

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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STRAIT lines, not parallel, must meet at last, but the curve recoils forever.

Discontent is the divine law of nature through which America was discovered, railroads built, telephones invented, automobiles constructed. All life is unstable and the discontented climb to better things while the contented slide to worse. The farmer who fails to select his seed corn loses his variety while he who gives no care to his animals loses his type.

Contentment is the curve which drifts away. It gives low yields, bad roads, gullied fields, razorback hogs and parasitic men. Discontent is the straight line which arrives. It gives us pure bred stock, improved grains and fruits, modern machinery and sanitation. There can be no advance without discontent with present conditions. There is nothing so good or so bad that it cannot be bettered. Contentment feeds whole grain and the animals eat their heads off. Discontent buys a feed grinder and makes baby beef.—I. D. G.



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FARM AUTO
 For the Farm Auto Owner
 Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Renewing the Faded Hood.
 R. V. N., Osage, Kan., asks how the finish can be renewed on a faded hood. This can be done by revarnishing, and the best job will be done by a good painter. The subscriber, however, can himself improve the appearance of the hood by varnishing. There is a varnish specially prepared for use by the auto owner. It is called "Rub-on" varnish and is applied with a cloth. It is claimed that the hood and fenders of a car can be finished in an hour and that the varnish dries thoroughly over night.

Care in Cranking.
 Subscriber G. M. R., Marysville, Kan., asks whether a right-hand motor should be cranked with the right or left hand. The proper method for cranking is to use the left hand, inasmuch as the individual is safest in case the motor kicks. Not one driver in a hundred, however, cranks with the left hand. Left-hand cranking is unnecessary from the standpoint of safety if the spark is fully retarded. The timer on most machines is so set as to eliminate all danger of kicking if the spark is fully retarded.

Adjusting Brakes.
 Adjusting a set of brakes should be a simple operation and should be performed by any driver of any reasonable amount of mechanical ability and judgment. To adjust brakes, see that wheel bearings are properly adjusted, then adjust brake bands until there is enough clearance for a piece of blotting paper all the way around when the brakes are released. It is a good plan to jack up both rear wheels while the adjustment is taking place. Be sure, too, that when the foot brake pedal is depressed the brake bands pull evenly on each hub. This can be determined by having someone in the car depress the pedal while another turns wheels by hand.

Learn Your Car.
 Every motorist should learn all he can about the construction and the operation of his car. The more he knows about its construction the more he will know about its operation and the better equipped he will be in the time of trouble and the longer he will make his machine wear and the more satisfaction he will get out of it. The man who keeps his machine in a garage or who employs a chauffeur and by these means has his machine taken care of and looked after, is losing more than one-half the fun of motoring. The instruction book, which is usually illustrated showing different parts of the car in detail, is the source for learning about all there is to know of the car. This instruction book, by the way, should be kept in the car and not on the center table. If it is carried with the car it will prove very handy in the case of trouble.

Long Run Without Stop.
 Almost daily some happening points to the dependability of the automobile motor and showing that with proper oiling and by keeping the bolts tight, little or no trouble can be expected. Two amateur motorists of Columbus, Neb., have just completed a 1,200 mile non-stop run, using a Reo the Fifth, and making the distance from Columbus, Neb., to Cleveland, O., in 71½ hours. Friends interested in the contest started the engine by pushing the car instead of cranking it, for the starting crank was left at home. While one was driving, the other slept, neither leaving the car except for meals. Two quarts of oil, one gallon of water and 60 gallons of gasoline were used. A heavy rain-storm was encountered near Chicago, which compelled the non-stop amateurs to negotiate a long stretch of heavy, muddy roads. As both drivers were traveling half the time by night over strange roads this run of 1,200 miles in less than three days without stopping the motor, is made all the more sensational.

Extra Auto Equipment.
 Every motorist should carry a good tow rope. No difference how careful a driver he may be, nor how good, nor what make his machine is, he is likely to at any time need a tow rope. He should also carry a first class, good jack. Such a jack will save loss of time and annoyance and wear and tear on the motorist's disposition. A new spark plug or two should also be carried. Spark

plugs will go wrong, and it is much more convenient to have a new plug for use than it is to undertake to find out what is the matter with an old one, especially so if the motorist is on the road at the time of the trouble. Also, the motorist should carry a large wrench. A 14 or 16-inch monkey-wrench is none too large and is as good as any. The motorist could load himself with 200 or 300 pounds of emergency equipment and not overdo the matter of protecting himself. However, the above are the most essential.

Auto Cannot Be Better Than Now.
 Hundreds upon hundreds of prospective purchasers have been awaiting the further perfection of the automobile before buying. The statement of John N. Willys of the Overland Company will in this connection prove interesting. He says: "Never will the automobile be better made than it is today. Motor cars are as near perfect as mechanical genius, human brains and automatic machinery can make them. They will never be made any better because new wood will not be grown, because the earth will never yield up better ores, because cattle will not produce better hides for upholstering and because human brains and energy will never be at a higher development than now." In the above Mr. Willys naturally refers to those standard makes which have been thoroughly tested by the public and which have stood the acid test. He does not assume to say that there are many makes which could not be greatly improved, but—"the honest cars at honest prices are as near perfect as it is possible to produce them."

Measuring Grades.
 Subscriber G. C. R., Axtell, Kan., asks how grades are measured. Our subscriber can buy an instrument which can be attached to his car and which will show the per cent of any grade over which he passes. We do not know the cost of such instrument. It can be obtained through any good auto supply house. One method for quickly finding the grade of a hill is to stop the car on the hill, tie a plumb-line—which may be a string with a stone on one end of it—to the top of the iron on the front seat or to the door handle where it can swing clear. When the plumb-line is still, make a mark on the running board where the string touches it. When the car is on the level attach the plumb-line again and let it hang as before. This time it will hang vertically and the distance between the points touched by the plumb-line on the hill and on the level measured on the running board and divided into the length of the string from the point of attachment to the running board, will give the per cent of grade. The objection to this method is that on a grade that is sufficiently steep to be of interest it is not practical or good policy to stop the car.

Texas Farmers' Endurance Run.
 The reliability of the automobile and showing that the farmer has the necessary mechanical skill, pluck and persistence to drive in a strenuous motor reliability contest, was recently demonstrated in the farmers' and ranchmen's endurance run of Texas, which embraced a course of 700 miles. Contestants were penalized only for being late at controls. All contestants were restricted to farmers or ranchmen owning and driving their own cars. In one instance, the bolts were sheared off the real wheel of a car while rounding a sharp curve. The wheel bounded off into the field. The contestant borrowed the bolts of a cultivator from an obliging brother farmer, assembled his wheel and landed in night control ahead of schedule.

The winner of the beautiful silver trophy was W. H. Camp, of San Gabriel, who drove a Reo the Fifth, and finished with a perfect score. Mr. Camp also shared in the \$900 gold purse awarded to the cars finishing with the best scores. Among the many higher priced cars which Mr. Camp defeated were four in the \$2,000 class and three in the \$1,500 class, while among the cars which he tied for the \$900 gold purse were two in the \$2,000 class and one in the \$3,500 class, all of which serves to show that the lower priced cars can make a run equal to any.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace O. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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OUR GUARANTEE

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



FARMER'S LIFE INSURANCE.

There are two classes of city men who buy life insurance, or rather life insurance is bought by city men for two purposes. The first class is that of laborers who by their daily wage, whether digging in the ditch or employed in offices, are able only to make a living for their families and who have no hope of accumulating a competency for old age, and many even without hope of leaving property to their families for the support of the families until such a time as the members are able to take care of themselves. The other is that class of business men who in their business have incurred obligations which obligations, if business continues prosperous, will be paid, but which, in the event of failure, would result in business ruin. Such men buy life insurance to protect their assets. For example, if a man owing \$10,000 in his business and he should die, his estate would be encumbered to that amount and in all probability his business would be closed with the result that nothing would be left for his wife and family. Such a man carries life insurance from a business viewpoint for the protection of his estate. In case of death the life insurance pays the obligation and the business may be continued with profit to his heirs. This is a commendable method of figuring and is an example of keen oversight of the up-to-date business man.

This same protection from a business point of view is furnished the farmer in his business through life insurance. He may own a farm of 160 acres worth \$15,000, but on which there is a mortgage of \$5,000—a situation not necessarily to be deplored. If such farmer should die suddenly, leaving a family of small children, and with no means of conducting the farm and paying off the mortgage, the farm would be sold under the hammer at a price less than its worth and the family left homeless and with a small amount of money for living and educational purposes. If such farmer should carry life insurance to the amount of five or eight thousand dollars, the insurance will pay the obligation, leave the farm intact and the widow and family assured of support and education until they can make their own way.

The purchase of life insurance has in itself these days become a practical and feasible saving operation. Policies of such kind are written as to mature in a term of 15 to 20 years, making a savings arrangement equal to any savings proposition. At the maturity of the policy the amount may stand as insurance or another amount may be taken down in money in a lump sum for any special purpose for which the insurer may require it.

The editor believes that farmers, whether in debt or not, can as well afford to carry life insurance as the city man, whether he be a laborer or prosperous business man. Substantial insurance should, of course, be purchased. There are many such companies competing for business and selling number one insurance at reasonable rates.

Life insurance combines first a safe investment, and second protection for the family or estate. The individual buying the insurance cannot afford to be disappointed in accomplishing the purpose for which he buys insurance. The assessment insurance is more or less unstable and an unknown quantity. If a loan company has a mortgage on your farm you are not permitted to carry worthless fire insurance upon your buildings just because it is cheap. Yet many a man carries a doubtful quality of life insurance for his family just because it is cheap. It is not a fair way to treat a confiding wife and helpless children, however, and it would not be permitted if the obligation were reversed.

If farmers' institute dates have been fixed for your neighborhood, do not overlook the time and place.

LIVE STOCK LAWS.

In two recent emergencies Kansas laws pertaining to live stock have been found wanting. During the ravages of the hog cholera last season, which affected practically every farm neighborhood in the state, and during the present horse epidemic the laws of the state are found to be woefully inefficient.

If a farmer desires to vaccinate his hogs with the anti-hog cholera serum before they have shown any symptoms of disease or before they have been exposed to contagion, he may call upon the Agricultural College and secure the prompt service of a skillful veterinarian equipped with an abundance of serum. But if his hogs have been exposed to infection, or if some of them are showing symptoms of cholera, it becomes necessary for him to appeal to the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, who in turn orders the State Veterinarian to go and inspect the herd and report. If it should happen that the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner is in some other part of the state, as he must be at various times in the pursuit of his duties, then the farmer with the threatened hogs is helpless until he can locate and hear from the Commissioner. Hog cholera does not wait on red tape, and the laws of the state should be so modified as to eliminate all necessary proceedings and secure the quickest possible service for the farmer who has hogs that are threatened with cholera. The fault is not in the officers, but in the law which restricts their action.

In the present dire calamity, from which the farmers of western Kansas are suffering, the need of legislation is even more apparent. The Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner should have under his direction a county veterinarian in each county, whose duty it should be to report details of all outbreaks of live stock diseases and include all available information to the end that prompt service may be rendered. In the case of the present horse epidemic no information was available upon which to base conclusions as to either the cause or extent of the disease, and as a result it has required from four to six weeks of work under the present cumbersome laws before any real attempt could be made to solve the problem which is so vitally important to the whole western part of the state.

The live stock interests of Kansas have always been the greatest financial interest of the state, and as the future prosperity of the farmers as well as the fertility of the soil and the consequent prosperity of every citizen depends upon the maintenance or increase of the live stock industry, our laws should be so constructed as to insure quick response on the part of responsible officers when their services are needed. Not only would such laws serve to accomplish what the present laws are designed to do and save many thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state, but they would render it impossible for calamities of this kind to be taken advantage of for the political advancement of certain men whose ambition is more important to them than is the welfare of the state.

This has been an unusual season for fruit production in Kansas. It is believed that more apples have grown in the state this year than for many years past. The value of the crop, however, has been very materially reduced, and in many instances has been almost nothing because of the failure to prevent damage from insects through spraying. In many orchards, however, where spraying was prayerfully followed, the yield has not only been good, but the apples are of high quality and are readily marketable at good prices. The experimental apple orchard of the Kansas University, looked after by Professor Hunter, would cause those who will show interest enough to examine it, that it will pay to spray.

Plenty of feed and plenty of live stock insures a profitable winter's employment.

BIG MEETING PROGRAM.

That the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, to be held in Hutchinson, November 19 and 20, cannot be other than a success, is indicated by the energy employed by the several committees in evolving their several plans.

Very naturally, the program presented at this meeting will be the attractive feature, and the feature which will be depended upon to secure a large attendance. It has been definitely determined that the congress will be in session two full days—a morning, afternoon and evening meeting to be held each day. It has been decided, too, that the program will deal with policies and principles relating to the varied Kansas farm conditions.

It is certain that the program will present a careful study of the facts and actual conditions pertaining to agriculture in Kansas and with no attempt to brag and deceive. Aside from agriculture will be discussed manufacturing, rural education and rural life, rural co-operation, marketing, public loans, and the relation of various organizations to agriculture. It is certain that the above presents not only a broad but a sound policy, inasmuch as this congress is not held for the purpose of booming the state or inducing immigration to Kansas.

To this date, no acceptances have been received from those invited to participate in the program. A list of parties invited to discuss the several subjects has been published as speakers definitely arranged for. This is in error. KANSAS FARMER will print a complete program as soon as prepared.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

For several years KANSAS FARMER has been printing political advertising. Such advertising is now appearing and more already contracted for will appear at later dates.

It will be observed from our editorial columns that in printing this class of advertising at full commercial rates KANSAS FARMER has not in any way prejudiced its editorial expression. We are scrutinizing every line of this advertising so that nothing objectionable will appear. The same high standard of purity has been placed on political advertising as we have long maintained with reference to commercial advertising.

The columns of KANSAS FARMER are open to all parties and to candidates of all parties. While the editors of KANSAS FARMER have their personal views on political subjects, the same have not been allowed to affect the policy of KANSAS FARMER, which policy under the present management is that of refusal to enter the political field. We feel that our best service to our readers and state lies in the printing of the very best agricultural paper we can. The people have political reading of such color as they select through political newspapers. In entering the field of partisan politics KANSAS FARMER would become a paper for a certain political faction only, and we have a desire to serve as best we can, all rather than a part of the people of Kansas, and at the same time serve our readers in a way much more important to their success and prosperity than politics can possibly serve them.

The newspapers of Cowley County are responsible for the statement that \$50,000 worth of silos are being built in that county this year. It occurs to us that this is an unusual activity and that the first prize for the largest single year's silo investment must go to Cowley. The dry weather of the latter part of August and the early part of September in that county very materially reduced the corn and other feed crops. Realizing the necessity of saving such feed as was produced in the condition of its greatest feeding value, was directly responsible for the tremendous impetus in silo building.

A little fall plowing will help things along for next season.

WESTERN KANSAS EMERGENCY.

To those western Kansas farmers who have lost horses as a result of the horse plague, the sympathy of all other farmers is extended. The years of 1911 and 1912 have been the most trying experienced by the western farmer in thirty years. His burden was sufficiently heavy as a result of his experiences of last winter. With the ravages of the horse plague added, it brings about a situation the equal of which has never before confronted the western farmer. The strong man, however, will assume the burden, take up another notch in his belt and prepare for a still harder fight.

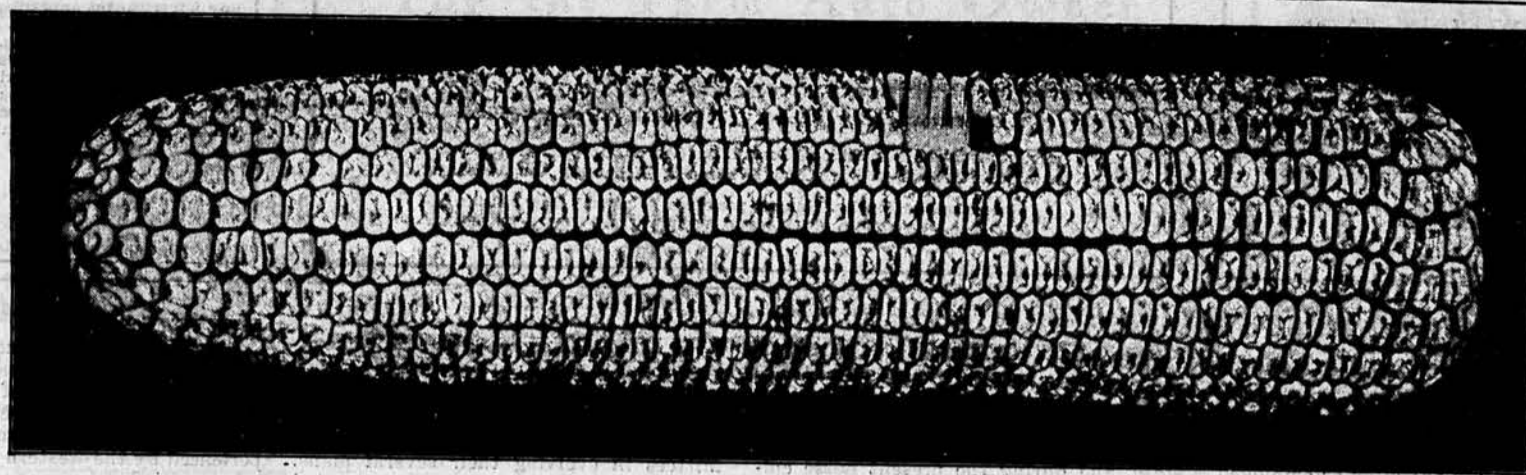
It is now late to plow and expect the best results from wheat. However, reports are to the effect that the soil is in good condition for plowing, and this being so, a better seed bed for winter wheat can yet be more easily prepared than if the usual dry fall condition prevailed. It will be advisable to expend on the ground already plowed, all the labor necessary to do the seeding in the very best possible condition. Some figures we have seen indicate that from 60 to 80 per cent of the normal wheat acreage has already been plowed in the distressed counties. This being true, the situation is not so serious as it might be, provided full advantage is taken of the acreage already plowed. The use of good seed, thorough preparation of the field and timely seeding may recompense fully for the reduced acreage.

In times of adversity no people on the globe are so willing to co-operate with a neighbor as are Kansas farmers. Reports indicate that even in those counties hardest hit by the horse plague there are sufficient horses to prepare and seed the acres already plowed for wheat, provided those who are so fortunate as to have saved their horses will help those who have lost. In those sections where tractors are owned, the tractor should be worked to the limit on a co-operative basis, being used for seeding the ground already plowed and for preparing the unplowed ground. The Santa Fe has asked for permission to haul tractors and plows and drills free of charge from originating points into those counties needing these machines. It is reported that companies exhibiting tractors at the Hutchinson fair last week, have agreed to ship these tractors into the stricken districts, to furnish the men necessary to operate them, exacting only a nominal charge from the farmer for doing the work.

The fact is that wheat must be sown in the stricken district this fall. It is our own opinion that the western farmer depends too much upon wheat, and the present unfortunate condition should convince him that this is so. However, he cannot make the change from wheat farming to more diversified farming—leaning strongly toward live stock—in a few months. The change must come gradually. He is compelled by all the rules of the game to take another chance on wheat.

Where it is possible to organize farmers' companies in the purchase of traction engines and plows, there should be no delay in organizing such companies. Individuals who have lost their horses and who are able to buy traction engines and plows, will not need this suggestion. The company plan of buying traction engines and plows, however, is worthy of consideration. The business men in the stricken districts can well afford the consideration of organizing among themselves companies for the purchase and operation of engines and plows and do the work of seeding and plowing absolutely without cost to the farmer, if it is necessary so to do. It would seem that the present condition could be very materially relieved if the proper co-operative spirit should prevail among those who have the means to finance the companies as suggested. In fact, it seems possible that by immediate co-operative action to almost wholly repair the loss resulting from the present situation, at least insofar as this fall's wheat crop is concerned.

GATHER SEED CORN NOW



A NEAR PERFECT EAR—STRAIGHT ROWS, ROWS EXTEND WELL OVER TIP AND BUTT, WELL FORMED KERNELS.

A good corn yield depends upon each of three important factors:

First, a fertile soil and a well prepared seed bed.

Second, cultivation that produces and maintains a layer of well pulverized soil and at the same time preventing the growth of all weeds and grasses.

Third, properly selected, well stored, tested seed corn.

Home grown seed is always desirable. Seed produced under the climatic conditions of your own soil is absolutely necessary to the largest yield and greatest profit. If seed corn is imported it is necessary that it become acclimated and in most instances while the process of acclimation is going on the yield is diminished. If home grown seed is not everything it should be or that is desired, import seed sufficient to plant a seed plat of an acre. From this save seed for the planting of a few acres the following year. By the third year the imported seed will have become acclimated and will make seed of satisfactory quality for the entire planting the fourth year.

The value of good seed corn is generally recognized. However, on many farms the selection of and what constitutes good seed is not well understood. It is the purpose of this and subsequent articles to enable the reader to select good seed and properly take care of it. The necessity of testing for vitality, the methods of testing, the necessity of uniform kernels for planting, the necessity of a full stand, and in fact all phases of crib selection and testing of seed corn were discussed in KANSAS FARMER the first of the present year. The methods of selecting seed from the field were not at that time discussed, because such discussion was not then seasonable. It is now time to think about the saving of all farm seeds for next year's planting and to assist in successfully selecting those seeds is the object of this and subsequent articles.

The best time to select seed corn is in the field while the corn is still standing and the character of the stalk on which the ear grew can be observed. The present is the time to do this. If not done now, it should be done before severe or killing frosts. The best plan is to go into the field with a sack and husk and place in the sack four or five times as many ears as will be needed for the next season's planting. Eight good ears will plant an acre. Twenty-five to thirty ears selected as above, for each acre to be planted, will not be too many. This quantity gathered will insure a sufficient amount of seed after the best individual ears have later been chosen as a result of the final selection and testing.

Ears resembling as closely as possible that shown in the picture at the top of this page should be selected. The picture is that of a near perfect ear. The ears selected should be that of the average large ears—not the largest ears. The selected ears should be mature. Those having shown early maturity should be selected. Early maturing seed is thereby secured. The ears should be cylindrical, the tip end nearly as large as the butt. The rows on the ears should be straight with narrow furrows. The rows should extend well over the butt and tip. The kernels should be well formed.

These ears should be selected from heavy, long-jointed stalks and which

Every Advantage in Early Selected Seed—Begin Now Preparing for Next Year's Crop

bear heavy foliage. Ears from hills having suckers, stunted or barren stalks, or smut, should not be selected, neither should ears be selected from hills which have grown close to hills producing suckers or barren stalks. Ears should not be selected from exceptionally tall stalks but should be selected at uniform distances from the ground, the point being that ears taken from near the ground mature earlier than those on taller stalks. We want early maturing corn and to get such should not seek seed ears which grow on the tallest stalks.

In the selection of the ear do not be guided wholly by its outward appearance. A good looking ear is not always the best to plant. Select a long, thick, well formed kernel with large germ. A large germ has greater vitality than the smaller germ. A large, deep germ with good width carried well to the crown, and broad and deep at the point, is most desirable. Comparison of kernels from different ears will plainly illustrate the kernel described above. An ear having such kernels as described will have a small cob. Excess of cob is not desirable. Every grower of corn before going into his field to select his seed will have in his mind a good idea of what he will find in the field and in the selection of seed must exercise his judgment and depend upon his ability to select the best of the corn to be found in the field for seed. In other words, he should be prepared to know the general character of the best ears in the field and be able to select those ears.

The corn so gathered should be stored in a dry, well ventilated place. If the seed is gathered as early as it should be after the methods above described, the cob and grain will be full of moisture. This moisture should be removed, and the ear made dry as rapidly as possible. The process of evaporation by natural means in Kansas will give best results. In some latitudes drying by heat is advantageous. If the moisture is not removed from the ear early there is a tendency toward mold which has the effect of reducing the vitality. You have no doubt seen pictures showing seed corn prepared for drying and hung in bunches by the husk. This is not a good method. The ears should be stored and dried singly. If the ears can be placed on slatted shelves in a well ventilated room or building, the best results will be obtained. During the drying process the ear should be turned two or three times. The corn should not be stored in a cellar or stock barn or in any other place where the air will become damp. The best place is in the garret of the house or in the garret of the wheat granary.

As above stated, the moisture should be gotten out of the seed corn at the earliest date possible by placing under conditions which will make drying rapid and under such conditions as will not permit the corn to again become damp. The corn should not be permitted to again absorb moisture. If the seed corn is thoroughly dried and kept dry, low freezing temperatures will not injure the

germ, and it is unnecessary that it be kept in a warm room.

Kansas farmers need an early maturing corn of the largest possible variety. In most Kansas fields at this time some well matured ears can be found, while in some fields will be other ears the seed of which was planted at the same time and which have not yet matured. Early attention in the selection of seed corn will enable the farmer to select those early maturing ears which will have the effect of his growing earlier maturing corn. Such discrimination cannot be exercised when the seed corn is selected from the crib. The cribbed corn is as a rule exposed to rains and freezing weather, and these conditions are not favorable to the highest germination. Kansas, as does every other state, loses millions from poor seed corn. In fact it has been said that poor seed costs Kansas farmers more than do the losses from drouth.

That said in a general way with reference to the selection of corn will apply to the selection of cane and Kafir. Each of these two latter crops is of tremendous importance to Kansas. Generally speaking, the Kafir and cane seed planted in Kansas is very poor. We believe that fully half of the cane and Kafir planted never germinates. This because of the poor quality of the seed. This has the effect of disappointment in stands and low yields of both grain and forage.

The early maturity of some stalks of Kafir and cane is more apparent in these crops than in corn. The late planting of Kafir and cane in Kansas, which planting is usually done after corn has been planted, necessitates seed which when planted will mature in advance of frosts. It is an easy matter to go through either cane or Kafir fields and select uniform early ripening heads. These heads should be taken care of in much the same manner as described for corn. The heads should remain unthreshed until planting time, when the seed may be shelled off by hand or beaten off with a flail. Those who grow broom corn and Milo can profitably apply the same general instructions toward the saving of seed from these crops.

To impress upon the grower still more forcibly the necessity of this attention to the selection of seeds for the principal field crops, it is only necessary to explain that every seed planted which fails to germinate reduces the yield correspondingly. Also that the best results can come only from strong seed which germinates rapidly and makes a quick growth. Every corn grower knows that a large and vigorous root system is essential to the best yield of the plant. The holding roots and the stem of the plant can come only from the vitality stored in the kernel and not one particle of plant food can be taken from the soil until the first leaf is far enough above the ground to take from the air carbon-dioxide. If the kernel is weak the stem will be delicate and the root

system weak and this weakness will continue throughout the entire life of the plant. These are a few of the reasons which make necessary the use of a large kernel containing not only a strong germ, but surrounding that germ with the plant food necessary to start the young plant under favorable conditions.

Along the same line the following from a press bulletin by Superintendent Miller of the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College, will prove of value: "Few farmers appreciate the importance of early selection of their seed for corn and sorghum. The stockman declares that the 'sire is half the herd,' and it is equally true that the character of the farmer's seed represents practically that percentage of his crop. No man can estimate the thousands of bushels of poor corn and sorghum, seed that have been planted in the fields of Kansas, never to germinate. Why not feed this poor grain to hogs and cattle and plant good seed, seed that has been tested? A few grains of an ear of corn or a head of sorghum will prove the character of the whole. Enough poor seed of these two plants was planted in Kansas last spring to fatten a thousand steers, and yet the seed corn conditions in Kansas were better than in any other western states.

"Then, too, the very fact of forehandness is a tremendous argument for fall selection of seed. It is a good habit and the farmer who can say when winter comes that he has all his seed corn selected and hung up in 'dry' is the kind of a farmer who can sleep the sleep of a just man in the cold stormy night, knowing that cattle and other stock are well sheltered. No matter how severe the storms of November and December, he can rest assured that his seed corn is safe and he can feel a greater assurance of a good crop the next year. Kansas has lost more bushels of corn from poor seed in the last thirty years than she has lost from dry weather.

"We should get together in a big concerted movement in September, 1912, for selecting sorghum seed early. I am going to ask each of the 380 farmers' institutes in Kansas to get behind the movement and to get the names of members who will this year select from the field before the last of September uniformly ripened heads of Kafir, milo and sweet sorghum, ten days before cutting time uniformly ripened heads of broom corn; before the middle of October choice ears of corn from good stalks. Kansas must grow more acres of corn and sorghum and must raise more bushels per acre and then grow more horses, hogs and cattle. Let's pull together on this seed proposition."

The editor has recently attended several local corn shows in eastern Kansas, and the quality of corn shown is a good indication of the value of good seed used last year. At these shows we talked with no less than 100 corn growers, who say that the precaution taken by them in obtaining good seed for this year's planting has made them many dollars, and stating that hereafter they will pay more attention to the use of vigorous seed and careful planting than ever before. This testimony should result in inducing skeptical farmers to inquire into their seed corn conditions. Now is the time to begin—by selecting from the field as directed above.

BIG WEEK AT HUTCHINSON



IN FRONT OF GRANDSTAND—PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS AT KANSAS STATE FAIR, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

Twelve times has Hutchinson thrown open her doors to welcome the big crowd which comes each year to attend her big state fair, held under the auspices of the Central Kansas Fair Association, and each time she has had something well worth seeing.

Managed entirely through private enterprise and supported by private capital, the Central Kansas Fair Association has had an unbroken record of success. This year the week opened with stormy weather, which served to decrease the attendance and rendered the grounds muddy and unpleasant. But with the clearing away of the clouds, the crowds of people began to come in, and it is believed that the attendance record was maintained, although no official figures are now available.

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

Some of the best of the buildings from the old ground were removed to the new, but most of them are new structures especially built for their present purpose. They are so arranged as to give ample space for all exhibits of what ever kind, without crowding, and this is a good feature, in that it allows the crowds to inspect everything in comfort and without inconvenience.

Perhaps the first thing that impresses the visitor on approaching these grounds is the long line of automobiles that are parked on one side of the main entrance in a space provided for them, and the large number of buggies and other vehicles on the other side in their allotted space. This shows that farmers come in large numbers, and in their own vehicles. It also shows that these vehicles are more often than not the automobile in which the family can take its outing at the fair grounds and return home in time for the "chores."

The next feature which impresses the visitor is the large exhibits of farm machinery in operation. The big manufacturers were, of course, provided with exhibition tents in which their various products were shown in motion, but the ample size of the grounds is such that opportunity was afforded for the big tractors to show their worth in plowing, drilling and harrowing, all in one operation. Being in the wheat belt, it is but natural that Hutchinson should attract large exhibits of wheat planting and harvesting machinery, but she is also in the corn belt, and exhibits of machines for handling corn and kafir were almost equally prominent.

Another feature that is always attractive to the visitor at Hutchinson is the fruit display. It may be that there are other counties in Kansas that produce more or better fruit than does Reno, but it so happens that the writer has never seen a better display of fruit than is usually made at the Hutchinson fair. This year was no exception, and the display was remarkably fine, both in quality and quantity, and included a

Good Weather, Good Crowds and a Good Display Characterized the 12th Annual State Fair

surprisingly large number of varieties.

The agricultural display was of excellent quality, although it did not seem to be quite so comprehensive as has been shown here in former years. Practically everything grown in the way of farm crops in central Kansas was shown, and the building devoted to this purpose received its full share of visitors. The Agricultural College exhibit was one of the most attractive features, and is about the best piece of advertising which that institution has done of late.

The fine arts exhibits was unusually good, and included many of the exhibits which had previously been shown at Topeka. The display of china painting, needle work and oil painting was really remarkable in quality, while the pastel, crayon and pen and ink work was very creditable.

In view of the alarm so generally felt about the horse epidemic, the exhibit of horses and jacks was really good. Lee Brothers, of Harveyville, took their large consignment of Percherons direct from Topeka, and, of course, made up the big end of the show in point of

numbers. Other Topeka exhibitors were met by those from the central and southern portion of the state, and the horse show, while not large, was creditable.

Being in the center of the beef growing region, Hutchinson has always been a show place for the beef breeds of cattle, and this year the quality of the show was up to standard, although the different herds on exhibition were practically the same as those shown at Topeka the week previous. The exhibits in this department were somewhat lighter in numbers, though not in quality. The same remark will apply to the dual purpose breed.

In the dairy division, the cattle show was unusually good, all of the herds on exhibition having gone direct from Topeka. Holsteins, Guernseys, Brown Swiss and Jerseys made up the show, and this is somewhat unusual, for this fair at Hutchinson has been considered as in the beef and pork producing region rather than in the dairy section of the state. The exhibits of these different breeds of dairy cattle, together with the number of sample silos on the ground,

showed that interest is developing in this phase of intensive farming, which is comparatively new for this section of the state.

For the first time in the history of the fair at Hutchinson, the swine barns contained a large exhibit of Hampshire hogs. This breed is gaining rapidly in popularity, and, while it has been classed as a strictly bacon breed, it seems to be developing into a lard type of hog wherever it is grown to perfection in the corn belt. Its peculiar appearance serves to attract a great deal of attention, but did not detract from the big spotted Polands and other breeds on exhibition. The judges at Hutchinson seemed to prefer the medium type in Polands rather than the big type which finds favor at the other big fairs, and for this reason the prize winners are different here from those at other places.

Hutchinson takes pride in her fair, and her business men make preparation for it by throwing their houses open for the accommodation for such visitors as cannot find places in the hotels, and by decorating their business houses in such a way that when one steps off the train he knows that there is something going on in the town. Hutchinson is located in the midst of the rich agricultural region and this fact, together with her past success, indicates that her big fair is a permanent feature.

The live stock awards will be found on another page.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST HESSIAN FLY



F FARMERS in eastern Kansas do not take measures against the Hessian fly this fall there is likely to be an outbreak of that pest next spring. Early fall is the time to combat these insects; in fact the only time that measures are effective. The fly-infested area this fall is in the extreme eastern part of the state, particularly in the southeast and northeast sections.

If land to be seeded to wheat has not already been plowed, plowing at this time will be effective in turning under flaxseeds from which flies soon will hatch. The furrow slice should be six inches thick and should be turned in such a way that all stubble and trash will be thrown in the bottom of the furrow and covered completely.

Farmers also should observe the safe dates for sowing wheat that have been found by agricultural college entomologists. From four years of experimenting in various sections of Kansas it has been found that wheat sown in eastern Kansas at the north line of the state on or immediately after October 1 is free or practically free from flies the next year, and that wheat sown at the south line on or immediately after October 14 likewise is free or practically free from the pest. So the fly-free date for any locality between would be one day later than October 1 for every fourteen miles south of the north line.

Why Does Boy Beat You to Town?

Every once in a while, and sometimes oftener than that, I find some farmer wondering why the boy wants to leave the farm. Why wonder? Especially when you know that the boy knows that you really want to do the same thing as soon as you have saved up enough money to do it in the way that you want to do. Is it not a fact that too many of you, by your daily lives and examples, are teaching him that the farm is only a place on which to work hard, and to live harder? And for what? To make enough money to move into town after you are too old to enjoy things, and when your spending muscles have been paralyzed by years of inaction and disuse. If your daily lives are along those lines, do not be surprised if your boy beats you into town by several years. And it may be that it will require years of tramping over the crippling pavements of the city before he realizes that after all the plowed ground was easier on his corns and conscience—and far better for his comfort. It is up to you to keep the boy on the farm. How? By teaching him, both by precept and example, that the farm is not merely a place to work and win wealth, by the sacrifice of many pleasures. But to teach him that the farm is the best place God ever invented on which to live, broad, free, efficient, serviceable, helpful, healthy, human lives. Thousands and thousands of such lives have been lived on the farm. Thousands and thousands of such lives are being lived today upon the farm, out in the open of God's sunshine. And it is because of this fact, in a large degree, that this country is great and good—and growing better.—W. H. MILLER, Ottawa, Ill.



Mitchell 1913

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

YOU want—we know what you want; we've put it all into the new 1913 Mitchell.

You want a long-stroke T head motor, a real long stroke; we make ours 6 and 7 inches long; there's power, high efficiency, flexibility in a long-stroke motor.

All moving parts are wholly enclosed; and everything but the lighting generator is gear-driven, direct from the motor; the lighting generator is gear-driven from the transmission.

You want a long wheel-base; it means the maximum of comfort in riding. You want 36-inch wheels, with tapered spokes for strength. You want the body hung as low as will allow good road clearance.

You want Mitchell seven-eighths elliptical springs; one of our new features for your comfort.

You want a left-side drive with center control levers; you've wanted that for years. It's a wonder American makers didn't come to it long ago; the common sense arrangement for American cars.

You want a cut-back door at the driver's side, so you can enter the front seats easily from either side.

You want an electric self starter and complete electric lighting system; operated from the driver's seat.

ALL FIVE MODELS EQUIPPED WITH

- Silk mohair top and covers Rain-vision wind shield Firestone demountable rims Jones speedometer Electric self starter Electric lighting system Bosch ignition Timken front axle bearings Turkish trimmings

- 7-passenger Six, 60 H. P., 144-in. wheel base, 4 1/2 x 7 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels \$2,500
5-passenger Six, 50 H. P., 132 in. wheel base, 3 1/2 x 6 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels \$1,850
2-passenger Six, 50 H. P., 132-in. wheel base, 3 1/2 x 6 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels \$1,850
5-passenger Four, 40 H.P., 120-in. wheel base, 4 1/2 x 7 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels \$1,500
2-passenger Four, 40 H.P., 120-in. wheel base, 4 1/2 x 7 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels \$1,500

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Mitchell Motor Car Co. of Kansas City, 16th. & Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Awards at Hutchinson, Kan.

PERCHERONS Exhibitors—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan.; J. Kepple, Great Bend, Kan.; T. R. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.; C. F. Cooper, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan.; J. Hill, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. E. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan. Judges—R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kan., and W. L. Blizzard, Manhattan, Kan. Aged Stallions—1, Arbuthnot, on Gaurrier; 2, Malone, on Grimore; 3, Cooper, on Somers; 4, Cooper, on Galerua. Three-Year-Olds—1, Arbuthnot, on Rowdy Boy; 2, Cantwell, on Garjon; 3, Cooper, on Santos. Two-Year-Olds—1, Lee Bros., on Decastell; 2, Lee Bros., on Carno; 3, Kepple, on Kepple's Bosco. Yearlings—1, Lee Bros., on Brilliant L; 2, Lawrence, on Dixie; 3, Taylor, on Galahad. Aged Mares—1 and 2, Lee Bros., on Galette and Allie. Three-Year-Olds—Lee Bros., on Jocasta. Two-Year-Olds—1 and 2, Lee Bros., on Marcelene and Irene; 3, Arbuthnot, on Lady. Yearlings—1, Lee Bros., on Della; 2, Taylor, on Clochette; 3, Cantwell, on Bonweil. Filly, Under One Year—1, Lee Bros., on Fawneta Belle. Champion Stallion—Arbuthnot, on Gaurrier. Champion Mare—Lee Bros., on Galette. BELGIAN HORSES Exhibitors—David Cooper & Son, Freeport, and C. F. Cooper, Partridge, Kan. Judges—R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kan., and W. L. Blizzard, Manhattan, Kan. Aged Stallions—1 and 2, Cooper & Son, on Beau Fike Du Chene and Fippan. Three-Year-Old Stallion—1 and 2, Cooper & Son, on Arsonille and Borgas 2d. Two-Year-Old Stallion—1, Cooper & Son, on Carnival. Aged Mares—1, Cooper & Son, on Gibelotte. Three-Year-Old Mares—1, Cooper & Son, on Calline. Champion Mare—Cooper & Son, on Calline. Champion Stallion—Cooper & Son, on Carnival. SHORTHORNS Exhibitors—C. S. Nevius, Chiles; John Regier, Whitewater; J. F. Stodder, Burden, all of Kansas; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; Howell Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.; D. Teitjen, Bellevue, Ia.; R. B. Baird, Central City, Neb.; J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind. Judge—C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan. Aged Bulls—1, Nevius, on Searchlight; 2, Rees, on Whitehall Rosedale; 3, Stodder, on Choice Archer. Two-Year-Olds—1, Nevius, on Prince Valentine 4th; 2, Baird, on Governor; 3, Teitjen, on Corrector. Senior Yearlings—1, Hall, on Princely Sultan; 2, Stodder, on Red Laddy; 3 and 4, Teitjen, on Governor and Major. Junior Yearlings—1, Rees, on Crescent Goods; 2, Nevius, on Violet Light; 3, Stodder, on Ivanhoe. Senior Bull Calf—1, Nevius, on Luster's Light; 2 and 3, Rees, on Secret Good and Cedar Lawn Goods; 4, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Excelsior; 5, Hall, on Touch of Lavender. Junior Bull Calf—1, Nevius, on Searchlight Bloom; 2, Nevius, on Goodlight; 3, Stodder, on Happy Boy; 4, Nevius, on White Starlight; 5, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Spangle. Aged Cows—1, Miller, on New Year's Delight; 2, Nevius, on Lady May; 3, Hall, on Countess Hallwood 3d; 4, Teitjen, on Sallie Mortan. Two-Year-Olds—1, Rees, on Violet Goods; 2, Teitjen, on Marshall's Missile; 3, Nevius, on Scotch Josephine 4th; 4, Stodder, on Splinters; 5, Nevius, on Goldie Barmpton. Young Herd—1, Hall; 2, Rees; 3, Teitjen. Calf Herd—1, Rees; 2, Teitjen; 3, Hall. Get of Sire—1, Rees, on get of Ruberta's Goods; 2, Hall, on get of Choice Goods Model; 3, Stodder, on get of Captain Archer; 4, Nevius, on get of Searchlight. Produce of Cow—1, Nevius; 2, Stodder; 3, Teitjen. Senior Yearling Heifers—1, Nevius, on Lavender S; 2, Rees, on Silver Goods; 3, Stodder, on Crystal Maid; 4, Hall, on Hallwood Violet 3d; 5, Stodder on Mad Camp. Junior Yearling Heifers—1, Rees, on June Goods; 2, Hall, on Hallwood Emma 3d; 3, Teitjen, on Her Excellence; 4, Nevius, on Jossie S; 5, Teitjen, on Marshall's Queen. Senior Heifer Calves—1, Hall, on Hallwood Gold Drop; 2, Stodder, on Jennie; 3, Hall, on Choice Princess 3d; Teitjen, on Hill Crest Belle; 5, Stodder, on Autumn Girl. Junior Heifer Calf—1, Teitjen, on Hill Crest Lassie; 2 and 3, Rees, on Fancy Goods and Ruby Goods. Senior Grand Champion Bull—Nevius, on Searchlight. Junior Champion Bull—Hall, on Princely Sultan. Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Rees, on Violet Goods. Junior Champion Cow—Nevius, on Lavender S. Aged Herd—1, Rees; 2, Nevius; 3, Teitjen. HEREFORDS Exhibitors—J. P. Cudahy, Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., and O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Atlantic, Ia. Judge—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan. Aged Bulls—1, Cudahy, on Fairfax 16th; 2, Hazlett, on Beau Sturgis 2d; 3, Gibbons, on General's Beauty; 4, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward. Two-Year-Old Bulls—1, Cudahy, on Corrector Fairfax; 2, Gibbons, on Good Lad; 3, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward 2d; 4, Hazlett, on Gold Nugget. Senior Yearling Bulls—1, Gibbons, on Carnot; 2, Hazlett, on Bonnie Lad 25th; 3, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward 3d. Junior Yearling Bulls—1, Cudahy, on Beau Fairfax; 2, Gibbons, on Beau Patrick; 3, Hazlett, on Bocado; 4, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 7th. Senior Bull Calves—1 and 3, Hazlett, on Beau Baltimore and Beau Kansas; 2, Gibbons, on Beau General 4th; 4, Cudahy, on Tartar; 5, Klaus Bros., on Fulfiller 45th. Junior Bull Calves—1, Cudahy, on Gold Beater; 2 and 4, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 25th and Beau Simpson 26th; 3, Gibbons, on Beau General 6th; 5, Klaus Bros., on Fulfiller 51st. Aged Cows—1, Cudahy, on Scottish Lassie; 2, Hazlett, on Sinfa; 3, Gibbons, on Priscilla; 4 and 5, Klaus Bros., on Miss Miller 24th and Miss Donald 13th. Two-Year-Old Heifers—1, Cudahy, on Perfection Lass; 2, Jones Bros., on Daisy; 3, Klaus Bros., on Miss Wilton 20th; 4, Gibbons, on Lady Viola; 5, Hazlett, on Bloss 4th. Senior Yearling Heifers—1, Hazlett, on Melzah; 2, Jones Bros., on Sally; 3, Gibbons, on Pansy Bell; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Fuller 34th. Junior Yearling Heifers—1 and 2, Cudahy, on Coletine and Peerless Perfection; 3, Hazlett, on Idylletta; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Fuller 37th; 5, Gibbons, on Lassie. Senior Heifer Calves—1 and 3, Cudahy, on Pearl Donald and Ann Donald; 2, Hazlett, on Mauselle; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Onward 5th; 5, Gibbons, on Lady General. Junior Heifer Calves—1 and 2, Cudahy, on Little Mischief and Edna Donald; 3, Gibbons, on Persilene; 4 and 5, Klaus Bros., on Miss Onward and Miss Fuller 38th. Senior Champion Bull—Fairfax 6th. Junior Champion Bull—Fairfax 16th. Senior Champion Bull—Fairfax 16th. Senior Champion Cow—Pearl Donald. Junior Champion Cow—Scottish Lassie. Grand Champion Cow—Pearl Donald. Prince; 3, Martin, on Red Rover. Aged Herd—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Gibbons; 4, Klaus. Young Herd—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Gibbons; 4, Klaus. Calf Herd—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Gibbons; 4, Klaus. Get of Sire—1, Cudahy, on get of Perfection Fairfax; 2, Hazlett, on Beau Beauty; 3, Gibbons, on General G; 4, Jones Bros., on Simpson; 5, Klaus, on Beau Onward. Produce of Cow—1, 2 and 3, Gibbons, on produce of Priscilla, Blossom and Pansy Belle; 4 and 5, Klaus, on Lady Fulfiller 14 and Hesold's Rose. HOLSTEINS Exhibitors—Frank White, Hampton, Ia., and J. T. Sheppard, Hutchinson, Kan. Judge—J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan. Aged Bulls—1, White, on Groveland Iuka Hijaard; 2 and 3, Sheppard, on Nell's Choice DeKol and Butter Boy. Two-Year-Olds—1, White, on Groveland's Sir Pontiac Iuka. Under Yearlings—1 and 2, White, on Groveland Aagle Deol and Groveland's Sir Pontiac Hijaard; 3, Sheppard, on Buster Girben Boy. Aged Cows—1, White, on Pauline Witkop Netherland; 2 and 3, Sheppard, on Pride Gernin and Sister Gerbin DeKol. Two-Year-Olds—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland's Pauline Hijaard; Groveland's Korndyke Cornucopia and Groveland's Witkop Iuka. Yearlings—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland's DeKol Iuka, Beauty Deol Bebrles and Groveland's Pauline Posch 2d. Under Yearlings—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland's Iuka Netherland, Butter Key Mollie Segis and Groveland's Iuka Mercedes. Champion Bull—White, on Groveland's Iuka Hijaard. Champion Cow—White, on Pauline Witkop Netherland. ABERDEEN ANGUS Exhibitors—A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia., and W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia. Judge—Andrew Michael, Belton, Mo. Aged Bull—1, Binnie, on Kloman; 2, Miller, on Ever Black. Two-Year-Old Bulls—1, Binnie, on Black Pridewood; 2, Miller, on Peter Pan. Senior Yearling Bull—1, Miller, on Rosegay 6th. Junior Yearling Bull—1, Miller, on Choice Chief. Senior Bull Calf—1, Miller, on Heather Keylex; 2, Binnie, on Pride's Kloman. Junior Bull Calf—1, Binnie, on Ereman; 2, Miller, on Everlex. Aged Cows—1, Miller, on Barbara Woodson; 2, Binnie, on Irene of Alta; 3, Miller, on Key of Heather 2d; 4, Miller, on Snowflake's Queen 2d. Two-Year-Old Heifers—1, Binnie, on Abness of Alta; 2, Miller, on Enchantress 8th; 3, Binnie, on Proud Premier; 4, Miller, on Barbara Woodson 2d. Senior Yearling Heifer—1, Miller, on Metz Blackbird 8th; 2, Binnie, on Blackbird Lass of Alta 19th; 3, Binnie, on Abness of Alta 2d. Junior Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Miller, on Katy Keymura 2d and Metz Beauty 11th. Senior Heifer Calf—1 and 4, Miller, on Blackbird Woodson and Metz Barbara; 2 and 3, Binnie, on Christa Kio and Blackbird Less of Alta. Junior Heifer Salf—1 and 3, Binnie, on Pride of Alta 20th and Pride of Alta 21st; 2, Miller, on Erin's Pride 2d. Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Binnie, on Kloman. Junior Champion Bull—Binnie, on Ereman. Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Miller, on Barbara Woodson. Junior Champion Cow—Miller, on Katy Keymura 2d. Aged Herd—1, Binnie; 2, Miller. Young Herd—1 and 3, Miller; 2, Binnie. Calf Herd—1 and 3, Binnie; 2, Miller. Get of Sire—1, Binnie, on get of Elmar Lad; 2, Miller, on get of Keylex. Produce of Cow—1, Miller; 2, Binnie. RED POLLED Exhibitors—Davis & Son, Holbrook, Neb., and Thomas L. Leonard, Beaver Crossing, Neb. Judge—George R. Dahlman, El Dorado, Kan. Aged Bulls—1, Leonard, on Uno; 2, Davis, on Reo. Two-Year-Old Bulls—1, Leonard, on Bread Winner. Yearling Bull—1 and 2, Leonard, on Napoleon and Brownie. Bull Calf—1 and 2, Davis, on Kansas City Lad and Big Cremo; 3, Leonard, on Lofty. Aged Cows—1 and 3, Davis, on Dewdrop and Inas; 2, Leonard, on Florence. Two-Year-Old Heifer—1, Leonard, on Eliza; 2 and 3, Davis, on Dortha and Valentine. Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Leonard, on Evangeline and Lady Itoo; 3, Davis, on Miss Cremo. Heifer Calf—1 and 3, Davis, on Violet Cremo and Belle Cremo; 3, Leonard, on Florence. Aged Herd—1, Davis; 2, Leonard. Young Herd—1, Leonard; 2, Davis. Get of Sire—1 and 2, Davis. Produce of Cow—1, Leonard; 2, Davis. Champion Bull—Leonard, on Uno. Champion Cow—Davis, on Dewdrop. POLLED DURHAMS Exhibitors—J. H. Miller & Son, Peru, Ind.; Ed Stegellin, Straight Creek, Kan. Judge—J. C. Woods, Chiles, Kan. Aged Bulls—1, Stegellin, on Orange Lad 2. Two-Year-Old Bull—1, Miller, on Sultan's Creed. Yearling Bull—1, Stegellin, on Fancy's Victor. Bull Calf—1, 2 and 3, Miller, on Serene Sultan, True Sultan and Sassy Victor. Aged Cows—1 and 3, Stegellin, on Lady Marshall and Eden Bess; 2, Miller, on Wanderr's Trophy. Two-Year-Old Heifer—1, Miller, on Lady Confidence; 2, Stegellin, on Rosetta. Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Miller, on Capacious Sultana and Queen of Miami 7th; 3 and 4, Stegellin, on Nellie Garmpton and Nettie Gwynn. Heifer Calves—1 and 2, Miller, on Lady of Quality and Golden Thorne; 3, Stegellin, on Elizabeth Phyllis. Aged Herd—1, Miller; 2, Stegellin. Young Herd—1, Miller; 2, Stegellin. Get of Sire—1, Miller, on get of Anoka Sultan; 2, Stegellin, on get of Orange Lad. Produce of Cow—1, Miller, on produce of Minnie Victoria; 2, Stegellin, on produce of Fancy of Spring View. Balance of awards will be published next week.

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Free to YOU right now—the big, beautiful "NATIONAL" Style Book—America's greatest bargain book. This wonderful book contains the very newest, most up-to-date fashion information—is just full of illustrations and descriptions of the latest styles and gives pages and pages of complete details about remarkable money-saving opportunities—for instance, such as:



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THE FARM



Feed saving is, at this writing, the principal thought of the Kansas farmer. Two weeks ago KANSAS FARMER discussed at length the filling of the silo, and last week gave our ideas regarding the harvesting of Kafir and cane sowed in drills, and in the cutting of the same with the corn or grain binder. Space did not permit in this latter article a discussion of the saving of cane and Kafir which had been broadcasted or sowed thick for hay and which must be mowed and placed in cocks. By far the much larger acreage of cane and Kafir sown for feed in Kansas is harvested with the mower. It is our experience that the methods employed in harvesting cane and Kafir are the most wasteful methods of saving feed and result in a tremendous annual loss on Kansas farms. This wastage is from two sources. First, because much of the Kafir and cane is cut too early and so does not possess the highest feeding value; and, second, because the crop is cocked in such way as to result in much rotten feed.

Kafir and cane when mowed should be cut at the same stage of maturity as when bound. The proper stage for cutting is when the grain is in the dough, or before the grain has hardened and fully matured. The mowing should be done, if possible, at a time when the ground is dry. At any rate, the ground should not be water soaked. If the latter condition prevails, the forage will be difficult to cure without molding. If the ground is dry, the forage will cure without damage, even though the stand is very thick and the tonnage heavy. If the ground is slightly wet and the crop heavy, it is well to cut the stubble four to six inches long. The stubble will hold the forage off the ground and permit a circulation of air through and below the cut feed. The forage should be allowed to cure as much as possible and to the point that in raking and handling, the leaves will not pulverize and become lost. In the case of thick grown Kafir or cane, when the stalk is small, this stage of curing is easily reached. If the stalks are large and so dry out slowly, the leaves will become too dry before the stalk is cured sufficiently to stack.

Weather conditions must of necessity to a considerable extent regulate the length of time permitted for curing and also govern the rapidity by which the crop can be mowed, cured and cocked. If the weather is showery it is not advisable to mow the entire field, thus exposing the cut forage to damage from rains. It injures Kafir or cane fully as much to be exposed to heavy rains as is alfalfa injured by the same treatment, consequently the farmer's judgment and his best guess as to probable weather during the harvesting of Kafir and cane, should prevail. On small farms, when the acreage to be harvested is not large, it is our judgment that the mowing of five acres at a time is sufficient. Under favorable curing weather the afternoon of the second day the forage can be cocked. The above acreage can be mowed in one-half day. The same general principles with reference to mowing, curing, exposure to weather, and damage, should prevail in the case of Kafir and cane as in the case of alfalfa or prairie hay. Generally speaking, the above precautions are not taken. This because of the generally accepted idea that Kafir and cane are not damaged by exposure; and, second, because they are not regarded as a high quality roughage, and therefore the loss in quality of feed is not considered as important.

Curing should be permitted to the point that the forage will not stack burn. It is better, however, to take a chance on a little stack burned forage in the center of a large cock, than to place the forage in a small cock and take the chances of the rains spoiling the entire cock. For this reason we recommend the building of large cocks, say a cock containing at least two good sized hay rack loads. The best way to get the forage to the cock is to use a strong two-horse hay rake, loading the

rake and drawing to the cock. Three or four rake loads can be pulled together, each on top of the other, to form the foundation of the cock. In cocking, two men can be used to good advantage, each pitching on the cock, one occasionally tramping. When the cock is nearing the top, one of the men should be on the top of the cock, as in the case of stacking hay. The pitchers should keep in mind that the middle of the cock must be kept full. The middle, too, must be kept solid. Continuous raking down or combing of the cock with the pitchfork will result in removing all loose forage which may be hanging on the outside, and this will have a decided tendency to cause the cock to turn water. The top should be made as sharp as possible and the cock made in such proportions that the last few forkfuls going on to the top will be as high as a man can handily pitch from the ground. After the foundation of the cock has been made as above described, the hay rake will dump its loads around the cock, so that pitching may be expedited as much as possible and that the cock will be built evenly all around. This method of bringing the forage to the cock is as rapid as any we have seen and is fully as convenient and results in less damage to the forage by loss of leaves and grain. It makes pitching more easy, too, than when the forage is brought to the cock by go-devil.

In extreme drying weather it is not unusual that the forage is too dry to handle to good advantage during the middle of the day and the afternoon. If the weather conditions are such as will permit it, and if the acreage is not too large, it is a good plan to work at the cocking in the forenoon only. During the early morning and the forenoon the forage will be sufficiently damp as to prevent the loss of leaves in handling and at the same time not wet enough to result in mold or stack burning.

So soon as the cock is finished or at least before winds have a chance to blow the top off, each cock should be tied down as you would tie a hay stack or a grain stack. By this finishing touch not only will much forage be saved, but the center of the stack will be protected from the weather. If the cocks are tied down as described and the top remains through the winter, you will be surprised how small is the loss from damage by snows and rains. If the ground was dry at the time of stacking there will be little or no spoiled forage in the bottom of the cock.

If you have never tried saving Kafir and cane in large cocks, you cannot appreciate the advantage of such method of saving these forages. Not only will the loss be small as described, but the satisfaction in being able to haul this forage conveniently when the field is covered with snow, will appeal to you. The small-cock under ordinary weather conditions is not only badly spoiled, but it is often difficult to find and to load out of the snowdrifts. In the case of the small cock it is often impossible to get out of the snow more than one-half the cock on account of the bottom being wet and frozen.

We have a high regard for the feeding value of cane and Kafir when that forage has been sown thick and is consequently fine, when it has been cut at the right stage of maturity and properly saved. Wastage oftentimes results in running short of feed and, if a feed shortage does not exist then the depreciated quality of the hay is a loss which the live stock of the farm can ill afford.

If you have grown both Kafir and cane for forage it is advisable to feed the cane first. Cane is a much better late fall and early winter feed than it is a late winter and early spring feed. This because of a tendency of the cane to sour late in the season, which tendency is augmented in just the proportion that the coarse is distinguished from fine. Kafir keeps much better and

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Cash or On Time

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

is consequently a better late feed. We have been helped out of a tight place by having a few of these large cocks of Kafir held over from one year to another. This is another advantage resulting from the large cock. If the feed is not all used this year it is valuable for next season and the cocks do not stand so thick on the ground that they become a nuisance on the land to be farmed. The large cock, well put up, will turn the rains and keep the feed good, indefinitely.

In the cutting of corn fodder a large shock has its advantages. The fodder should be carefully set up. It should be set so that the shocks will not twist. When the stalks stand straight up and down they turn water much better than when setting diagonally. The corn shock should be tied before the cutter leaves it. This will prevent the wind from blowing down some of the fodder and will prevent twisting if the shock has such tendency.

Do not permit the prairie hay stacks to go into the winter without having the tops securely tied down. If the haying is done it will in many instances pay to re-top the stack just before finally tying. Early cut, bright prairie hay is a good feed. It is good feed held over from one year to the other. It has a high market value. Loss on account of exposure to the weather as a result of the stack top blowing off is unnecessary and can be avoided by the expenditure of a little pains.

Referring again to the proper time for cutting cane and Kafir for roughage, the same admonition as we gave in cutting these crops for silage, will apply. The crops should be cut just before the time of their maturity, if possible, but if on account of chinch bugs, hot winds or weather which is causing the crop to become less and less each day it stands, the crop should at once be cut. If immature, it will not have the feeding value of the more mature forage, but inasmuch as the saving of it for feed is the one important object of growing, it is policy to save the crop at any time when conditions make the saving necessary.

Why He Appreciates Kansas Farmer.
Our subscriber, T. H. B., Concordia, Mo., writes:

"I have just been reading 'Over the Editor's Table,' and note what you have to say about the farm advisor. Now, I think that is a mighty good plan. I am a member of the Missouri Farm Management Association.

"Your general farm inquiries are good. The article, 'Cowpeas Balance for Silage,' is especially good. We have had a great deal of experience with cowpeas. We have our corn planters with attachments to plant corn and cowpeas at the same time. The Deere corn planter has two hoppers, one for corn and one for cowpeas, so you can arrange each one to drop thick or thin, and if you want lots of cowpeas just plant the Unknown or Wonderful variety, and you can get just as many cowpea vines as corn stalks.

"Your articles on filling silos are also good. We have just got through filling our silo, which is 16x38, built of Oregon fir staves. It took just one field of 10 acres of good ear corn to fill our silo this year. Last year it took 15 acres to fill the same silo.

"Your live stock column this week is very good. Prof. Kennedy's report of the Iowa Station is worth saving, and the article on 'Pigs for Profit' is good. As it says, the whole business of swine husbandry has its foundation in the successful raising of pigs, is something I had never thought of. This article is worth reading twice.

"Your dairy articles are all to the right point, and your advice about the males is what makes me think that we must have another advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. We have four good No. 1 bulls ready for service. Two of them are sired by a bull that was sold at auction for \$1,050, and out of good cows, and we ought to find some dairyman that needs them."

This is the time of year when trouble always begins in some section of the state from the feeding of green corn to hogs. It seems impossible for the farmers to be careful in this matter, and as soon as green corn becomes fairly mature frequent cases of cholera are reported. These, of course, are not true cholera, but are the results of sudden change in feed and over-feeding. It is better not to feed new corn than to lose the hogs.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

Save 23%

By making rim-cutting impossible. For 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut. We have proved that by careful statistics.

Save 25%

By being made 10 per cent over the rated size. That 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Men Are Buying 100,000 Monthly

One of the greatest sensations in all motor car history has been the success of No-Rim-Cut tires.

Since 1909 the demand for these tires has doubled six times over. It doubles now once in eight months.

Our present output is 100,000 tires monthly. Yet we cannot keep up with the calls.

No other tire has ever commanded such a demand as this.

A 6-Mile Factory

When additions under way are completed, our factory will contain 1,600,000 square feet of floor space.

Were the factory fifty feet wide and one story high, it would be over six miles long.

All to build a tire which, for legions of users, has cut tire bills in two.

200,000 Men Welcome This Tire

Today at least 200,000 motorists use these Goodyear tires.

Not one of these men has ever rim-cut one of our patent tires.

And all of these men, in No-Rim-Cut tires, get 10 per cent oversize.

In these two ways these men have saved millions of dollars in their tire upkeep.

The Final Tire

No-Rim-Cut tires, we believe, represent finality in tires.

We have spent 13 years in perfecting them. Over 240 formulas and fabrics have been compared by us on tire testing machines.

We have compared in the same way every method and process. Now these tires represent the very highest attainment by actual mileage test.

Our patent type has ended rim-cutting forever. Our oversize avoids the blow-outs due to overloading.

The very apex of tire making has thus been reached in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

See these tires, and see their advantages. Ask any user about them. Find out the facts and you never again will buy any old-type tire.

The Goodyear Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know.

Ask us to mail it to you.



Goodyear pneumatic tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure. When filled with any substitute for air our guarantee is withdrawn.

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

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The New Horse Disease has already cost the State of Kansas alone, 20,000 head, valuation, over \$2,000,000.00 This disease is now rapidly spreading over Nebraska and Iowa.

IN THIS CASE AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A TON OF CURE

Since this horse plague has broken out we have reports from any number of customers stating that they saved their horses with our remedy. In fact, we have cured horses that had been given up. This being true proves the value of our goods, and no HORSE OWNER or HOG GROWER can afford to be without the protection that this remedy gives. All veterinary and government experts recommend the very articles for this horse disease that our remedy contains, but we go much further. We have nine additional drugs that have specific action on the internal organs; in fact, our remedy is absolutely right. It will keep the horses in good condition, thus giving them a greater resistance power.

FOR — HORSES — HOGS — CATTLE — and — SHEEP

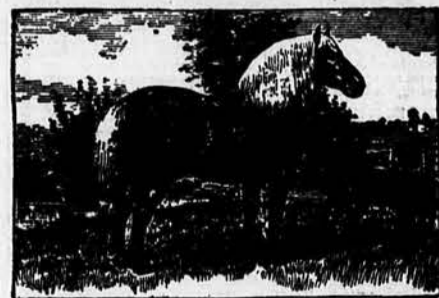
IT WILL REMOVE WORMS, FEVER AND CONGESTION.

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Do not wait until your horses and hogs die before locking the stable door, but order right now. We will show results. Can there be anything more fair than this? It's an opportune time. Do not allow anything to stand between you and the protection of your stock, when a small investment of \$10.00 will save several hundred dollars worth of stock.

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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
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 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
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are large roomy garments, making those comfortable in hot weather.
 Made of the strongest denim double reinforced stitched, trimmed with heavy brass buttons and buckles. Insist upon Fitz the next time you buy - if your dealer does not carry them write us and you will be supplied.

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(Sold with or without elevator.)
 Crushes ear corn (with or without shucks) and feeds all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Have Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.


LIGHTEST RUNNING
 (Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
 10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 10 to 200 Bushels.

We Also Make Sweep Grinders
FREE Booklet on "Value of Feeds and Manures."
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25 Years of Grand Results

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 Gentlemen: I have used your Spavin Cure for twenty-five years with excellent results.
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Kendall's Spavin Cure

Keeps legs sound and trim. It will add many dollars to the value of your horse. The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and Lameness. Equally reliable as household remedy. At druggists, \$1 a bottle. Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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Get results from your gas engine—no delays or hold-backs—use French Auto Special Batteries—made especially for ignition purposes—test high-speed every time—even in coldest weather.

FRENCH TELEPHONE DRY CELLS
 cost less per thousand T. Hrs than any others. Uniformly good. Test these dry cells for 30 days—if not perfectly satisfactory—your money back. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.
French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison, Wis.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
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Lump Jaw Cured in three weeks with one application of
Adam's Rapid Lump Jaw Cure
 Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.
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LIVE STOCK



The big noise which you hear constantly is opportunity knocking at the door of the farmer who has plenty of feed and who should buy some pure-bred stock with which to manufacture it into beef or pork.

There are numerous men in the state who are prompt to size up the live stock situation and take advantage of it. Kansas now presents the remarkable aspect of a great state crowded with feed and roughage and with not enough animals to consume it. Our subscriber, Mr. W. H. Cottingham, of McPherson, Kan., believes that the prospects are bright for the men with the hogs. Last year he had about 10,000 sheep on his farm and did well. This year he will have something like 20,000 bushels of corn and nearly 1,000 head of hogs of his own raising. He will affect a combination of these two for his own financial good. He will also feed a considerable number of cattle and sheep, as he believes in diversified feeding as well as in diversified farming.

A farmer in an adjoining state reports a curious condition among his hogs. Last fall his entire herd was immunized by giving them the double treatment of anti-hog cholera serum. Just recently his hogs were again treated so as to include the spring pigs, and now he reports the loss of a large number of them without any knowledge as to the cause. If there are any losses of hogs in any locality reached by KANSAS FARMER we would like to know it, especially if there seems to be any recurrence of hog cholera. We have been able to assist a great many farmers in securing prompt treatment of their herds and will be glad to assist all who need it so far as possible. If any trouble threatens your hogs, write at once to Live Stock Department of KANSAS FARMER.

Those farmers who accepted KANSAS FARMER advice and raised turkeys and poultry with which to fight the grasshoppers this year have the satisfaction of being able to cut their alfalfa crops almost undamaged and of having a large number of very big and very fat turkeys. There is no combination on earth that beats grasshoppers and alfalfa for raising turkeys, and as a side line they are particularly profitable, as they cost little care and feed themselves. One farmer reports that he has harvested four crops of alfalfa and raised about 400 turkeys on 100 acres of that crop and the grasshoppers which would otherwise have destroyed it. Counting the alfalfa hay at the average yield for this year and at present prices and figuring the turkeys at what they will be worth at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, it will be seen that the big American bird is very profitable.

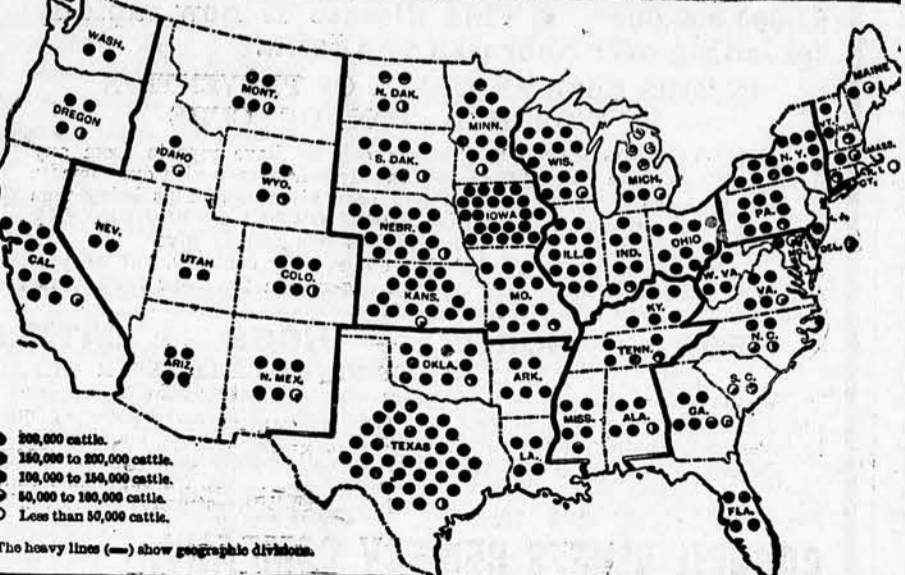
In all of the fairs thus far held this fall it is noticeable that the live stock exhibits were not so numerous, at least in certain classes, and did not carry so much weight as is usual. This was to be expected, and yet the shows have all been very fine. Breeders of all classes

of live stock have the brightest prospects confronting them which they have had in many years. Even the horse epidemic will result in a demand for horses such as has not been seen before. The importers of pure-bred horses have been seriously hampered by strikes in the shipping districts of foreign countries which have prevented them from bringing over their horses in time for the earlier fairs, but as authorities agree that the horse malady will be stopped by frost, the importers should be able to sell rapidly and well.

Buying Pure-Bred Stock at Fairs.
 With the average breeder, the premiums offered at fairs make up but a part of the profits on the circuit, says an exchange. The fair season is the sale season for them. In order to meet the keen competition of other breeders, animals to be shown must be fitted for the ring. A highly-fitted animal of either sex is not in the best condition for breeding. The average buyer is looking for the best appearing animal that he can buy for the money. Show winnings usually indicate merit and the purchaser often wants the animals with the ribbons. Often he takes them home after the fair or they are shipped to him at the close of the show season. In case his order can not be filled, stock is often bought out of the breeding herd, and though the animal sent may be as good or even better than those seen on the fair circuit, the buyer becomes dissatisfied owing to the fact that it has not been fitted for exhibition. When the show yard individual goes to the farm and is not given the pampering to which it has been accustomed, the buyer often becomes disappointed before he has given the animal a chance to show its worth under normal circumstances. The fault can not be laid to any one. But the buyer should fully understand that they show animal has been specially fed and littered, probably overfed and pampered, and for that reason will not give the immediate results which are expected.

Stockers and Feeders.
 The abundance of feed will cause many farmers to this winter consider the "feeding out" of a bunch of steers, and thousands of "feeders" will soon be bought. While beef promises to be high priced for some months, feeders will be correspondingly high, and a considerable part of the profit will lie in the careful selection of feeders. The ability to select stockers and feeders which have within them the possibility of making prime steers, is one of the first and most important lessons for the young stockman to learn. Profits in steer feeding come as much from intelligent selection and purchase as from skill in feeding and management.

Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long level rumps. They should possess straight top and underlines and should be low at the flanks, forming good depth and roomy barrels, but not paunchy. The general form should be low-set, deep, broad and compact, rather than high, gaunt, narrow and



DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

FARM CUSHMAN

The High Power Engine for All Farm Work

Take it wherever you have use for it—it weighs less than 200 pounds.

Catalog Free.



Original Binder Engine

4 Full Horse Power

Pulls more than rated power. 4-cycle automatic throttle governor. Fuel consumed is proportioned to work—no waste. Easy to move and handle, easy speed change, fits in any place, simple, dependable. Up-to-date farmers are buying the Farm Cushman because it's an all-purpose engine suited to every power job, from turning the grindstone to operating the binder. Write for book, showing how it makes and saves money for farmers. We build 4- and 5-h. p. specialty engines for heavier work. Get descriptive catalog. Don't buy till you see it.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
 2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

5A Bias Girth Horse Blankets

Can't twist, slip or work off. The girths cross under the body, holding the blanket securely in place. Jerking, pulling, twisting can't budge it—the girths lock it and hold it. 5A Blankets are made in the largest blanket factory in the world and go direct to your dealer's shelves.

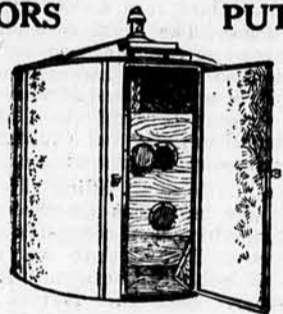
Ask Your Dealer for
5A Storm King Square Blankets

They have won great popularity. They are remarkably warm, closely woven, strong, large and heavy—measure 84 x 90 inches and weigh 8 lbs. Sell for only \$2.50—worth twice as much.

Buy a 5A Square Blanket for street use.
 Buy a 5A Bias Girth Blanket for stable use.
 Buy a 5A Plush Robe for carriage or auto.
 Write for booklet showing blankets in colors.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

DOUBLE DOORS EASY TO PUT ON



Let this grain bin prove its worth. The Martin Metal Grain Bin is unquestionably the strongest constructed and most convenient (to fill or empty) bin on the market. Perfected features demanded by use overcome all objections. Double doors full height of bin, perfect ventilation, simple construction, easy to put up, absolutely water-proof, rat-proof, vermin-proof—weevil can not live in a "Martin." Illustrated booklet and price sent on request by
THE MARTIN METAL MFG. CO.,
 Wichita, Kan.

The BRONCHO BUSTER HAT

Suitable for all weathers. Fine quality felt, colors, light tan and black, Mexican carved leather band, never flop brim, dimensions, brim 3 in., crown 4 1/2 in.

Sent express prepaid **\$3.00**
 Money refunded if not as represented.
 Send for catalogue of late styles
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PATENT YOUR IDEAS!

I obtain patents that pay and protect. Inventor's Guide. **F. G. FISCHER,** 321 Junction Bldg., FREE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

loosely made. The flank should be low and the legs shorts; animals of this conformation almost invariably possess strong constitutions and are good feeders.

Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail, head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, sway backs and long, coarse heads with small eyes. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate tendencies toward beef making. A large, prominent eye is to be desired; this denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between the eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness, rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle; the muzzle, lips and mouth should be large, but not coarse. These desirable characteristics of beef form, quality and constitution should be discovered in well-bred, high grades of any of the leading breeds, and we would advise the young stockman to give more attention to the selection of the individual than the breed.

Silage Makes High Quality Beef.

The past season has seen more silage beef on the market than ever before, as the feeder has recently taken up the silo. It is indeed high time that the beef producer was getting wise to the silo. Long years ago silage was demonstrated to be an economical food for the production of meat, but for some reason it was not taken up by the feeder, but old methods were pursued until the high prices of stock food demanded either a change of feeding or a giving up of the business. It required some severe losses to teach some of the feeders the way of the silo.

The following records have been noted in the market reports and will serve as evidence to prove the statement above mentioned. We find a record of some two cars of steers sold by a party at DeKalb, Ill., early in June, on the Chicago market for the fancy price of \$9.40 per hundred weight. These steers were fed largely on silage for their roughage. About the same time is another record of yearling steers that sold for \$8.35. These were fed on pea silage, which was the waste product of a canning factory. From the Kansas City market we have the following record of silage fed steers: Fifty-eight head were marketed by Mr. Jess Monroe at Kansas City at the market topping price of \$8.70 per hundred weight. Mr. E. F. Miller, a few days later, sold on the same market two cars of steers for \$8.85. These were fed principally on corn silage and cottonseed meal and were the top prices for that day and season.

There are numerous other records similar to these, but it is sufficient to say that the very best of beef can be made by the use of silage, and we also know that we can save from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per hundred weight on the cost of producing beef by use of the silo.

The South Omaha market was topped early in the spring by Butterfield & Son, of Norfolk, Neb., on a fine lot of steers fed principally on corn silage and bringing \$7.90 per hundred weight.

On the Kansas City market in May we also have the record of a bunch of young heifers selling for \$8.35, this being the top price of the day, and representing a splendid profit to the feeder, as the heifers were fed principally on corn silage, cottonseed meal and a little alfalfa.

Getting Results In Beef Making.

Silage must be made a part of the feeding program of every beef producer who desires economy in fitting steers. This has been demonstrated many times by private parties, as well as by experiment stations, and the evidence is all one way. Animals fed on silage make cheaper gains, they shrink less and they return greater profits than do animals fed the usual way.

The Iowa Experiment Station has just completed the second series of silage feeding experiments for beef making, and proved that the silage fed steers put on gains at a net cost of \$2.01 per hundred pounds less than those fed on clover hay for roughage.

In this experiment the best lot of silage fed steers made a profit of \$23.46 per animal, as compared with the profit of \$17.27 per animal for those fed on clover hay.

It is probable that results in Kansas with alfalfa instead of clover hay would not materially change the results obtained at the Iowa Station.

The Scourge of Hog Cholera

cost the hog raiser millions last year. In their utter despair of being able to suggest remedies, the publishers of the farm press have thrown open their columns to free discussion of hog cholera, by the hog raisers themselves. Experience after experience only seems to prove the hopelessness of obtaining a cure. The only promise seems to be in preventives. Many testified that by use of tonics to build up the condition of their animals and powerful disinfectants they had prevented the disease, in some instances even when whole herds had been swept away in the immediate neighborhood. Such testimony was not uncommon last Fall in the farm papers.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains:
 Flux Vomica, Digestive and Nerve Tonic.
 Quassa, Digestive Tonic and Worm Expeller.
 Sulphate of Iron, Blood Builder and General Tonic.
 Sulphate of Soda, Laxative and Liver Tonic.
 Common Salt, Appetizer, Cleanser.
 Epsom Salts, Laxative.
 Nitrate of Potash, Stimulates Kidneys.
 Charcoal, Prevents Noxious Gases.
 Fenugreek, Tonic and Aromatic.
 The above is carefully compounded by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.


DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

gives tone to the entire hog system, acts gently on the bowels, helps the kidneys do their work in throwing off poisonous waste material, and it expels worms. And remember, many cases supposed to be cholera are only intestinal worms. **Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant** is a powerful germicide which, when sprinkled in the bedding, feeding places, and a little in the hog wallow and in the drinking water, will kill the germ and remove the cause of infection.

Our Proposition—Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to your herd, disinfect the premises with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant as directed (begin before your hogs are sick), and if your hogs die from cholera, every cent will be refunded. Secure the goods from your dealer whom you know. You can't ignore this proposition. We are reliable, have been doing business in your community for 20 years.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in 25-lb. pails costs you \$1.60, 100-lb. sacks, \$5.00. Only costs 8 cts. per month for the average hog. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is put up in 5-gallon cans. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A is a tonic that overcomes the debilitating influence of moulting. Tones up the egg organs, invigorates the older fowls, gets pullets ready for early laying. In fact, it makes healthy, thrifty poultry. Also cures gapes, cholera, roup, leg weakness and the like. Costs practically nothing. One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen eats for three months.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Fifty steers were fed in this test. They were not fancy steers when bought, but average animals from the Nebraska range. They were bought November last and fed 150 days, from November 23 to April 21, 1912. They cost in Omaha \$4.50, and in the station feed lots at Ames, \$4.65. They sold well, bringing from \$8.10 to \$8.20. These steers were divided into five lots of 10 animals each and put on separate rations, as follows:

- Lot 1—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay.
- Lot 2—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay, corn silage.
- Lot 3—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage.
- (The above lots were put on full feed of grain in 40 days.)
- Lot 4—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage.
- Lot 5—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage.

Lot 4 and Lot 5 were handled the same the first 90 days, silage fed heavily and shelled corn increased to full feed in the 90 days as follows: First month, 6.44 pounds; second, 10.48 pounds; third, 14.97 pounds daily. Beginning the ninety-first day, Lot 4 was allowed corn and silage according to appetite, while Lot 5 was held back on silage and shoved hard on corn, the object being to make the ration concentrated at the end of the fattening period. Cotton seed meal was allowed in equal amounts of practically 2 1/2 pounds daily to Lots 2 and 5. Lot 1, because of clover, which contains protein, was fed somewhat less for best results.

The silage cost is based upon the actual value of corn in field—8 cents below market—at time of siloing. Cost of filling silo, storage and silage, and depreciation on equipment are included. This allows the farmer a field profit on the corn. The actual production cost on this silage would not exceed \$2.40 a ton. All roughage was fed twice according to the steers appetite, excepting Lot 5 last two months, where it was limited.

Hogs following cattle were valued at \$6.10 first three months and \$7.50 last two.

The record of gains and profits follows:

Initial Weight—Lot 1, 940; Lot 2, 943; Lot 3, 919; Lot 4, 920.6; Lot 5, 922.8.

Final Weight—Lot 1, 1,229.7; Lot 2, 1,299; Lot 3, 1,261.3; Lot 4, 1,246; Lot 5, 1,257.

Average Daily Gain—Lot 1, 2,398; Lot 2, 2,373; Lot 3, 2,281; Lot 4, 2,169; Lot 5, 2,228.

Actual selling price at Ames, deducting cost of shipment and shrink from Chicago values—Lot 1, \$7.69; Lot 2, \$7.72; Lot 3, \$7.61; Lot 4, \$7.60; Lot 5, \$7.62.

Net Profits on Each Steer—Lot 1, \$17.27; Lot 2, \$22.22; Lot 3, \$22.93; Lot 4, \$22.45; Lot 5, \$23.46.

Chicago Values Are—Lot 1, \$8.20; Lot 2, \$8.15; Lot 3, 4 and 5, \$8.10.

All feeds were charged at actual market prices, as follows: Shelled corn, first month, 50 cents; second, 51 cents; third, 55 cents; fourth, 57 cents, and fifth, 65 cents. Cotton seed meal, \$28 a ton; clover hay, \$15 a ton; corn silage, \$3.20 a ton.

Have Healthy Hogs

Well-conditioned hogs are not liable to become diseased—to get wormy or have cholera. If they should be stricken, then good condition should pull them safely through. Think of this *now*—not *after your hogs are dead*. Begin *now* to protect your hog profits by mixing with your hog feed a little of

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

A quarter of a can to every barrel of slop is sufficient—a teaspoonful to five gallons. There is not a better conditioner and preventive of disease. But be sure you get Lewis' Lye—it's in the can with the Quaker on it. It's the pure, full strength lye—you can't afford to take chances with any other. It has been the standard since 1854—sold and guaranteed by all grocers.

Ask your grocer or write us direct for our free Lye booklet. It will give you the facts about lye and hogs.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. Freight Paid.

ONE-PLY Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.10 per roll.
 TWO-PLY Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.30 per roll.
 THREE-PLY Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain

Write for **FREE SAMPLES** or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank, (East St. Louis, Ill., or 100 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.)

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 616



A DULL SHARE OR A SHARP ONE

Which Do You Prefer?



The dull share tears the soil by main force.
 The sharp share cuts the soil as would a sharp knife.
 The dull share causes heavy draft.
 The sharp share makes light draft.
 Wouldn't you prefer a plow with a share on which you can keep a sharp cutting edge, year in and year out?
 Then the one Plow for you is the

"Best Ever"

With Acme Guaranteed Shares.


The Best Ever is the best built plow in the world.
 The Best Ever is the best balanced plow.
 The Best Ever is the lightest draft plow.
 The Best Ever will plow more acres per day with less effort than any other plow.
 The Best Ever saves time, saves labor, saves horses and saves money.

ACME STEEL SHARES

Used on Best Ever Plows are guaranteed not to break. After sharpening they can be retempered any number of times and made as hard as new with no danger of breaking.

The Farmer can heat an Acme Share in a cook stove, draw it out with a hammer, and temper it in a tub or trough.

Think of it—Hard, Sharp, Keen cutting shares all the time.
 Ask any Flying Dutchman Dealer to show you Best Ever Plows or write us for our Free Booklets on Best Ever Plows and Acme Steel Shares.



Moline Plow Company

Dept. 4
MOLINE, ILLINOIS



DAIRY



The fourth annual report of the Kansas State Dairy Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, is being circulated. This report has interesting figures and facts with reference to dairying in Kansas and from which are obtained the pointers for KANSAS FARMER's dairy column this week. A reading of the report cannot help but impress upon one the fact that the dairy commissioner's office is one which Kansas can well afford to maintain, and it is too bad that Kansas has not had a dairy commissioner for 10 or 15 years past, or for that matter ever since dairying became important among the state's industries.

making is 2½ to 3 times in excess of its value for butter making.

The report develops the fact that about 35,000,000 pounds of whole milk is being sold annually in Kansas, this going principally to condenseries and to ice cream factories. The average test on this milk was, in 1911, 3.68 per cent. This will give the reader a good idea of the average per cent of fat contained in milk from Kansas cows. An average of 3.5 per cent fat for a herd is not to be deplored. This is a good average and the increase in butter fat must be looked for through the increase in pounds of milk.

The report shows that on June 30, 1909, there were 91,874 patrons selling or shipping cream. This number increased to 105,209 on June 30, 1911. In 1909, 27,808,363 pounds of butter was made in creameries, while in 1911 there was made 30,461,778 pounds. Keep in mind that this is butter made in creameries and does not take note of as much more made on the farms and marketed through the stores.

There are 81 creameries now operating in Kansas as compared with 63 in 1908. These do not include a number of institutions in which butter is made in small quantities but scarcely sufficient to supply the local demand. It is probable that these smaller institutions will develop into larger creameries. There is but one cheese factory operating in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has in times past given the reason for the decline in Kansas cheese factories. There are 19 creameries located just over the borders of Kansas which buy cream in Kansas through stations and by direct shipment. There are 28 ice cream factories in Kansas which make ice cream in excess of the demand of the towns in which they are located. There are many smaller factories which supply local demand entirely and which are not enumerated in the commissioner's report.

One striking feature of the report is that from 1909 to 1911 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of fat contained in cream, the average being 30 per cent. It is our contention that the percentage of fat should increase on account of the farmer being justified in skimming a heavier cream each year up to about 40 per cent. The advantage of a heavier cream is that it keeps better, necessitates delivery of less bulk to the station, is more easily cooled and leaves on the farm more skim milk for the calves and pigs. The commissioner figures in the report that skim milk kept on the farm is worth at least 10 cents per hundred, and at this valuation the skim milk on the farms from milk separated and from which the cream was sold was worth \$776,246.00. This is a very low valuation. In fact we think it worth 20 cents under very common methods of feeding. It is apparent that all the skim milk possible should be retained on the farm, and one way to have more skim milk is to sell less milk in the cream by skimming a cream heavier in butter fat.

On June 30, 1909, there were 791 employes of creameries, and on June 30, 1911, 910 employes. These do not include station operators.

A most interesting case is reported of a prosecution by the state dairy commissioner for adulterating milk. The defendant was found guilty on four counts and was fined \$100 on each count. The judge, in passing sentence, said: "In my judgment the legislature has been too lenient in fixing the penalty in cases of this character. A man convicted of adulterating and selling adulterated milk should be placed in a lower class than even the fellow who sells intoxicating liquor, and the penalty thereof should be greater instead of less, for the reason that in the sale of liquor the purchaser knows what he is getting and no one is especially injured except him, while sales of adulterated milk go into the homes of unsuspecting people and may cause even death to those who drink it."

The report shows further that on June 30, 1909, there were 1,987 cream receiving stations in Kansas, whereas on June 30, 1911, there were 2,002. Each of these stations is an individual market for cream and is evidence that the Kansas farmer is well supplied with markets for his dairy products. These markets, together with the fact that under the direct shipping system employed by some creameries and which enables the farmer to deliver his cream to his nearest railroad station for shipment, means that dairymen need not drive long distances with cream for sale. In 1910 there were 2,346 cream receiving stations. The decrease in number of stations from 1910 to 1911 may be accounted for through the fact that the dairy commissioner's regulations with reference to sanitation and the requirements that station operators pass an examination qualifying themselves for efficiency in handling the farmer's product, has had the effect of reducing the number of stations and station operators unfit and incompetent for the handling of cream. With two thousand cream receiving stations in Kansas, as shown for the year 1911, the number of markets seems adequate. The business justifies a clean station and a competent operator and a reduction in stations to attain this end is not to be deplored.

It is the duty of the dairy commissioner to supervise the sales of milk sold for domestic consumption in the cities of Kansas, and Parsons, Coffeyville, Hutchinson, Atchison, Wichita, Hiawatha, Kansas City and Topeka have all established city milk inspection. The cities of Ottawa, Winfield and Newton had milk inspection ordinances under advisement at the time the bulletin was written. The commissioner reports little trouble has been experienced in having dairymen improve general conditions and in having them bring the milk sold up to the required standard. A number of prosecutions were brought on account of milk adulterated with water and on account of unclean milk. It is believed that in the larger towns of Kansas the consuming public is buying a cleaner and more healthful milk product than in cities of similar size in any other state.

The development of the ice cream industry is worth noting. The increase in gallons of ice cream manufactured during the year 1911 shows an increase of about 75 per cent over that of 1909. The increased manufacture of ice cream means of course that more cream and butter fat was needed in the production of such product and that in the development of the ice cream business the farmer has at his door another outlet for the product of his dairy. Ice cream requires sweet cream which necessitates clean milking, cooling, and daily delivery. The value of cream for ice cream

The dairy commissioner reports that the provision of the law requiring that all milk and cream test bottles used in Kansas be tested in his office has not been put in effect, the reason being that the Kansas Agricultural College has not been able to provide room for such testing laboratory. The commissioner states, however, that the attention of all glassware manufacturers has been called to the requirements of the Kansas law and he has received assurance from a number of them that all such test bottles will be re-tested so that they can guarantee accuracy. The fact is that all larger creameries are provided with

Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Most smokers know the virtues of Burley tobacco—and how the manufacturers bid for the choicest of each year's crop. In this hurly-burly of Burley-buying our keen-witted agents have always carried off the best to make Velvet, the "smoothest tobacco."

They pick the choice of the crop unerringly—because they know every detail of Burley-growing. So we are sure of the cream of the market.

Then we age this extra good leaf, for only thus can the mellow richness, the smooth-flavor, the sun-warmed ripeness permeate every vein and tissue of the leaf.

No wonder Velvet's so good—no wonder it doesn't bite—no wonder that smokers like it.

If your dealer hasn't it ask him to order for you through his jobber.

Full size 2-ounce Tins, 10c. 1-ounce Bags—convenient for cigarettes—5c; or one-pound glass humidior jars.

Logan & Myers Tobacco Co.





"LITTLE WONDER" KAFIR HEADER

Sold under a positive guarantee. No experiment. A proven success! Hundreds in successful operation. Most reasonably priced machine on the market. Does the work better. Why pay more?

Write today for more specific information and price list to
THOMAS H. SPARKS, Box X, 2101 South Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

STOP THE RAGING EPIDEMIC

NOTICE -- Horse and Cattle Men: It Is Within Your Power—Quick Action Will Do It—By The Sterilizing Method.



Most powerful Disease Germ Destroyer known to science.

Non-poisonous to man or beast, but ten times stronger than pure Carbolic Acid.

Clean, Colorless, Odorless, Cheap.

One gallon of Bacili-Kil makes two barrels of dilution strong enough to destroy the most virulent Germs of Disease.

Bacili-Kil is another of the wonders of electricity. It is made by subjecting several harmless materials to heavy, intermittent charges of electricity, their union resulting in a transparent fluid wonderfully destructive to every form of Disease Germ, yet perfectly harmless to human or animal life.

Given in the animal's drinking water and feed, it purifies them, and destroys any Disease Germ contained in them. It also destroys in the mouths, throats and digestive tracts, any Germs of Disease lodged therