality and the dams are capable of giving proper nurishment.

Warmth and protection during the first few days of the pig's life, followed by a sufficient amount of nutritive feeds with plenty of fresh air, sunshine and clean water, make for the profits of the breeder. If the dam is of a healthy strain and well nourished and her quarters at farrowing time are clean, dry and comfortable, there will be little need for special care on the part of the owner. A sow with a quiet disposition does not object to the presence of the herdsman and little pigs may be very materially helped at such a time when they most need it. Success in pig raising very largely depends upon the watchful eye of the owner. If he has the right type of dams, his actual care may not be needed, but his watchfulness is. One of the most successful swine raisers in Kansas, and a man of considerable wealth, makes it a rule to give his personal attention at farrowing time and camp right with the sows. He trusts his employees only to do his bidding. Upon his careful attention to details he has builded his success.

When the pig is about a months old he will begin to pay attention to his dams feed and in this he should be encouraged. As soon as he learns to eat provision should be made by which he can have access to plenty of skim milk in another enclosure separate from the dams pen. Skim milk should be the foundation of pig raising but grain should be added and for this purpose a mixture of four parts of shorts, two parts of corn chop and one part of tankage should be used. If corn is not available or is too high in price wheat,

A. L. SPONSLER, SECRETARY CENTRAL KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION, HUTCHINSON.

sifted ground oats or ground fieldpeas may be used instead.

Pasture is absolutely essential for both sow and pigs and there is nothing better for this purpose than alfalfa, though clover, rape, oats or bluegrass will produce good results. If the sow is to be rebred immediately, the pigs should be weaned at eight or nine weeks but if not one litter per year is planned they may be allowed to run with the dam twelve or fourteen weeks by which time they will be eating well enough to take good care of themselves.

Pigs should be kept on the best of rations that are available to produce rapid growth and, as before stated, skim milk should be the basis. The cheapest and most profitable gains are those made while he is reaching a weight of 50 pounds. It takes 50 per cent more feed to put a pound of gain on a 150-pound pig than it does to put a pound on a pig weighing anything less than 50 pounds. A 350-pound hog will require nearly double the feed for every pound of gain than will be required by a 40-pound pig.

Pigs should be kept growing from the start and never be allowed to stop or "check up" in their business of making hogs. In this consists the art of swine husbandry. To give the pig all that he can eat and assimilate and keep him growing on the jump without any setback from over-feeding or disordered digestion is the art of pig raising, and success depends upon proficiency in this art.

Brown Swiss Cattle.

In the western country the Brown Swiss is a breed which has received little attention and has been given little publicity. Breeders, however, recognizing the demand for dairy-bred stock throughout the west, are now getting the facts with reference to their breed before the public. Important claims are made for the breed, among which is that the cattle are extremely hardy and active, that they are liberal yielders of milk, that the average fat is about 4 per cent, and that the animals are economical producers. Breeders are claiming good size, although the impression prevailing generally is that they are only slightly larger than the Jerseys. The claim is made, too, that the calves take on flesh rapidly and that the same can be marketed with profit either as veal or as steers grown and finished.

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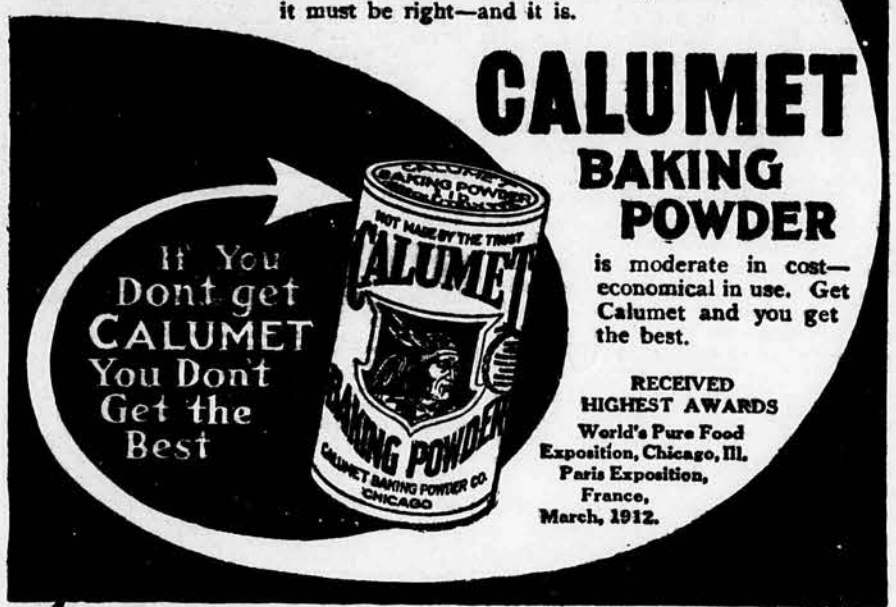

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DAIRY

Success in dairy farming depends not only upon the right kind of cow, but upon common sense feeding and care.

Feed skim milk fresh from the separator and do not overfeed with it. Two of the important contributing causes to scours in calves are feeding milk at varying temperatures and in too large quantities.

The production of milk and butter-fat is in fact a manufacturing business. The sooner the dairyman realizes this the sooner he will begin the study of economy of production.

A tremendous demand is being made on the Holstein breeders who supply the growing export trade in every kind of cattle to Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, and Hawaii.

It will be economy if the cows are now freshening to begin feeding at once, unless, of course, the pastures are good. If the fresh cow is allowed to go on scanty feed a few weeks before winter feeding begins, you have depressed the milk flow and no system of feeding will restore it.

Ease and satisfaction in milking is permitted by taking good care of the cow's teats. If the teats are sore and rough, apply vaseline with just a little carbolic acid mixed in. Apply after milking. This will keep the teats in good condition.

There is no standing still in the live stock breeding profession. The stock will either improve or deteriorate. In the breeding of all animals there is a strong tendency to revert to undesirable ancestry. It therefore behooves the breeder to use only the best bred males.

The pure-bred male represents a united and concentrated force. His ancestry has been bred for years and years for a specific purpose, and care in their breeding has brought about fixed characteristics. The male has the power to transmit these. It is for this reason that the well bred male is more valuable than the scrub.

A Nebraska bulletin says: The farmers of Nebraska are at present milking in the neighborhood of 700,000 cows, which produce on an average 125 pounds of butter fat per year. The fact that the productive capacity of the average Nebraska cow is so low necessarily means that there must be many cows in the state yielding not to exceed 80 to 100 pounds of butter fat per cow.

The time was when the two-gallon cow was considered quite a good cow. That time is past, and with it has passed $10 to $12 land. As pasture land becomes more valuable, so the cow must increase her product. The dairy breeds have shown wonderful improvement in the last 25 years, and have kept pace with increasing land values in the dairy sections. The common farm cow of 25 years ago is today the same cow. Increasing land values ought to prove that the common cow is not the profitable cow for this time.

We have just read an account of the operation of an Illinois farmer in raising and developing dairy cows for sale. This man maintains a pure-bred herd and also buys high grade, promising cows. His calves, as well as the cows he buys, are given good attention, and when about ready to freshen are sold to dairy farmers throughout his neighborhood. In this way he avoids the labor involved in doing a large amount of milking. This man has been in this business 15 years and has made money for himself, besides doing more than any other man to promote the use of good dairy animals throughout his neighborhood.

Not long since we visited a farm on which six or eight cows were milked. These cows were let into the barn night and morning. The barn windows were darkened. On this farm milking was done an hour and a half earlier in the evening because of lack of fly interference by the above methods. The milking was done an hour later in the morning as a result of stabling. Just a handful of corn chop was placed in each cow's manger. This bit of chop brought the cows to the barn door at milking time. This little chop was more effective in having the cows on hand for milking than the best dog or the best boy on a pony.

The best cows are those which have been fed and reared from calfhood, keeping in mind that they are to become dairy cows and not beef cows. The best bred dairy heifer can be ruined between calfhood and her first milking period by improper handling and improper feeding. In a general way the calf intended for dairy purposes should be fed and sheltered as the dairy cow should be.

It is not generally understood that in the case of the death by accident, disease or butchering, of dairy-bred registered cattle, the same should be reported to the registry office of the breed. It is essential, however, that such reports should be made to safeguard the records of the breed. Blanks for making such reports are furnished every breeder. Much of the value of dairy breeding depends upon all breeders being careful in the administration of affairs surrounding the breed they represent, and this is one of the things which should have attention.

It is desirable to have a cow dry at least a month before calving. On most farms in Kansas it not difficult to do this. It is rather more difficult to keep the cows milking to within a month or six weeks of calving. However, there is an occasional persistent milker which shows no disposition to go dry, but it will be a good thing for the cow and the calf if she is dry a month or six weeks. This gives the cow a chance to recuperate and get in good condition for a large flow upon freshening. Start drying off by not milking the cow clean. With most cows this will reduce the milk flow to a point where it is safe to skip every other milking. After a week or ten days she may be milked only every other day and within two weeks, as a rule, it will be safe to stop milking entirely, although the udder should be watched.

The advantages of dehorning are now generally recognized and need not be enumerated. The time to do the dehorning is soon after the calf is born. The most humane and easiest method of doing this is by the use of caustic potash. Clip the hair from around the buttons as soon as the button can be felt, and rub with the potash. If the work has been well done, twelve hours later will show a scab where the potash was applied, as an indication that the potash has eaten its way into the button and thus destroyed it. If failure should result from the first attempt, try again. Care should be exercised not to allow the potash to touch any part but the miniature horn. This is a much more satisfactory way, all things considered, than sawing off the horns.

A subscriber to an exchange who was induced to buy a pair of scales and a Babcock tester, has been for more than a year testing his cows, and expresses himself as feeling that he would not think of dairying now without his "weeder" at hand. He tests once a month and figures each cow's butter fat average on that basis. From a herd of 16 cows he has weeded out the seven poorest and replaced these with good cows bought from his neighbors at moderate prices, and says he is now making more money than ever before from his dairy and feels that he is on the way to increasing his dairy profits four or five times as compared with the years past. In his purchase of animals to replace the poor ones sold, he bought a registered Guernsey heifer. This animal is milking better than any two-year-old he ever before milked, and this has induced him to buy a registered Guernsey male. This shows this man's upward tendency toward profitable dairying, and the Babcock tester and the scale was the starting point. These little implements and their use will do as much for any other dairyman.

Kansas Goes to California.

Harry S. Baird, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and assistant in the dairy department, on August 1 begun work in the dairy department of the California Agricultural College, where he has been employed.

Cooling Milk or Cream.

For the most rapid cooling of milk or cream the following points should be observed:

That cold air is better than no attempt at cooling.

That cold water is more rapid than cold air.

That an occasional stirring hastens the cooling process.

Uses Babcock Test.

Several of the fundamental uses of the Babcock test may be mentioned as follows:

By testing the different cows, the herd may be improved in a relatively short time by eliminating the animals that are found inferior.

It is well to test milk or cream when sold on a butter fat basis to determine whether the proper test is received.

It is well to test skim milk occasionally to guard against any possible loss that might result from improper separation.

Beef vs. Milk.

At the Missouri Experiment Station several years ago the dairy cow and the beef animal were compared just to see the value of each in the production of human food. The cow there was probably an exceptional cow, but in one year she gave in her milk as much human food as was contained in the carcasses of four 2½-year-old beef steers, each of them weighing 1,250 pounds. Furthermore, that cow is in the university today giving milk, and she is just as good as she was the year that she produced the milk. Take the steers and they are gone, and we cannot get more out of them. Therefore, the conclusion is that the milk given by one cow in one year is equal to the carcasses of four beef steers.

Sire for Dairy Herd.

Improvement may be brought into a herd through the sire at a lower cost than through the cow, as one sire will serve many cows. Community ownership of a sire is practicable in a locality where there are several small dairy herds located within a few miles of each other. In this way a good sire can be purchased, whereas, if each small farmer were to own a sire he would likely have a cheap one of poor breeding.

The record of butter fat production of the sire's ancestors should be carefully studied before purchasing. If he has a line of ancestors that have been good producers the chances are that his offspring will be good producers.

Real Help for Dairying.

We have recently been told of the action of Colorado business men which has created a fund of $200,000 which is to be loaned to farmers in eastern Colorado for the purchase of dairy cows. This organization recognizes the necessity of dairying for the permanent existence and prosperity of eastern Colorado farmers. The organization will employ a man to buy cows and negotiate the loan. The money is to be returned to the organization in monthly payments and which amounts are to be deducted by the creameries from the cream checks. As payments are made the money is to be again loaned. It would seem that the Colorado organization had gone about this work in the right way. They not only have the money to loan, but have put themselves in a position to buy the right kind of cows at the right prices, and will investigate the situation of each farmer particularly with reference to his ability to feed and care for the cows, in advance of making him the loan. This is a move which the bankers of Kansas could well afford to investigate. Every banker in Kansas knows that dairying is a valuable adjunct to every farm, and that dairying will aid in the development of agriculture to a greater extent than any other one thing. The man who will milk and care for cows can be loaned money safely. Most of the reforms we are talking about these days can be brought about only through the substantial aid and the support of the men who are the financial backbone of this country. The banker occupies a peculiarly important position with reference to the farmer and the development of agriculture, and he is the man who should determine what is best for his locality, and he should then set about accomplishing the work. It is not necessary for the banker to loan a farmer money with which to buy dairy cows. The farmer may not be in such position that he needs the money. The banker, however, can urge upon the farmer the advantages and necessity of dairying, the silo, or more live stock, and effect a wholesome influence through his community.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence

Special Open Hearth wire containing *throughout its texture* a newly discovered ingredient that successfully resists the destructive influences of corrosion—that is the kind of wire now being used exclusiveley in the present-day "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

The *surface* of the wire is also heavily coated with pure zinc galvanizing, making a fence far superior to any other in *durability*—the most important feature to economical fence buying.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" is the only fencing manufactured of wire made by this new (secret) process, and not a cent is added to its cost to you. Stay and strand wires,

Welded by Electricity

at every contact point, forms a *one-piece fabric* of unequaled strength, conforming perfectly to uneven ground without loss of full efficiency.

Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect

SEE YOUR DEALER—or write for catalogue fully illustrating and describing "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences for every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Makers of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire; Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire; Hard Spring Coil Wire; Twisted Cable Wire; Fence Staples; Poultry Netting Staples; Standard Wire Nails; Galvanized Wire Nails; Large Head Roofing Nails; "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

THE WELD THAT WELD

Pigs Without Worms

I'll Stop Your Losses from Worms—I'll Prove It 60 Days Before You Pay

Little pigs only a few weeks old are often found loaded with worms. Hogs of all ages suffer from these deadly parasites. Then cholera, swine plague and other contagious diseases get in their destructive work. Stock troubled with worms don't thrive; they cough, have fever, act dull, and don't gain a pound. Your feed is wasted; your profits are stolen. Your animals frequently die, causing total loss of many dollars. I'll stop all this quick with Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and conditioner. I have done it for thousands of others. I'll do it for you, before you pay me a penny, if you will just send me the coupon.

SAL-VET

Read This Letter: "Have fed Sal-Vet to my hogs and lost none. Neighbors both sides of me, east and west, have had cholera bad. One year ago on adjoining farms, lost about forty hogs and pigs with cholera; the one east, on adjoining farm, lost all he had, excepting four.
A. J. HOFFMAN, Leipsic, Ohio.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

If you will fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me. I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up report results. If it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. [72]

Prices 40 lbs. $2.25, 100 lbs. $5.00, 200 lbs. $9.00, 400 lbs. $15.00, 500 lbs. $21.12. No order filled less than 40 lbs.

S. R. Feil, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. K.F. Cleveland, Ohio
Also Shipping Points in the West and South To Save Our Customers Time and Freight.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name ..... P. O. ..... Shipping Sta. ..... State ..... Sheep ..... Cattle ..... Hogs ..... Horses ..... K. F. 9-14-12

Bull's Value Not Realized.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER printed the pictures of five 2-year-old Ayshire heifers owned by the Kansas Agricultural College. The average record for the group was 7,461 pounds of milk and 320 pounds of butter. Canary Belle gave 10,092 pounds of milk and 445 pounds of butter; Elizabeth of Juneau, 8,828 pounds of milk and 359 pounds of butter; Johanna of Juneau, 7,687 pounds of milk and 340 pounds of butter; Fearnot of Oakdale, 5,218 pounds of milk and 290 pounds of butter; Rose of Oakdale, 5,178 pounds of milk and 266 pounds of butter.

These heifers, while not, of course, record breakers, are a distinct encouragement to dairying in this state. Their daily ration was alfalfa hay, corn silage, corn chop, bran and oil meal, and they were milked and cared for by students in the dairying department directed by Prof. O. E. Reed.

But a more important feature remains to be told. Four of these heifers were from the same bull. When they had shown such good qualities, Prof. Reed began to look up their family tree. He found that the owner of the original bull had sold him to a farmer before realizing his value, for $80, and this farmer, without waiting to learn whether the bull's get would be valuable or just ordinary, sold him to the butcher after the first year's use.

"It seems to me," said Prof. Reed, "that this shows how foolish it is to sell a bull after one or two years' service without learning what he is worth. A bull should be kept at least until his first heifers are milking. By that time the owner will know the bull's value."

Deere & Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividends payable March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1

Non-Taxable in Illinois and Missouri.

For 65 years the company has been manufacturing plows and other implements which are an absolute necessity in the fundamental industry of agriculture.

Since 1869 the company has never had an unprofitable year and has paid cash dividends to its stockholders every year.

The company is the largest producer of steel plows in the world and manufactures and sells a varied line of other farming implements and vehicles. The trade names of Deere & Co. and John Deere plows are conspicuously well known and favorably regarded.

We will sell limited amounts of this stock subject to change in price at

$100 per share plus accrued dividends.

White, Weld & Co.
Metropolitan Life Bldg.
Minneapolis

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
The Rookery
Chicago

The Rookery
Chicago

Fix up your place just as you would if you wanted to sell it for the highest possible price, and then you won't want to sell it.

Almost any kind of a rack is considered good enough out of which to feed the stock during the fall and winter. Almost any kind of rack with plenty of good feed in it is good, but some racks result in the saving of much more feed than other racks. Adopt a type of feed racks the use of which will result in as small waste as possible.

"Soft And Good"

A Better Medium Weight Work Shoe Than You Have Ever Worn

Show this advertisement to your dealer.

The "Soft and Good" shoe is all that its name implies. It is soft as a glove and is made of good leather all the way through. It is a "Star Brand" shoe.

The uppers in the "Soft and Good" shoe are cut from the finest quality glove tanned leather. The soles, insoles, heels and counters are made of high grade, long wearing sole leather.

The above illustration shows how this shoe is made. It is a genuine goodyear welt shoe with a filling of cork and cement between the inner and outer soles to keep the feet dry. It is smooth on the inside—no tacks or thread to hurt your feet.

You will find the "Soft and Good" shoe much better than any other medium weight work shoe you have ever worn. It is comfortable and durable and it is a good-looking shoe.

You can get "Soft and Good" shoes for Men at $3.50 to $3.75 and for Ladies, Misses and children at $1.25 to $2.50. Show this advertisement to the "Star Brand" Dealer in your town and ask to see the "Soft and Good" and other "Star Brand" shoes.

A vast number of the shoes now on the market are made of cheapest grades of leather. Many others have composition or fibre heels, counters and innersoles. You cannot afford to pay out your good money for such shoes.

There is one simple way to tell a good shoe. Look for the Star on the heel. It insures that the shoes you are getting are genuine "Star Brand" shoes and your money's worth.

You can cut up any "Star Brand" shoe from the finest grades down to the lowest in price and you will find every pair made of good leather. No substitutes for leather or shoddy material are ever used.

Ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes. If your dealer doesn't sell them it will pay you to change dealers. Write for a sample of the leather used in "Soft and Good" shoes and the name of the nearest dealer.

Address Dept. G 17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON

Sept. 14-21, 1912

THE GREATEST FAIR IN KANSAS

The only fair in Kansas authorized by law to issue premiums in the name of the State.

Best equipment, best treatment, most accessible, most entertaining, most edifying, most pleasing and most successful fair in the great Southwest.

EVERYBODY INVITED AND WELCOME

H. S. Thompson, Pres. **A. L. Sponsler, Sec.**

FARM POWER

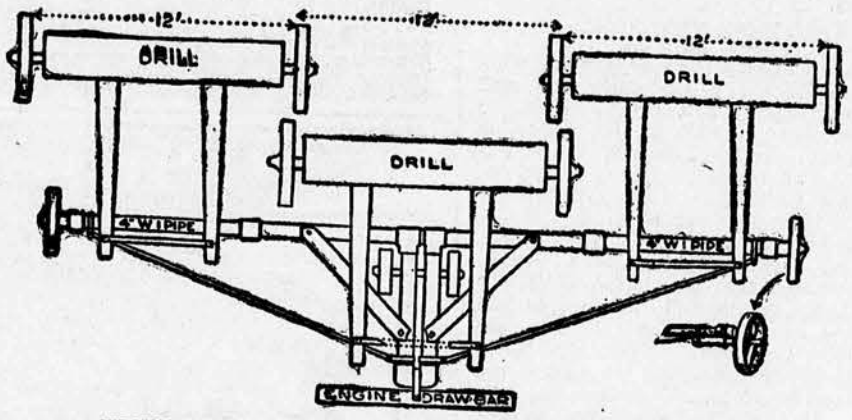
DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS

Deep Plowing for Beets.

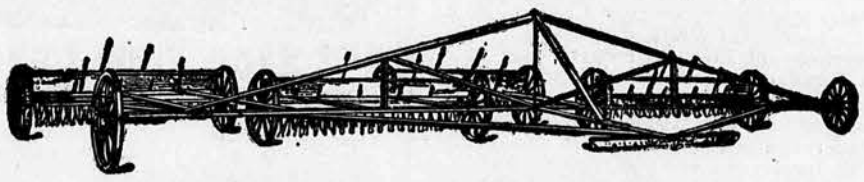
The company operating the Garden City sugar plant farms a large area and grows beets thereon. The manager has recently placed an order for 20 Spalding deep tilling machines, after having given two machines a season's trial. The company is plowing its beet land 12 to 14 inches deep, with the most satisfactory results. The advantages of deeper plowing are every day apparent, and farmers must study the means by which it can best be done. This company hitches five of the above machines to a Caterpillar tractor.

Drill and Harrow Hitch.

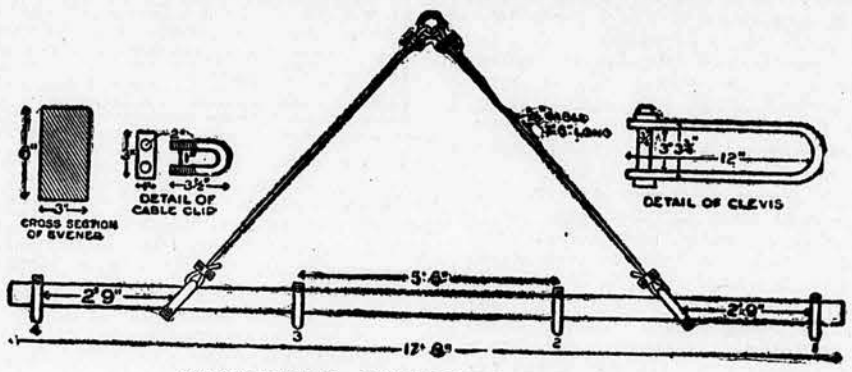
A McPherson, Kan., tractor purchaser asks for information regarding a harrow hitch and a drill hitch. The following hitches are supplied by the Hart-Parr Company, and the plans given should be practical:



WROUGHT IRON PIPE DRILL HITCH—AN IDEAL HITCH MADE FROM FOUR-INCH PIPE AND WAGON WHEELS WITH AXLE CUT IN TWO.



DRILL HITCH—HOME-MADE WOOD TRUSS-FRAME HITCH FOR FOUR DRILLS. ANY HANDY MAN CAN MAKE ONE.



NARROW HITCH—GROUND PLAN OF AN EASY-TO-MAKE HITCH FOR FOUR 10-FOOT DISC HARROWS.

Gasoline Engine Replaces Windmill.

At an institute recently, we met a farmer whose windmill had worn out and had been displaced by a gasoline engine. The engine had been in operation two winters, giving ample opportunity to test it. This farmer keeps 20 to 25 milk cows and an equal number of horses and young stock. He claimed that since using the engine he had discontinued the use of the tank heater, and was confident that each year he saved several times over the price of a gasoline engine—in feed, increased milk and increased growth—by being able to supply his stock with water warm from the well in the winter time. His contention was that by the use of the gasoline engine he could have water when he needed it; he begins pumping a few minutes before time for the stock to drink, and in this way the water does not become cold. The stock drinks more of the warm water and does better than when it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice before the stock could drink.

Plows Deep and Early.

"I bought a Hart-Parr tractor—45 horse-power — last spring, and it gave good satisfaction. We listed corn with it, using two double-row listers, and could have pulled one more. It did nice work, but one needs long rows. It takes four rods at each end to turn around. The turn rows must be listed crosswise. I used a marker on one side similar to that on a corn planter. I used kerosene for fuel, costing 5½ cents per gallon, and it used about four gallons per hour and listed about three acres per hour, two men running the outfit.

"For plowing I used eight 14-inch plows, with a harrow hitched behind part of the time, and it used six gallons of fuel oil and one-third gallon of lubricating oil, and plowed from two to two and one-half acres per hour, depending on the depth plowed and condition of land. This is counting all stops to oil up, etc. We generally made four miles without stopping.

"As to the economy compared with horse power, I think it will depend somewhat on how a man is fixed. I think we will always have to keep some horses, but where a man is farming a good deal and his land is not too rolling, an engine is a good thing; one can get the work done quicker and better with half the horses and he can manage to work them pretty near all the year, while if farming with horses exclusively, two-thirds of them are idle half the year, but they eat just the same.

"With an engine, one saves quite a bit on labor, but where a man doesn't have so much land to farm and has pasture and some brood mares and, of course, a few colts to break in each year, I think horse power would be the best, so far as farming is concerned, as it takes nearly $3,000 to rig up an engine outfit, and one must have plenty for it to do. The greatest advantage in a tractor is in getting the plowing done in time and when the ground is in good shape, and from one-half to one-third cheaper than with horse or steam. The disadvantages are that it is no good if the ground is wet or one has small fields, and therefore is not practical for a good deal of the farm work."—THOMAS SELLENS, Bunker Hill, Kan.

"I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for and in my ability to get results." This is an axiom of Elbert Hubbard which will be found printed and framed in more than one-half of the business offices of this country. With the change of only a word or two it is as good a motto for the farmer as for the manufacturer.

POULTRY

This is the first of the fall months and it is not too early to be thinking of some of the things that will be needed for the fowls next winter.

It would be a good idea at this time to pick out the earliest hatched pullets and give them extra strong feeding so that they may be in condition for laying before cold weather arrives.

Unless a pullet starts to laying in the fall, the liability is that she won't lay till spring, and inasmuch as most of the pullets were hatched late, it is essential that they be rushed to maturity.

Of the west, we can say that, although the hatching season was very late in starting, that subsequent hatches were very large and very prolific, so that there will be no scarcity of fried chicken.

One of the handiest things about the poultry plant is a clover cutter. You can cut the grass in summer with it in suitable lengths, and then in winter it can be used in cutting the clover or alfalfa that is to be mixed in the mash. Get a good one and you will have no difficulty in making excellent use of it.

It takes a great many different attractions to make a fair. Some like horses, some like cattle, some like hogs, soms like the agricultural display and some like chickens. Let the poultryman do his part toward making the State Fair a success next month by exhibiting a pen of his choicest fowls.

After sorting potatoes for market there are always some small ones, and some of them are so very small that the housewife does not like to handle them for table use; but they can be cooked for the fowls and mixed with the mash, with good results. Begin with a few, till the hens get used to them. Feed them once or twice a week.

Constant care and attention to details is what is necessary for success with poultry. Neglect invites disaster, and it will come sooner than you expect. It is surprising how soon the growing birds will show the results of neglect. It is far better to keep but a few chickens and give them good care, than to keep a lot of birds, giving them poor attention.

If the housing facilities you have are not sufficient to give proper shelter to all the fowls you have, and you decide not to build more, there is but one thing for you to do—cull out the least desirable of the flock and dispose of them at once, leaving only as many as can be comfortably accommodated, for an attempt to overcrowd your birds will surely bring disaster.

A supply of green food should be laid by for winter use. If you have mangel beets on the farm, put away some for the hens. By splitting them in half, the birds will pick at the pieces till they are gone. Cabbage placed in the cellar will furnish green food that the hens are very fond of. Small potatoes and turnips also make excellent green food. It is surprising the amount the hens will eat during the winter.

Give your birds every chance to do their best. If they have to go on about half rations they cannot give the best egg yield. If their food is not balanced, but all onesided or one kind, they can never get the essentials for egg making together. Give the laying hen the various things which go toward making an egg, and she will do the rest. If the diet is of various grains, plenty of green food and lots of pure water, she will have at hand the things she needs and will forthwith begin the egg-making process.

When you notice signs of colds among the hens you should take immediate measures to prevent a further advance of the trouble. The wheezing sound so often heard is a sign that something is wrong, and when there is a rattle with it, you may be sure the trouble has advanced beyond the stages of a simple cold. One of the best remedies is quinine. At night give each bird affected a 1 grain tablet or pill. You can hold the hen, open her mouth and drop a pill down her throat very easily. Do this for three successive nights, and by keeping the birds out of drafts, you will be able to combat the trouble very effectively.

Everything about the chicken house and runs should be kept in a good sanitary condition. Accumulations of manure and foul litter will soon breed disease, and this in turn will bring disaster to your flock. If you keep the dropping board free from manure by cleaning every day, you will have no trouble from this source. There is no reason why a poultry house should have a disagreeable smell when you enter. If you have a sufficient amount of ventilation, and are giving the place good care, there should be no offensive odor. The runways will in time become foul unless you spade them frequently and scatter with lime occasionally. The grounds about the place should be free from rubbish and filth. Chickens kept amid such conditions will keep healthy and do well.

Treatment of Diarrhoea in Fowls.

The veterinary section of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with different remedial agents with the view of finding some drug that would at least curtail the enormous loss among barnyard fowls from the various forms of diarrhoea.

Space will permit the discussion of only one agent. The one that has thus far given us the best results is the Sulpho-carbolates compound.

One flock consisted of 60 birds. Several were sick at the time treatment commenced and four had died. The discharge from the fowls was of a greenish-yellow color, somewhat simulating fowl cholera. One 30 grain tablet was dissolved in a quart of water and this fluid mixed with bran and corn chop. The mixture was then fed in clean troughs. In this way each bird got approximately one-half grain. This was repeated night and morning. No additional birds became sick, only two of those sick died and the rest recovered.

Another flock consisted of 175 baby chicks. As soon as these birds were taken from the incubator they were fed the unhatched eggs that had been cooked and chopped. This mixture was reported to possess an offensive odor. The birds began dying with symptoms of diarrhoea, white pasty vent, weak, dull, droopy wings, etc. One-half the flock died before treatment was begun. One-half tablet was dissolved in warm water and the bread saturated with it. The birds immediately quit dying.

Still another flock consisted of 200 birds, including a few turkeys. Cholera had appeared on the premises the fall before. The outbreak was studied in the field and laboratory. The germ (B. Avicepticus) was isolated. In the last outbreak 14 birds had died and several sick. Similar treatment was used as in the above flocks, except that powder was used instead of the compressed tablets. One tablespoon, rounding full, was dissolved in each 2 gallons of water. This water was kept constantly before them. No more birds were taken sick and no more died after the sixth day.

The above is a good illustration of three types of diarrhoea in which we have found this drug far the best agent tried.

The poultry people will probably be able to secure this drug through their local veterinarian or druggist. We have not investigated the commercial side of it.—B. F. KRAUPP, Pathologist, Colorado Agricultural College.

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.

We have an order for pattern No. 5430-8, from Kansas City, Kan. No name given on letter or envelope.

If your floors are scratched and worn, go over them with Sherwin-Williams Mar-not

Mar-not is a floor varnish that is as easy to apply and produces the same good results as the many other Sherwin-Williams Finishes made for use in the home. It dries quickly, is tough, elastic and durable, and does not readily show scratches and heel marks. It will retain its original lustre for months.

Our New Portfolio of Plans for Home Decoration will help you solve the problems of decorating your home and keeping it fresh and new. This portfolio suggests decorative plans for the exterior, for all your rooms and for the renewing of a single piece of furniture. It explains the economy of wise painting. The book is worth having, and it is yours, free of charge, upon request.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Best dealers everywhere. Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 730 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O.

"McDonald Pitless" Scale

Built to weigh accurately and last a lifetime. Requires no pit. Used for weighing U.S. Mail.

10-year guarantee.
21 years on the market.
22,252 in actual daily use.

PROTECTED BEARINGS—NEVER FREEZE

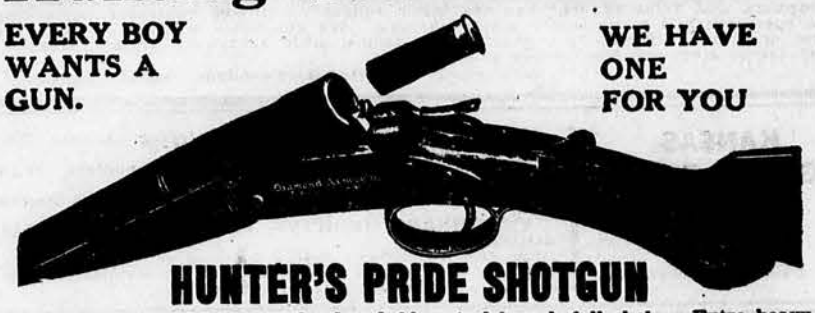
"The owner of a McDonald Pitless Scale gets a Square Deal."

Write for catalog. MOLINE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill., Dept. No. 4

Hunting Season Is Here

EVERY BOY WANTS A GUN.

WE HAVE ONE FOR YOU



HUNTER'S PRIDE SHOTGUN

Best quality, high test, hardened blue steel barrel, full choke. Extra heavy reinforced breech with stock and fore end of genuine walnut. Hard rubber butt plate. Patent stop on fore end. Can be taken down same as double barrel gun. The frame is best grade forged steel, fully nickel plated. Has top stop and rebounding hammer, with shell ejecter. The gun is fully warranted for the use of smokeless powder shells.

The real live, worth while boy does not live who would not like to own a good shotgun or rifle. We have one for you.

Read the description of these fine guns, and fill in your name and address for one at once.

New Marksman Rifle

Take down, single shot. Has heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—I want one of your { Hunter's Pride Shotguns. / New Marksman Rifles. } Send me full particulars.
Cross out name of gun not wanted.

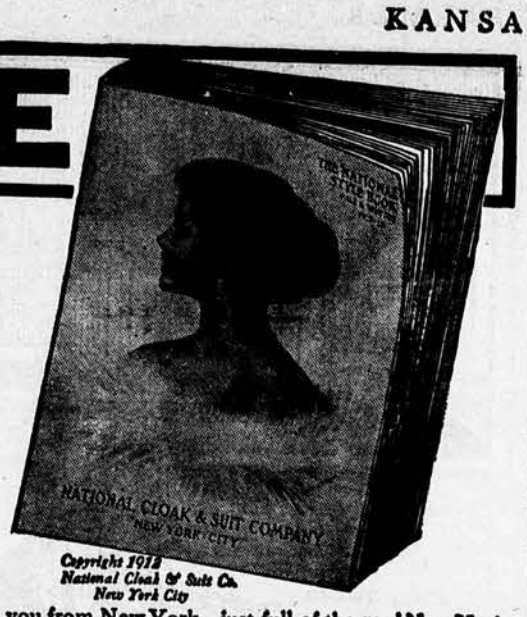
My Name.....

Address.....

FREE

New York
Money-Saving
Style-Book

FREE to you now—America's greatest *fashion* publication, the big, handsomely illustrated "NATIONAL" Money-Saving Style-Book, containing over 200 pages of newest fashions.



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National Cloak & Suit Co.
New York City

Send for this Free Book Today

Comes to you from New York—just full of the *real* New York styles at "NATIONAL" money-saving prices—at prices that mean a remarkable *saving* such as no ordinary *store* could give you. Shows hundreds such bargains as these:

Waists	69c to $6.98	Furs	$1.95 to $18.67
Skirts	$2.98 to 9.98	Hats	1.49 to 9.98
Ladies' Coats	6.75 to 29.75	Ladies' Ready-Made Suits	9.98 to 17.98
Ladies' Dresses	6.98 to 24.75	Raincoats	4.98 to 11.98
Misses' Suits	8.98 to 15.98		

Also a full line of Underwear, Hosiery, Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, Sweaters, Leather Goods, Jewelry, and a complete line of Boys', Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel.

"National" Tailored Suits

Made to Measure **$10.95 to $35.00** Samples of Materials Sent Free

Each Made-to-Measure Suit actually cut and made to order. We guarantee each suit to be perfectly satisfactory in every way, or we will cheerfully refund your money.

The "NATIONAL" Policy: We prepay postage and express charges on all our goods to any part of the United States.
You may return any "NATIONAL" garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money and pay express charges both ways.

In writing for your Money-Saving Style-Book, be sure to state whether you desire samples of materials used for "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Tailored Suits. Samples sent gladly when asked for.

Mail Orders Only—No Agents—No Branches

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 257 West 24th St., New York City

Coupon for Big, Free, Money-Saving Book
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.
257 West 24th St., New York City
Gentlemen—Send me my FREE "NATIONAL" Style-Book.
Name .....
Address .....
Do you want samples of materials for Made-to-Measure Tailored Suits? If so, state here the colors you prefer: .....

HOME CIRCLE

To clean nickel trimmings on a stove, use a little ammonia in hot water, and rub with tissue paper. It gives a polish not equaled by any other process.

When mending woven underwear, it is always best to use a small embroidery frame. Back-and-forward darning, even in large holes, may then be accomplished with very little difficulty.

Apple Ginger.

Four pounds sour apples, 4 lemons, 2 pounds sugar, 1 ounce white ginger root. Pare, core and chop apples; wash, remove seeds and chop lemons; add sugar and ginger root, and cook very slowly six hours. Pour into glasses and cover.

Chipped Pears.

Four pounds pears, ½ pound Canton ginger, 2 pounds sugar, 4 lemons. Pare, core and chip pears; wash lemons, remove seeds and chop; add chopped ginger and sugar; cook very slowly four hours. Pour into glasses and cover.

Peach Marmolade.

Four pounds peaches, 4 pounds sugar, juice 2 lemons. Wipe and cut peaches in halves, remove stones, cut peaches in pieces; add sugar and cook slowly 2 hours; add lemon juice. Pour into glasses and cover. Lemon, apricot, plum and prune marmolade may be made in the same way.

A Chance to Help.

John had been very disobedient, and his mother, with a sad face, called to him to come and receive the punishment that followed an infringement on that particular rule.

"Just one minute, Mother," begged John. He knelt down beside his bed and in a very earnest voice said: "Oh, Lord, you've often promised to help us when we needed it. Now's your chance."

Fried Green Tomatoes.

Slice firm green tomatoes less than half an inch thick, and roll in peppered and salted flour. Heat a mixture of half butter, half lard, in a frying pan. Lay in the floured tomatoes and fry rather slowly, turning once, carefully. Take up with a perforated skimmer, and drain off every drop of grease. Serve on a hot platter. Garnish with bacon. They make a nice breakfast dish.

Mangoes.

Select large, sweet, green peppers. Cut off one end, remove seed. Let stand in weak brine over night, drain. Fill with finely chopped cabbage, seasoned with 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon pepper and 1 tablespoon celery seed to each quart cabbage. Tie the tops on peppers, pack in stone jar, pour boiling vinegar over and let stand two weeks. Pour off the vinegar and cover with fresh, let stand two weeks. They will then be ready for use.

German Sandwiches.

Spread thin slices of entire wheat or graham bread with butter, then spread with marmalade and sprinkle with finely chopped walnut meats.

Chopped celery, walnuts and cream cheese makes another good combination, also chopped figs which have been cooked to a paste with a small quantity of water, then add a few drops of lemon juice, and after spreading on the bread, sprinkle with finely chopped peanuts.

Sometimes we hear complaints that the farm boy of today does not know the things his father and grandfather knew about farming. He cannot swing a scythe, handle a cradle, shoe a horse or mend shoes. He does not need to. His time is better occupied. He knows more about scientific agriculture than the scientists knew when his father was a boy. He can get these things done by men specially trained for their several kinds of work in a better manner and at a lower cost than he can do them himself, and besides, his time is too valuable to waste on obsolete methods and tinker's jobs.

No. 5421. Ladies' Sailor Dress—The sailor style is always youthful and it is also sure to be comfortable. The dress illustrated has the blouse made with kimono shoulders and elbow sleeves. There is a seam in the center of the back. The neck is trimmed with a large sailor collar, and opens in front to display a small shield. The skirt has five gores. The front forms a panel, the back is arranged in a reversed box pleat. The lower edges may be trimmed or not with a band of contrasting material. Serge, Cheviot, silk, satin, cashmere ,etc., are all appropriate materials for a dress of this character. The pattern, No. 5421, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material, with 1⅝ yards of 24-inch contrasting material to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

No. 5435. Ladies' Dress.—This dress developed of blue chambray, with collar and cuffs of white linen, would be just the thing for morning wear. The panel front is a pleasing feature. The pattern, No. 5435, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅝ yards of 36-inch material; ⅝ of a yard of 24-inch contrasting material. The pattern is 10 cents.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Reports from the subordinate granges throughout the state indicate a prosperous condition, and nearly all have reported for the quarter ending June 30, but there are a few who have not, and the basis of representation is to be made on that report. We want a complete delegation from each county at Manhattan in December, so hustle in that report.

Secretaries and treasurers will see to it that their books and records are in proper condition, for the county deputy will drop in on you any time. Each deputy master of the state has been furnished with blanks and instructions to inspect each grange in his county, and the report embraces 21 questions, and if these are properly answered it will convey much valuable grange information. Get ready, give the inspector a cordial welcome and all the information that you can. The State Grange will pay all the necessary expenses. See Sec. I, Article VII.

A Greenwood County Picnic.

Madison Grange, No. 985, of Greenwood county, held its annual picnic August 29, 2 miles north of the city of Madison. The gathering was of representative patrons, quite a number having come from Emporia Grange. J. T. Lincoln was master of ceremonies, and with the assistance of his faithful helpers all the details of a profitable picnic were carried out to a successful finish. There was a very creditable display of field and garden products, as well as pantry stores and good things from the kitchen.

Brother A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, was the principal speaker of the day. He spoke of the grange as an educational institution and its relation to the public schools. O. F. Whitney spoke of some of the advantages of the grange and of the possibilities of co-operation through organization.

Madison Grange is keeping up with the procession, and they are talking of some extensive co-operation.

More on Woman Suffrage.

Referring to the woman suffrage campaign in Michigan, Miss Jennie Buell, the state lecturer, writes as follows to the Ohio Farmer:

"A decided grange departure in Michigan is the hearty, active espousal of the cause of equal suffrage by the State Grange. At the annual session last December, a resolution looking to this was referred to the state executive committee. It was held that the grange as an organization has not only practiced equal privileges for 45 years, but has publicly and often proclaimed its belief in such practice for governmental affairs. While this fact is true, the grange has never openly gone into the field and campaigned for its belief. But our State Grange executive committee, by unanimous vote, instructed the legislative committee to make this one of its leaders in legislative action this year. The state women's work committee, the state lecturer and Miss Ida Chittenden were associated with the legislative committee for the purpose. The preliminary arrangements by this suffrage committee had hardly been made when the Michigan Legislature, by a surprising vote, agreed to submit the question to the people next November. This will, however, only change the character of the work to be done in the grange equal suffrage campaign. Already the grange is given credit for its leadership in this matter, and the fact is recognized that we are advocating a principle that is not new or untried among us."

Shawnee County Pomona Grange.

The regular bi-monthly meeting was held at Wakarusa, on August 15. Eight of the 14 subordinate granges were represented. The morning session was dispensed with. All enjoyed the usual exercises from 12 to 2 o'clock, after which Worthy Master Wallace called the assembly to order. The first subject was, "Co-operation," which was discussed by members from the various granges, and was presented in numerous phases and conditions. All favored co-operation, but just how we could best operate the working details was where we could not agree. The condition of co-operation in this county is this: Each subordinate grange will select a member, who will meet with another member from each grange in the county, making a committee of 14, which will constitute a board of directors, in which will be vested the right to act in a business way for the 2,400 patrons in the county.

The committee for purchasing coal reported, report accepted, adopted and the committee discharged.

At this time an interesting program was given by the members of Wakarusa Grange. Worthy Pomona Lecturer J. F. Cecil, asked the members to respond to "Why Do Granges Lapse?" As there were none present who had lapsed, the question remained unanswered, but all agreed that there must be something of interest each meeting to keep the grange in a prosperous condition, and this duty belongs to the lecturer who, in turn, must have the hearty co-operation and support of each member. We must remember that the prosperous, or more prosperous, condition of a subordinate grange depends on the successful activity of its membership. The grange is a power in this country for good results, for in its councils it teaches good citizenship, good morals and brotherly love.

Silos Not Too Numerous.

It is not unusual to meet a Kansas man who does not have a silo, and for some reason or other does not build, but he expresses himself a sbelieving that the building of silos in Kansas is being overdone. Figures from Wisconsin have just come to our notice, which are to the effect that twice as many silos are this year being built in that state as were built last year. It should be remembered in this connection that Wisconsin is a silo state, having 10 or 12 times as many silos at this writing as Kansas now has. Silos have been used in Wisconsin for 18 to 20 years, and if they were not a good thing the farmers there have had time to prove the lack of value.

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By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

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Sanitary Chicken Roosts.

Mites are the greatest menace to chickens. The only way to be rid of them is by using our roosts. Hundreds of them in use. Made in different sizes. Cost but little. Address **Only Sanitary Roost Co., Belleville, Kan.**

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This instrument is a *genuine* Victor-Victrola, of the same high quality which characterizes all products of the Victor Company, and is equipped with all the *exclusive* Victrola *patented* features, including:

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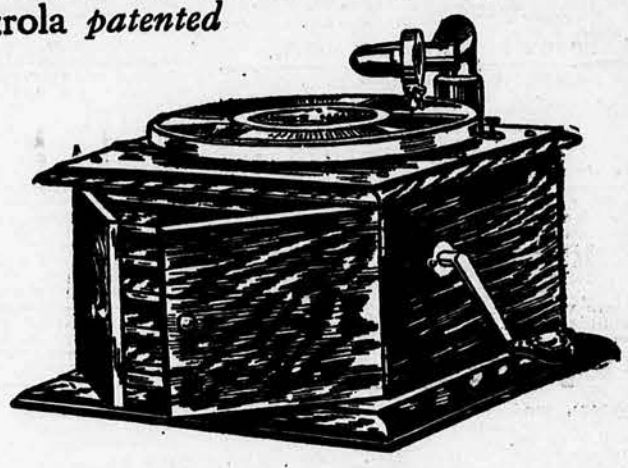
"Goose-neck" sound-box tube—a flexible metal connection between the sound box and tone arm, which enables the Victor Needle to follow the record grooves with unerring accuracy.



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We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.

WRITE for free booklet, describing over 100 farm and ranch bargains in Greenwood County, Kan. A. E. SHAW, Eureka Kan.

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

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE.
60 a. farm, fine improvements, nicely located. Price, $3,600. The improvements cost $2,500. 2½ miles from town, ¼ miles from school. Neodesha Co., Kan. For list write or call J. F. BRINEGAR, Chanute, Kan.

BEST BUY IN ARKANSAS.
100 acres, 5 miles from Rogers, 55 acres bearing apples, trees loaded, 5 acres timber, balance cultivated. Land smooth, good quality, on main road, R. F. D., phone, fair improvements. $5,500 takes farm and crop. Act today. ROGERS LAND CO., Rogers, Ark.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

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

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

98 ACRES, located 6 miles from Ottawa, town of 10,000, 3 miles of railroad, all new buildings, house 9 rooms, barn 36x40, extra good outbuildings, 70 acres hog-tight. Price, $72.50 per acre. Don't wait to write—come at once. Terms to suit. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres of highly improved delta land within 2½ miles of Indianola, Miss., county seat; practically all in cultivation; price $12,000; terms $3,000 cash, balance one to five years; rents will more than make deferred payments; situated in a good, healthy, white community. For full particulars write W. T. PITTS, The Land Man, Indianola, Miss.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE.
Half sec., less R. R., 70 acres timothy and clover, 30 acres alfalfa, 35 wild hay, 50 acres corn, balance used for pasture, all bottom and valley land, 5-room house, porches, outkitchen with cellar, cistern and well, never failing well and windmill for stock, two nearly new barns, one cement floor, other bldgs., 1 mile to shipping station, 5 to 8 miles to three good towns, fine roads. This is a fine place to live, as well as a money maker. Price, $16,000, will carry $10,000. BOX 28 A R 1, Fredonia, Kan.

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

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A good 160-acre, well improved, creek bottom farm, running water, 10 acres timber, good stock and grain farm, 1 mile from Coffeyville. Price, $75 per acre. Write for list.
J. K. BEATTY, Coffeyville, Kan.

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Improved Osage County, Kan., farm, $28 per acre, net cash; no trades. J. W. WATKINS, Quenemo, Kan.

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91 acres alfalfa bottom land, none better in Kansas, adjoins town, $85 per acre, easy terms. COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.

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WE CAN SHOW you 40 bu. corn to acre, 50 bu. oats, other crops in proportion, a fine home farm, 7-room house, springs, 50 acres bottom. Price for quick turn, $2,400; terms. Have land crop payments. BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

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

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

PECOS VALLEY IRRIGABLE LANDS. Alfalfa, Garden, Fruit Orchard of South. Reeves County awarded first premium on fruits, World's Fair, St. Louis. For sale.
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40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, $50.

80 a. near town, $30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, $65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. McCARTY, La-Cygne, Kan.

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

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDEND RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

LISTEN.
640-acre improved farm, 200 cultivated, 8 miles from town. House, stable, well, windmill and fencing. Price, $7,500.
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OUR BEST.
365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

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160 acres good corn and wheat land, part level, part rolling. Good buildings, good water, good orchard, 90 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa. $65 per acre. $5,000 will handle.
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160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1¾ miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, $12,000; mtg., $5,000, runs 5 years.
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Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
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200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. Money talks. Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address
W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

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

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Do you want a farm in Texas? Do you want to know how to get one for $20 an acre, and with 20 years to pay for it? I am going to put into the hands of good white farmers only, 3,000 acres of good level prairie land, in Mitchell County, Texas, on just such terms. I don't care about having the money for this land in cash, but I want a fair return from the investment, and this can no longer be had by running it to range cattle. 160 acres of it will make you a good farm, and I will sell in 160-acre tracts. I will sell for one-tenth cash, balance on your own terms up to 20 years. If you are a land agent looking for commissions, or a land speculator looking for a place where you can plant a little money and watch it grow into more money through the work of other men, this is not intended for your consideration; but if you are a farmer, especially if you are one who has grown tired of working land for some other man and paying to him a large part of the result of your year's work, and if you want to know how and where you can get a home and a farm of your own at a price and on terms which you can meet, it will pay you to write, and write promptly, to
HARRY HYMAN, 431 Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—$1,700 equity in improved 45 a. farm, 3½ mi. from Hutchinson. Terms on balance. H. W. McCARTY, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Drawer "B" Plains, Kansas.

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Call or write for circulars, booklets.
Lee Monroe, 703-706 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Ks.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF THE VERY best land, being northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 23, Range 3 East, Butler County, Kansas. Well improved. Call or address Jacob Janzen, Whitewater, Kansas.

FOR SALE

80 ACRES upland, 1½ miles of Enterprise, Kan.; also 80 of Zimmerman land in block of Pecos County, Texas. Write to C. L. Maier, Enterprise, Kansas.

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.

BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS, BARGAINS.
Two smooth improved half sections, $32 per acre. One smooth improved half section, $36 per acre. These farms are worth $40 to $45 per acre now. Let me show you a real snap in these. Cash only. Exchange book free. H. H. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Eighty acres, located 4½ miles from Osage City; 50 acres in cultivation; 2 acres orchard and grove, balance native grass, farm all smooth; 5-room house in good condition, good barn with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen houses, implement shed, good water; R. F. D. and phone. Price, $3,600, if sold in 30 days. This is a great bargain.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

$500 FOR ONE ACRE OF CORN: To prove to the land buying public of the wonderful crops we can grow and to induce immigration, we will give $500 for the corn grown from the one acre that grows the most bushels of corn in the crop of 1913. Write us for particulars. If you will visit us we believe you will agree with us, that our rich drained lands are the greatest corn, wheat, alfalfa and truck land in the United States. We own and control thousands of acres of these unimproved lands. EDWARDS BROS. REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo., or Coffeen, Ills.

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.

813 ACRES $40.

per acre, 69 miles south K. C., in Bates Co., Mo.; 200 fine timber, 140 hay land, 160 blue grass, bal. corn, wheat, oats, fine water, good black soil, 2 sets improvements, 400 fenced hog tight. Only $16,000 down, bal. to suit. This is a snap. Photo plat and full description free. Big list Mo. and Kan. farms that are real bargains. Its fine Map Mo., Kan., Ok. or Ark., 15c. postpaid. Lott, "The Land Man," 304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

FOR EXCHANGE

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

1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

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

ARKANSAS FARMS

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

FOR EXCHANGE.
Three new homes of 4, 4 and 5 rooms, all adjoining, well built and new, only 6 minutes' walk to stores of all kinds and street cars; adjoining property all occupied by owners. Town built 1¼ miles further out. Will rent well, will exchange, clear of incumbrance, for farm not over $6,000, or swap equity for $3,000 equity, land convenient to or in Shawnee or Sedgwick county preferred.
THE HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Land.
Oct. 15—James Strader, Irving, Kan.

Percherons.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Shorthorns.
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Galloways.
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Angus.
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 19—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 28—B. F. Gebhart & Son, Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.

(Continued on page nineteen)

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 26. Many needed. Write Ozment, 11-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Full examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH IN each county. Our goods sold to farmers and stockmen. Big demand; big money; big business assured. The Haller Proprietary Co., Blair, Neb.

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENeral housework, on farm, small family, no dairy washing, $5.00. Wanted—Good, reliable man, wanting permanent place in breeder's dairy. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY.

GOOD WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERels, $1 each. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—SOME SPLENDID cockerels, cheap, considering quality. Nickersonian Poultry Yards, Nickerson, Kan.

WANTED—BROILERS, 16 CENTS; FRIers, 14 cents; hens, 10 cents; spring ducks, 12 cents, delivered. Coops loaned free. Eggs, fresh, 20c. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SOME OF THE FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, opossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds, Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

THREE MALE COLLIES, 3 MONTHS, $5. One handsome bred bitch, $10. Two females, grown, $5 and $10. Sales of action guaranteed. F. H. Barrington, Route 3, Sedan, Kan.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN young bulls, bull calves and heifers for sale. G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bulls from six months to one year old. M. H. Gilboy, Nokomis, Ill.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bulls from A. R. O. dams. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HONEY.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on application. Comb honey at $3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE ME FOR LIST OF FARMS AND city property. I have what you want. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—$3,500; 160 ACRES; IMproved; one-fourth cash, balance good terms. W. T. Metcalf, Planada, Colo.

20 OR 40 ACRES, IMPROVED, NEAR TOpeka, $120 per acre. W. R. Axtell, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME—HIGH LOCAtion, 9-room modern house, and one 6-room house, and barn, on three lots. No. 335 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

LOOK HERE—117 ACRES, BEST LITtle farm in Kansas; 60 acres bottom, balance pasture, 25 acres alfalfa, 45 hog-tight. Close to town. $35 per acre. Ask about this and other bargains. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

GOOD, CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri, growing crop will prove this fact. Write for descriptions. J. L. Wilhite, Tyrone, Texas County, Mo.

FOR SALE—MODERN, 9-ROOM HOUSE, three east front lots, large stable, three blocks High school. Mrs. C. L. Gregg, 718 Western Ave., Topeka.

RELINQUISHMENT IN S. DAKOTA—Rosebud district, of claim under No. 250, for sale at a bargain. Address, Wyandotte Awning and Tent Co., Kansas City, Kan.

657 ACRES, CHEAP, GOOD TERMS; 450 acres in cultivation, entire farm can be cultivated, two good houses, plenty of good water, alfalfa land, three miles Chillicothe, Texas. J. W. Dodson, Chillicothe, Texas.

GOOD FARMS—EASY TERMS: 160 A., eastern Kansas, all high creek bottom, 150 acres tillable, fair improvements, soil very rich. Price, $40, with payment of $1,000, balancy easy. Grant Shaw, Owner, 415 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WE ARE SUBDIVIDING AN OLD SPANish Grant in California. Land and water. Grows all fruits and flowers of the semi-tropics. The home of alfalfa. Address Oak Park Land Office, Los Molinos, Calif.

FARM FOR SALE—240 ACRES GOOD land, in Phillips Co., lies next to townsite of Prairie View, Kan. All well fenced, 40 acres alfalfa, good crops this year. Terms reasonable. Price, $45. Write to E. B. Bolte, Gooding, Idaho.

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT, ON R. R., 18 miles north of Ft. Collins; fenced, 80 acres broke. An opportunity for person paying cost of improving ($500.) Mrs. A. M. Bittner, Idaho Springs, Colo.

614 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND, ALL IN cultivation, 9 miles north of Denver. Water from one of the oldest ditches, besides two reservoirs, 240 acres in alfalfa. Will sell or divide in three parts. Easy terms, or part trade. Dr. Shirley, 767 Gas, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 110-ACRE FARM. Rich, black soil, lays fine, in Atchison Co., close to good town. Reason for selling: Owner non-resident; can't attend to it. Just the place for you or your boy. Will divide if desired. Favorable price and terms. Address for particulars, H. F. Hole, Fairbury, Neb.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information, write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED AT $6 PER BUSHEL. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

SAVE MONEY—CYCLONE-PROOF wood buildings. Anchor Works, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—300 TO 500 GOOSEBERRY plants, between now and Nov. 1. Address, Gooseberry, care Topeka Capital.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW ALFALFA seed, at $10 per bushel. Send for free sample. L. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FREE BOOK—600 FARMS AND OTHER property for exchange by owners, all parts country. Blackwell Real Estate Co., Blackwell, Okla.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED EVERYwhere, on commission, without suit. Bank references given. Established 1889 by N. S. Martin & Co., Collecting Agency, Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A SANDWICH horse-power hay press, largest capacity, good as new; cost $255, will sell for $100; will load on cars. W. R. Green, R. F. D. 7; Bell Phone, 7334; Lawrence, Kan.

R. V. CHENAUX, COUNTY CLERK, Harper County. Taken Up—On the 3rd day of August, 1912, one muley cow, red, small white spot on left side in front of hip, bush of tail partly white. Appraised valued, $25.

Nov. 8—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lemax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 12—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fossemeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 12—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 15—Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo.
Oct. 16—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 10—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 26—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Hampshires.

Oct. 9—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

George Kerr for Durocs.

George Kerr, one of the oldest Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas, offers 120 choice spring pigs. They represent the very best strains. One litter of extra boars out of a daughter of Ohio Chief. Write quick.

Gifford's Durocs.

E. H. Gifford, of Lewiston, Neb., one of the best breeders of his state, has a card in Kansas Farmer regularly. Mr. Gifford's herd is headquarters for herd boars. He has as good breeding as can be found anywhere, and his prices are reasonable. Write him about this.

Hardy Seed Wheat.

In another column in this paper will be found the advertisement of Mr. N. B. Ashley, Route 5, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Ashley is a grower of seed wheat, not a jobber. He has the goods to deliver, and the reputation to deliver just what he advertises.

Vilander's Durocs.

Mr. Alvin Vilander, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Manhattan, Kan., offers 120 choice spring pigs of both sexes, representing a big variety of the very best breeding. All of them are out of mature dams, and will be priced right. Mr. Vilander is located one mile east of town. When writing him, mention Kansas Farmer.

W. W. Bales' Durocs.

Just north of the college at Manhattan, Kan., is located Mr. W. W. Bales with his fine herd of registered Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Bales has a very choice lot of spring pigs, all sired by G. M.'s Col and Carl's Critic, two mighty good breeding boars. The dams are of Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Mr. Bales will hold a public sale on October 29.

Amcoats' Poland Chinas.

This week the advertisement of S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, Kan., appears in our Poland China department. Mr. Amcoats offers 50 head of extra good spring boars and gilts at prices to move them. Mr. Amcoats has been breeding strictly big type Polands for several years, and has one of the good herds of the west. If you want something first class, write him early.

Howell Brothers' Durocs.

A good place to buy Durocs is from Howell Brothers, the very successful breeders located at Harkimer (Marshall Co.) Kan. Howell Brothers have one of the good herds of the country, and take pleasure in filling orders by mail and making selections that always prove satisfactory. They have as good breeding as can be found, and the pigs are well grown out. Reasonable prices will be made on all stock.

Dreamland Col.

Kansas breeders that are looking for the best Duroc Jersey blood, should bear in mind the great boar, Dreamland Col, now heading the well-known "Golden Rule herd," of which Leon Carter, of Asherville, Kan., is owner. Dreamland Col is conceded to be one of the very best sires of the breed in Kansas at this time. He is not only an outstanding good individual, but his get demonstrate his wonderful value as a sire. Mr. Carter has a fine lot of young stock for sale, sired by this boar. Also, a choice lot of fall gilts bred to him. When writing Mr. Carter about the pigs, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Prockish For Polands.

Francis Prockish, Westmoreland, Kan., regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, breeds the kind of Poland Chinas that are the most profitable for the farmers of Kansas. He offers for quick sale choice fall and spring boars. The fall boars were sired by his herd boar, Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. The spring boars were mostly sired by his great young boar, Hadley's Equal 1st, by Young Hadley, he by the noted boar, Big Hadley. These boars and gilts are out of extra good, big sows, and are well grown out. Mr. Prockish also offers sows bred for October farrow. When writing Mr. Prockish, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Carnot Colts Winners.

W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill., made a remarkable showing of Percherons, the get of Carnot, at the Iowa State Fair. In the yearling stallion futurity class, two sons of Carnot won first and second in a class of 17 entries. In the futurity for fillies the Corsa entries stood first, second, third, sixth, eighth and eleventh, and in the contest for mares under 3 years bred by exhibitor, first and fourth, while in the stallion class, same age, second and third honors rested with the Corsa entries. A 4-month filly foal of Carnot, exhibited by J. T. Judge, of Iowa, won first in class. Every entry shown by Mr. Corsa was in the money and all the get of Carnot, a striking evidence of prepotency. Note advertisement of Mr. Corsa, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

EASY TO WASH

With the New, All Steel Frame

A. B. C. POWER WASHER & WRINGER

Your gasoline engine or motor does all the washing and wringing.

No More Tired Backs, Head or Feet

A. B. C. is the finest and most efficient power washer made. Power Wringer slides along wash stand and wrings at any point. The All Steel Frame cannot warp, split or break. Noiseless belt drive saves clothes and does away with dangerous cogs, chains and sprockets. Low price—liberal guarantee. Don't purchase until you have investigated it.

Write for FREE interesting booklet "Washing Made Easy" and name of our nearest dealer.

Altorfer Bros. Co. Dept. 457 Roanoke, Ill.

Automobile Bargain

Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau MATHESON automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address,

MATHESON,
Care Kansas Farmer.

The BRONCHO BUSTER HAT
Suitable for all weathers. Fine quality felt, colors light tan and black. Mexican carved leather band, reversible top, brim dimensions: brim 3 in. crown 4½ in. Sent Express prepaid $3.00
Money refunded if not as represented.
Send for catalogue of late styles
Franz Hat Co., Oklahoma City

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

SEED WHEAT

I have for sale choice Winter Seed Wheat. Recleaned and graded. Red Turkey otoy. Better in yield and quality than Turkey Red. Red Cross, a smooth variety, hardy and a great yielder. Address,

NEWTON B. ASHLY,
Rt. 5, Des Moines, Ia., Grower of Seed Wheat.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—State inspected, graded $1.25 per bushel. J. M. Fengel, Abilene, Kan.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

2,000 BU. PURE KHARKOF WHEAT for sale, $1 per bu. at bin; fanned and graded, $1.25. Alvin Boman, Route 2, Rozel, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPland. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. $1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at $1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS

Fifteen large Jacks, from 2 to 7 years old. Reduced prices for fall sale. All stock guaranteed right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in nine registered cows. All are producers and tuberculin tested. To reduce herd will be priced for quick sale.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

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Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
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FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Ross' Holstein Sale.
The attention of farmers and breeders wanting good, high class Holsteins is again called to the big Holstein sale of S. E. Ross, at Creston, Ia., September 18. This offering will include cows with high records, and daughters of record makers. It will include the great herd bull, Union Gerben Duke, one of the great Holstein sires of the west. Also, a splendid yearling bull sired by Colantha 4th Johanna Lad, and out of a dam with a year record of over 300 pounds butter fat as a 2-year-old, and several other high class bulls. Daughters of several noted Holstein sires will be found in this sale. If interested in Holsteins, this will be a good sale to attend.

Great Duroc Boar Comes to Kansas.
John T. Higgins, the enthusiastic and successful Duroc Jersey breeder, of Abilene, Kan., with his characteristic nerve and good judgment, has just bought from one of the best breeders in the east an outstanding yearling boar sired by the noted boar, "Tippy Col." and out of a Cherry King dam. The new herd header is named "Cherry Col." The kind of sows and gilts that Mr. Higgins has in his herd will certainly prove attractions in his winter sale bred, as they will be, to this magnificent young boar. Mr. Higgins offers extra choice young boars that have wonderfully rich pedigrees. Look up his card in this issue, and write him.

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DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

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EARLY SPRING PIGS

35 Duroc Jerseys of Tatarrax, Wonder Chief and Colonel breeding.
20 Berkshires of Berryton Duke 2d, Berryton Duke Jr., and Beau Brummel breeding.
A few bred sows and yearling gilts.
Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address
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40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
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HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

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Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
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Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
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Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
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Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
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A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
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our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
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Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

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75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
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ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

Field Notes.

Ard-Righ Durocs.
Dr. S. D. Henry, owner of the Ard-Righ Duroc Jerseys, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., announces a fine bunch of spring pigs, sired by Missouri King X and Climax III, and of both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. With this breeding and with plenty of good feed for their development, the Ard-Righ Durocs ought to be just what you want. At any rate, it only costs a postal to find out. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you send that postal.

Vinecroft Hampshires.
Alvin Long, of Lyons, Kan., drops his Poland China advertisement and inserts one for his Vinecroft Hampshire hogs. There is no breed that is making more rapid strides in popular favor than the Hampshires. Their great size, prolificacy, handsome markings and vigor, win friends everywhere. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write about the young hogs he has for sale.

Breeders of pure-bred stock will remember the book of champions issued by Philip H. Hale, of 3550 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., about the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will be glad to know that a new edition for 1912 has been issued. This book contains photographs of the champion animals of all breeds in the United States and is a splendid volume for the library of the breeder and farmer.

Hubert Griffiths Writes.
Hubert J. Griffiths, our advertiser from Clay Center, Kan., writes as follows: "I have just sold, through your paper, a pair of young sows, with litters at foot, to Mr. Charles A. Broom, of Bennington, Kan. I am getting inquiries which indicate a good demand in near future. I have the best lot of spring pigs I ever raised, and will have a dandy lot for my fall sale."

A New Wrinkle in Roosts.
The safest and surest way, as well as the most economical way to keep your chickens free from mites is to use the roosts made at Belleville, Kan., by the "Only Sanitary Roost Company." The roosts give entire satisfaction, and thousands of them are in use and paying big dividends at the price for which poultry is selling at this time. Don't delay, but write this firm at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

K. S. A. C. Swine.
This issue contains the advertisement of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in which they offer for sale 35 registered Durocs and about 20 Berkshires. The writer has seen this stock recently, and knows it to be first class. No money or pains has been spared in securing foundation stock for the college bred, and men who are experts in their line have the care of the herds and, should you send a mail order a competent man will make your selections. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Fulton Has Choice Boars.
This week we start advertising for the old reliable, big type Poland China breeder, W. F. Fulton, of Waterville (Marshall county), Kansas. Mr. Fulton offers choice spring boars sired by his great young boar, Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, one of the best boars ever owned in Kansas. The dams of these boars are very large, of the famous Mastadon strains. The boars offered are extra good, and are the tops of the spring crop. Mr. Fulton has some of the best breeding to be found in any western herd. His hogs have always made good wherever tried. He has recently sent a pair of bred gilts to western Colorado. If in the market for a first class young boar, Write Mr. Fulton. He also offers one very choice fall yearling, just right to go into some good herd and do splendid service.

FIELD NOTES

((Continued from page nineteen)

C. W. Jones' Polands.

There is no better place to buy good, big, useful Polands than at the "Home of Captain Hutch," the noted big boar owned by C. W. Jones, at Solomon, Kan. Mr. Jones is a thoroughgoing breeder, and always has stock for sale and at prices consistent with quality. Write him about the kind he breeds and believes in. Mention Kansas Farmer.

A Good Letter.

Kansas Metal Granary Company. Dear Sirs: "I sold seven of your "Equity" grain bins in Pratt county, and all purchasers have expressed themselves at well satisfied. Invariably grain has come out in finest condition, even if somewhat damp when stored. I can heartily recommend the "Equity Storage Bin" as convenient, durable, safe and cheap storage. Wishing your enterprise success, I am yours, Ray Stalcup, Preston, Kan., December 13, 1908." This firm has been making the Equity bins for five years and have, consequently, gone through the experiment stage of the game. The Equity bins are as near perfect as it is possible to build bins of this class at the present time. See the advertisement and write for descriptive booklet.

C. W. Taylor's Shorthorns.

This week we start advertising for C. W. Taylor, proprietor of the "Pearl Shorthorn herd." Neither Mr. Taylor or his cattle need an introduction to Kansas Farmer readers. Perhaps no herd in the west is better or more favorably known at this time. The herd is a large one, and surplus stock from it have found their way onto a large number of the farms of this and adjoining states. At this time Mr. Taylor offers a choice line of young bulls of various ages, also cows and heifers, bred and unbred. Here is one of the few herds in Kansas where nice roans can be found, and many of them descended from cows sired by the noted Harris bull, Golden Knight. Mr. Taylor will meet anyone desiring to inspect the herd at Pearl, on the Rock Island, or Navarre, on the Santa Fe. When writing, please mention this notice.

Foster's Mastodon Polands.

Attention is called to the card of H. H. Foster, of King City, Mo. Mr. Foster owns one of the best herds of Mastodon Polands in the corn belt. His herd is strictly the Mastodon type, and Mr. Foster has, by careful breeding, retained the show quality in his herd. At this time he is offering a splendid yearling boar by Mastodon Price and out of Mastodon Maid. This is an outstanding good boar and will interest big type breeders wanting a strictly big type boar with lots of quality. He is also offering a very fine lot of spring boars. Breeders will find herd headers among them. They are a combination of size and quality that will surely make good. Mr. Foster is one of Missouri's reliable breeders. He guarantees satisfaction in every way. He is pricing his stock to sell. Write him or, if possible, visit his herd at King City, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

S. P. Chiles' Poland China Sale.

The Poland China sale advertised by S. P. Chiles, at Jefferson, Kan., was a disappointment to Mr. Chiles. The offering was the best lot of Polands Chinas that will be sold this year. Several high class boars sold for half their value. This section of the state has been very dry. The corn is almost a failure. The local support was very light. All of the boars sold went to head herds. Several of them will be heard of later by winning at state fairs. Following is report of all selling for $30 or more:

No.		Price.
2.—	J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan.....	$77.50
3.—	P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan....	40.00
5.—	R. M. Dobson, Jefferson, Kan....	50.00
8.—	E. A. Lozana, Cascajal, Cuba....	50.00
9.—	Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan....	33.00
13.—	Stryker Bros, Fredonia, Kan....	70.00
17.—	Jno. M. Painter, Mt. Summit, Ind.	70.00
18.—	D. B. Weaver, Jefferson, Kan....	65.00
19.—	J. M. Wooden, Jefferson, Kan....	50.00
20.—	Ben Gossic, Fairfield, Ia.....	75.00
21.—	Ben Gossic, Fairfield, Ia.....	40.00
24.—	J. E. Mensch, Independence, Kan.	40.00
25.—	Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan....	41.00

Prevention of Cholera and Swine Plague.

There is no doubt that the greater part of the losses which farmers sustained last year on account of the ravages of cholera or swine plague could have been prevented if more attention had been paid to the general condition of the animals' health. Worms are recognized as the chief cause of bad health in hogs, and it is a proven fact that where farmers and stockmen keep their hogs free from worms their losses in times of swine plague and cholera are practically nothing. Not only that, but keeping stock free from worms pays big dividends the year around in healthier animals, feed saving, and extra profits. One of the most highly recommended worm destroyers and conditioners on the market is Sal-Vet, prepared by the S. R. Feil Co., manufacturing chemists, of Cleveland, Ohio. The reports following the use of Sal-Vet state that where Sal-Vet was fed not an animal was lost, while hogs were dying by the hundreds on all sides. Mr. Feil offers to send any of our readers a 60 days' supply of Sal-Vet without asking a penny of pay in advance. Simply fill out the coupon which you will find in the Sal-Vet advertisement in this paper. If Sal-Vet does not rid your stock of worms, no charge will be made.

J. O. James' Big Orange Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of J. O. James in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 2, Mr. James will offer 50 head of spring boars, a large per cent of them sired by the great boar, Big Orange, conceded by all critics to be one of the best, if not the best, Poland China sires in service today. This offering is an outstanding good one, uniform throughout and instead of two or three herd headers, breeders will find the entire lot in the class that go to head the best big type herds in existence. Any selection from this offering will be right. In addition to the Big Orange boars and gilts, there will be others by Long King's Equal, Ellerbrook's A Wonder, Gritter's Best and A Wonder. They are out of the best sows in the J. O. James herd, and every big type breeder knows the J. O. James sow herd to be one of the best in the corn belt and one that is the result of years of scientific breeding. This offering of spring boars and gilts will weigh 200 pounds and up. They are in the right condition to make good. It will be the greatest offering of the season and the number of herd boar prospects offered will be an opportunity that may not come to breeders again. Be sure and attend this sale. Catalogs now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Curry Sells First.

John T. Curry, the good Poland China breeder located at Winchester, Kan., starts the fall sales this season for this territory. His date is Friday, September 27. Mr. Curry decided early to hold this sale, and has worked all summer with the single object of having a good, useful offering at this, his first, annual sale. That he has made good in his efforts along this line is the willing testimony of everyone that has seen the stock lately. Of the 48 spring boars and gilts, all but five were sired by Mr. Curry's great boar, M.'s Giant Wonder, one of the biggest and best boars of the breed that the writer has any knowledge of. He is a son of Price Wonder, a very noted boar, and his dam was the outstanding great sow, Orange Lady, by Big Orange. The pigs that he has sired that go into this sale will, when matured, be the type of their sire. They are large for their age and have plenty of quality. Three are by Giant Monarch, two by Sampson and one by Pfander's King. Mr. Curry has a great line of sows. He has been selecting and buying for several years from the best breeders, selling those that failed to make good and buying others to take their places. Among them are daughters of Big Chief, a big Iowa bred boar that proved a great sire of sows. Others by Long's Mogul, Jumbo U. S. and other boars that have proved themselves worthy of places in the best herds. While this is Mr. Curry's first sale, he is by no means a new breeder, but in the past his sales have been made privately, while scattered among the farmers of his own county and locality are hogs of his breeding that have made good without an exception. This sale will afford a good opportunity for those wanting the blood of the great sire we have mentioned, and the sale being held early, should be attended by all such, as prices will surely advance with the season. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Curry's care, at Winchester, Kan.

Eastview Shropshires.

Attention is called to the card of Eastview Farm, Mason City, Iowa. Mr. E. L. Bitterman, the proprietor of Fairview Farm, is the owner of one of the very best Shropshire flocks in the country. The flock was established 27 years ago with the best imported stock that money would buy, and the best imported rams that could be purchased have been used at all times, and over one-half of the large flock of ewes are imported. The winnings of the flock this year at Des Moines were three championships, five firsts and eight seconds, in all 27 ribbons, and were the largest winners at Des Moines in 1911. The first prize ram and ewe lamb this year went to the famous McKerrow show flock, to compete on the eastern circuit and at the International at Chicago. The offering at this time is a very fine lot of rams. About 25 of them are pure-bred, and while they are not registered, the breeding is as good as the best. Inability to care for the ewes at lambing time on account of sickness is the only reason they are not registered. Mr. Bitterman has a high reputation as a reliable breeder. He makes right prices and guarantees satisfaction. Write him at Mason City, Iowa. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

T. E. Durbin's Old Trusty Polands.

T. E. Durbin, of King City, Mo., owner of the famous Old Trusty herd of big type Polands, writes that his spring pigs are fine. The March pigs are now weighing 200 pounds, and are just in good, thrifty condition. Mr. Durbin's fall offering, October 23, will be one of the best lots sold this season. They were sired by his two great herd boars, Blue Valley Ex, by Expansive, and Col. Hadley, by Big Hadley. They are out of Kansas Wonder, Major Blaine, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo, Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. This offering is one that should not be overlooked by breeders.

W. F. DAVIS'S HAMPSHIRES.

W. F. Davis, the pioneer breeder of Hampshire hogs in the West, claims October 9 as the date for his annual fall sale. It is conceded that Mr. Davis owns the biggest and probably the best herd of Hampshire hogs in the world. There are at present on the famous W. F. Davis farm at Forest City, Mo., 800 head of pure-bred Hampshire hogs of the very best blood lines of the breed, and on October 9 at South St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Davis will offer 50 head of boars, the tops of this great herd. This offering will be one of the greatest of any breed this year. They will average a year old, and every boar will be selected by Mr. Davis, and they will be the best in breeding and as individuals. These boars will be by such boars as the great Pat Malloy 1415, Gold Gem's Model 4397, and Kentucky King 5925, and out of sows carrying the strains of the Munson, Aylor and Wilson herds. Also a number out of sows by the great Pat Malloy. Watch the columns of Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this great sale.

Halderman's Gold Metal Dispersion.

An event that will interest Poland China breeders of Nebraska and adjoining states will be the big dispersion sale of the John C. Halderman herd, located at Burchard, Neb. No herd in any western state has within the past few years attracted more attention that has this herd, a big part of the justly deserved reputation being due to the great sire, Gold Metal, the principal herd header, now owned by H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. The very attractive and successful sale held by Mr. Halderman last fall is still fresh in the minds of all those that keep posted on Poland China events. Included in that sale, which made the best average for Nebraska fall sales, was the great litter by Gold Metal, and out of the sow, Utility. Three boars of this famous litter sold for $400. This sale will have a litter by the same boar and out of the same sow. Utility also goes into the sale. Of the 25 spring boars, 18 are by Gold Metal, and of the 21 spring gilts, 15 are daughters of this great boar. One tried sow by the same boar, and four litters by Gold Metal will be sold with their dams. The tried sows that go into the sale are strictly tops, and sows that have absolutely made good in the herd; all others that have not and those that have done only fairly well have been sold on the market or otherwise disposed of. Among them are the great sow, Utility, already mentioned; a daughter of Chief Gold Dust, Philecta, out of the famous Iowa sow, Lady Jumbo, one of the largest sows of the breed. Philecta is the dam of Bell's Long King, one of the best Long King boars of the west. She will be sold with a great Gold Metal litter at foot. Another of the best sows included is White Face Beauty, a daughter of the noted boar, Prince You Tell, with a dam by Price We Know. She also has a litter at foot by Gold Metal. Still another is a granddaughter of the noted Iowa boar, Smooth Wonder, sells with a Gold Metal litter. Other of the spring pigs are by Melbourne Jumbo 61941, Mr. Halderman's yearling boar, sired by Jumbo the Great. This boar is a mighty good one, and is for sale privately. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Graham & Son's Oxford Downs.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of John Graham & Son of Eldora, Iowa, breeders of Oxford Down sheep. This is one of the famous flocks of this breed, and the largest west of the Mississippi River. The flock was established 25 years ago. As an evidence of the excellence of this flock it may be stated that it has won 140 ribbons at Iowa State Fair in the last eight years. This year, in a very strong show at Iowa State Fair, the winnings of the flock were two first premiums, three seconds, five thirds and five fourths. Imported rams are used exclusively, and the flock contains a large number of imported ewes. At present they are offering a splendid lot of rams and about 100 head of ewes. All the breeding stock offered is just in good, thrifty condition, not over-fitted. Graham & Son are reliable breeders. They have a long list of satisfied customers who buy breeding stock from their flock year after year. They guarantee satisfaction. Write them for description of stock.

The Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year is going to be one of the most successful sessions the association ever held. This is the twelfth annual fair and each preceding one has been successful. Judging from the entries now in and the successful termination of the year in the way of crops, the attendance will far exceed that of any previous year. At the present time barns and pens and space in the various department buildings will be overflowing with the best exhibits ever brought to the state. These exhibits are coming from a number of states, all with a view to assembling a great educational institution. The free attractions are high class and most entertaining. There will be something doing every minute. There will be from two to three cornet bands a day, and the whole grounds will present a most inspiring scene. Irwin Brothers' Wild West of Wyoming, which is one of the largest shows ever organized in the world, will give a daylight entertainment Monday afternoon, September 16, the first day of the fair. Thereafter its entertainments will be at night—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Wortham & Allen's Animal Shows and Carnival of entertainment has been secured for this year. The fair is organized on a broad scale and something of interest will attract the attention of old or young every minute of the day or evening. More agricultural and horticultural exhibits are desired in order to make as great a showing as possible in the interests of the further development of the great southwest. Everybody is invited to exhibit and to attend. Extra equipment and special trains on all railroads. For information on any subject pertaining to the fair, write A. L. Sponsler, at Hutchinson, Kan. He will reply to inquiries regarding any department of the fair — transportation or any other subject or feature about which anybody may make inquiries.

Cedarside Holstein Cattle at Iowa State Fair.

C. A. Nelson, of Waverly, Ia., had a fine carload of his Holstein cattle at the Des Moines fair. It was admitted by all the Holstein breeders there that his cattle were in the best fit shape of any of the Holsteins at the fair. The secret of this lies in Charlie's disposition as a feeder the year around. It is generally conceded by cattle men from coast to coast that Mr. Nelson has no equal as a feeder, and so when he comes to fit his cattle for the show ring he has not a bunch of starved bones to slick up, but a good, healthy, vigorous animal, beaming over with life and ready to show all the time. Mr. Nelson received more ribbons than any other man for the number of cattle shown. He received first on 2-year-old bull, first and champion on yearling bull, second on junior bull calf, first, champion and grand champion on 3-year-old sow, second on 2-year-old heifer, second on yearling heifer, second on exhibitor's herd, third on breeder's young herd, second on get of sire, third on produce of cow, besides many minor winnings. Mr. Nelson also breeds Oxford sheep. See his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him at Waverly, Ia. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Mix Play With Your Work.

The old adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is accepted as being generally true everywhere, whether applied to man or boy, but no place is it more true than on the farm. The farmer himself, in his zeal for work, often forgets that recreation and diversion are things that he cannot deny himself without feeling the indirect results in mind or body. The city folks have their theatres and places of amusement to furnish them relaxation after their day's work, but such things are denied the farmer and his family, as well as his farm hands, by reason of their isolation from the big centres. But if the farmer is unable to go to the theatres and places of amusement like his city cousins, he can at least bring the best music an dentertainment right into his home with a Victor or a Victor-Victrola. With the long winter evenings coming on, a Victor or Victor-Victrola would be found a particularly welcome addition to the farm home, and if on your next visit to town you will stop in at the Victor dealer's, he will gladly demonstrate these wonderful instruments to you. It would be a good plan to write now to the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J., for catalogs showing the different instruments and containing a complete list of Victor records. Then you can see just what a variety of music you can have and get the Victor dealer to play any selections you wish to hear.

A Remarkable Book.

The Hoosier Stove Company, of Marion, Ind., issues a catalog that sets a new record in the stove and range industry. It is seldom that a mere catalog raises to the dignity which commands attention from anybody but those who are possible purchasers of the articles advertised in it. But the Hoosier Stove Company, of Marion Ind., has just published a catalog that is so chuck full of interesting matter, from cover to cover, that everybody who sees it finds something worthy of more than passing notice. From very modest beginnings this concern has grown, in a very short time, to collossal proportions, employing an army of skilled artisans and wielding tremendous power in financial circles. The Hoosier foundries are the largest and best equipped foundries in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of household cooking and heating stoves. Hoosier stoves and ranges are shipped to every corner of the world. The most significant fact in connection with the history of this remarkable business is that Hoosier stoves and ranges are sold direct from the factory to the home without passing through any middlemen. This is said to be the secret of the remarkable economies effected in the stove business by the Hoosier Company. The Hoosier book will be sent free on request to any address in the world.

G. E. Norman & Sons' Sale.

On September 5, G. E. Norman & Sons, of Normandale Farm, Newtown, Mo., held their first annual sale of O. I. C. hogs and Jersey cattle. Nearby fairs and other conditions interfered to some extent with the attendance at the sale, and although the offering of O. I. C. hogs was a good one, the average was not what it should have been when the high quality of the offering is considered. The Jersey offering sold well. It consisted altogether of unregistered stock, and all Jerseys now on the Normandale Farm are registered and of the best blood lines of the breed. The sale was one of the best arranged of the season, and although it was their first, Norman & Sons are entitled to credit for this splendid arrangement for the comfort and convenience of all attending the sale. Although young in the business, Will and Gilbert Norman, the junior members of the firm, are live wires, and under their management the Normandale Farm O. I. C. and Jersey herds will be heard from in the future. They expect to come again next year with a bigger and better offering. They still have a limited number of O. I. C. boars that will interest breeders wanting good ones.

J. N. George's Chester Whites.

Attention is called to the card of J. N. George, of Hopkins, Mo. Mr. George is the owner of the noted Unity herd of Chester White hogs, one of the outstanding good herds of the west. This herd is headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet. This is one of the great individuals of the breed, and as a breeder ranks with the best Chester White boars now in service. He weighs 700 pounds in ordinary flesh, and has a 9½-inch bone, and is remarkable for his high quality. Look-on-King, Iowa-Mikado and Unity Dick sows of this herd are a lot of big boned, high quality sows with remarkable prolific records. At this time Mr. George is offering a number of outstanding fall boars weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, a number of them with 8-inch bone. They are high in quality and several of them are herd headers. He is also offering some extra fine fall gilts and a few outstanding spring gilts. Mr. George is one of the reliable Chester White breeders. He guarantees satisfaction, and his guarantee is absolutely good. Write him or visit him at Hopkins, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Big Jersey Winnings.

Smith & Roberts, the Jersey cattle breeders at Beatrice, Neb., were exhibitors at the great Iowa State Fair, where they made the remarkable record of capturing five championships, nine first prizes, seven second, four third, two fourths and one fifth prizes. It is not often that a single exhibition herd of any breed can win such a string of prizes in one fair, even if the competition is light. But where the competition is strong, as it was at Des Moines, such results are most remarkable, and can mean only the outstanding excellence of the exhibited animals. Smith & Robison have been long time breeders and exhibitors, and many prizes have been awarded their Jerseys, but it is not given to any exhibitor of any breed to make such a record of winnings as they secured at Des Moines many times in their history. Note their advertising card, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write about these champion Jerseys.

A Good County Fair.

Col. J. E. Bumpas, of Windsor, Mo., writes that the Osage County (Mo.) fair and sale were good ones, and the prize list indicates an enterprising spirit on the part of the officers and citizens, alike. About $400 were distributed in prizes on farm products, and the live stock exhibit was a good one. This is destined to be one of the good county fairs of the state. During the fall, Col. Bumpas made a number of sales of live stock for different people. Among these was a 6 months old Hereford bull calf from R. E. Laughlin to J. B. Scheppers, manager, Echo Valley Stock Farm, at Westphalia, Mo., for $207.50. The same party also sold a number of young Poland Chinas at fair prices.

M'S GIANT WONDER POLAND CHINA BREEDING AT AUCTION

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1912 AT FARM NEAR TOWN

54 IN ALL - 54 SELECTED **25 SPRING BOARS.** **6 TRIED SOWS.** **33 SPRING GILTS.**

M.'S GIANT WONDER, by PRICE WONDER, out of dam by ORANGE CHIEF, is the sire of the spring part of offering. He is one of the biggest and strongest breeding boars of the times, and stamps his get with his greatness. DAMS of offering are big, and bred big. Daughters of such sires as BIG CHIEF, GOLD DUST HADLEY, LONG'S MOGUL, JUMBO U. S., Etc. The offering will be presented in good breeding form, but not fat. I am sure they are better for this and will make good as breeders. I am in the business to stay, and am looking more to the future than the present. Will appreciate mail bids, large or small. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Winchester, Kan.

JOHN T. CURRY, WINCHESTER, KANSAS

HALDERMAN'S GOLD METAL DISPERSION SALE

AT BURCHARD, NEB., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1912

55 Head in All—34 Sons and Daughters of Gold Metal, 25 Springs Boars; 9 Tried Sows, Tops, 5 of them with litters at Foot, four with Gold Metal litters; 21 Spring Gilts.

I have engaged in other lines of business, making it necessary to disperse the "Melbourne Herd." I am sure it is a distinct loss to include the great sows and GOLD METAL litters at this time of year, but my business is such that I cannot possiby hold them. But I feel sure they will go into good hands and continue their career of usefulness. The spring boars and gilts are big and smooth, there is lots of herd boar material, and the breeder that buys a GOLD METAL gilt in this sale and breeds her to his good boar will make no mistake, whether he keeps her in his herd or includes her in his winter sale. The offering, as a whole, will not carry the flesh that my last fall offering did, but it is just as good in every respect, and at that sale I made the best average for Nebraska last year. The sale will be held in Pavilion on farm adjoining town, rain or shine. Catalogs will be sent upon application. Trains met at Lewiston, on Rock Island, or any other near point if we are notified. Free hotel accommodations, etc., and a special invitation to western breeders as visitors or buyers.

Jesse Johnson, Kansas representative. Send bids to him, in my care.
Auctioneer—Z. S. Branson, F. Z. Zaun.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

BIG ORANGE HERD HEADERS

J. O. James' Great Offering at Braddyville, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 2nd, 1912

Fifty big, growthy, high class spring boars and gilts. Twenty-three boars sired by Big Orange. A number of Big Orange gilts; other spring boars and gilts by Long King's Equal, Ellerbrook's A Wonder, Gritter's Best and A Wonder, making an offering of big type Polands by the greatest sires of the breed, and out of the best sows of our herd that will not be equaled this season. This offering of spring boars and gilts will weight from 200 pounds up, and are in just the condition to make good. Catalogs now ready.

J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Johnson & Nordstrom, the Jersey cattle breeders, of Clay Center, Kan., offer for sale the 3-weeks-old son of Oomeris Eminent and out of their very best Golden Lad bred cows. Full brother to this calf sold to J. A. McCoy, of Newton ,last year at same age for $50. This amount will buy this one, if sold right away.

The 1913 Overland Auto.

President John N. Willys of the Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, has such confidence in his 1913 Overland models and thoroughly believes that they are so much better than any other car within $300 of their listed price, that he says he is willing to stake his business reputation and integrity in asking all live motor car dealers to wait for the Overland announcement on August 17 before contracting for other makes. "I honestly believe that we have in the 1913 Overland cars the very best motor car bargain ever offered," says the energetic Overland president. "With all due modesty, I make the assertion that I know what motor car value is. For five years we have worked unceasingly to produce the very best car possible at the lowest cost to the owner. Each year we have come nearer to our goal, until today we are about to announce a car and equipment at such a phenomenal price that it will create the greatest dealers' battle ever waged for a motor car agency. I verily believe that we have at last reached the top rung in offering high quality at minimum cost. If this were not true, I would endeavor to give a better car at the same price consistent with a fair profit, but a better car cannot be made at our price."

Graner Writes.

H. C. Graner, of Lancaster, Kan., one of the big Poland China breeders of the state, writes us to claim December 11 for his second yearly hog sale. His first one will be held October 15. Mr. Graner advises us of the loss of his great old boar, "Guy's Monarch," and states that the loss is considerable, but not what it would be did he not own a couple of other boars equal to Guy's Monarch. One of these boars, "Long King Best," is what his name implies, and is possibly one of the very best sons of the noted Long King. This boar is owned jointly by Mr. Graner and H. B. Walter, of Effingham, Kan. He promises to make a half-ton hog and has made good as a producer. Mr. Graner owns the outstanding yearling boar, "Sampson Ex.," by Sampson Chief, and out of H. B. Walters' great Expansion sow. The get of this great pair of boars or sows bred to them will go into the sales mentioned. Don't loose sight of these dates.

Wayne Hudson's Big Polands.

Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., reports that his Poland China hogs are making a fine growth and that they will be in good shape by sale time. Mr. Hudson has one of the good, big-type herds, and this year succeeded in saving a fine lot of spring pigs sired by his herd boar, Hadley's Special by Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley and Expansion, Bell Metal and Colossus sows, and his offering of October 17 will be one of the good ones of the season.

Jacob Spark's Big Boned Polands.

Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo., owner of Clover Leaf herd of big boned, prolific Polands, will have a fine offering in his annual fall sale, October 22. Mr. Sparks breeds the big, mellow, easy feeding kind, and big type breeders wanting the big, smooth kind with prolific qualities, should keep this date in mind. Watch for his sale announcement in Kansas Farmer, and don't fail to write him for catalog.

Wohlford Durocs.

J. W. Wohlford, the good Duroc Jersey breeder, located at Waterville, Kan., offers choice fall and spring boars sired by such boars as Carter's Golden Rule, tracing to Pearl's Golden Rule. They are out of dams by G. C.'s Kansas Col, and other noted boars. When writing, please mention this notice.

Durocs at Herington.

Munsell & Isenberg, proprietors of Quivera Place, located at Herington, Kan., are headquarters for the very best strains of registered Durocs. The herd is located adjoining town on the north. The breeding is of the best, and no culls will be shipped. Mention this notice when writing.

Jerseys At County Fair.

S. S. Smith, Jersey cattle breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., made a very creditable showing with a group of his cattle at the county fair, held recently. He brought in enough to fill all the classes. They attracted lots of attention and were admired by all who saw them. The judging resulted in a fine lot of ribbons, and premium money enough to pay for all necessary trouble, besides helping out the fair greatly. D. A. Kramer, of Washington, Kan., one of the good judges of the country, did the judging.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

H. S. DUNCAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Clearfield, Iowa.
R. L. HARRIMAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bunceton, Mo.
INSTRUCTORS IN THE

Missouri Auction School

Largest in the world and only school where students are given actual practice in sale of all kind of property.

TERM OPENS OCTOBER 7.
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
W. B. Carpenter, President, Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer.

A free ticket to American Royal Stock Show. Are You coming?

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.
C. A. NELSON.

Overland 1913

$985

Model "69T" **Completely Equipped**

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5-Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control
Warner Speedometer
Remy Magneto
Prestolite Tank
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision Wind Shield

In 24 Hours the Demand for This Car Was Greater Than Our Annual Supply

AND yet we are shipping better than 150 cars a day. Think of it! Nearly 1000 cars a week, and still the public refused to be satisfied. We could ship 500 cars a day and at that we could not wipe out our immediate orders. But 150 a day is the very best we can do just now. That is our present production limit. Later on when our new factories are swung into working operation we can improve this condition; for this season we will make 40,000 Overlands, which nearly doubles our production of the season that just closed.

We announced this car to the general public the latter part of last month. The instantaneous effect took our breath away. Inside of twenty-four hours we heard from practically every corner of the globe. It seemed to jar the entire automobile universe. Cables from abroad were almost as thick as American telegrams. Distributors, dealers and the appreciative motor buying public alike, telephoned, wired, wrote and traveled from every direction. Our headquarters in Toledo were swamped with requests, demands and threats. Everybody wanted a Model 69 at the same time. Nothing could curb the demand. We simply had to close our doors and ears to the riot and allot the cars as best we could.

This car took the country by storm. The very fact that a car of this size and power, a car of this magnificence, strength and comfort, a car so fully equipped with the very best of everything, could be had for $985 was beyond all belief.

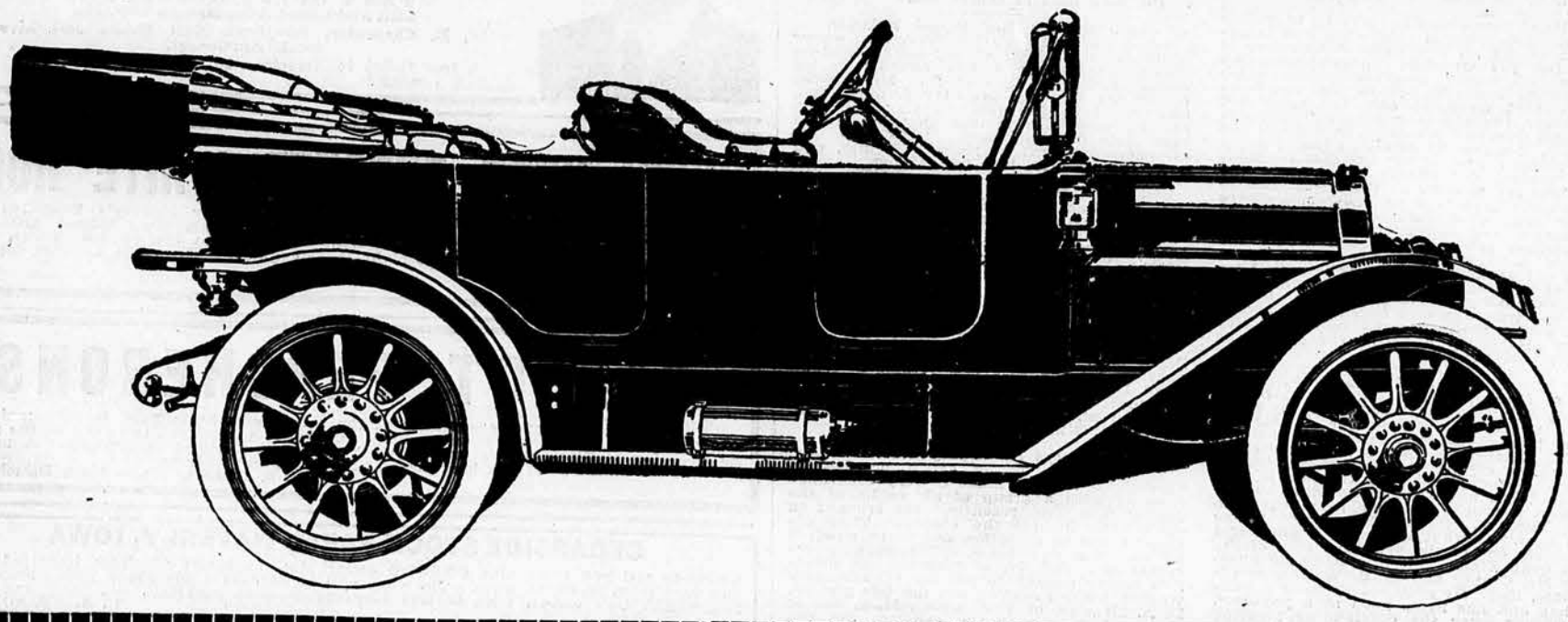
Everyone said "Why that car is identical with lots of $1,200 and $1,500 cars I have seen." And so it is.

The self-starter, big wheel base, powerful motor, rugged rear system, the unusually large brakes, the beautiful finish, rich upholstery, and the complete equipment, which includes practically everything made for an automobile, are specifications that square up with cars that cost twenty and thirty per cent more money. These specifications are all $1200 specifications.

Then there is the cold rolled pressed steel frame, the selective transmission—three speeds forward and reverse, fitted with annular bearings; the well known Remy magneto; the I section drop forged front axle which is forged in one heat and is fitted with the famous Timken bearings; the three quarter floating rear axle fitted with Hyatt bearings. This car is finished in that superb Overland blue with gray wheels, trimmed in black and nickel plate, making a most striking and stylish car of rich design. You cannot duplicate this car from any other maker for less than $1200 and some want $1500.

We have but one suggestion to make. Get your "69" order in early. Don't delay, put off or stall. Just get busy. If you want to enjoy your automobile this fall you will have to step pretty lively. "First come first served," is an old expression but it fits. The demand right now is treble the supply. We never in the wide world will be able to catch up with the orders, so if you want one of these world's record cars, act quick.

Get in touch with our dealer in your locality. If you cannot find him, wire us. There are over 2000 of them delivering these cars right and left just as fast as we can ship them. Don't you get left.

Write us for a catalogue describing this model—the car that broke all preceding automobile values. Please ask for Book R-39.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio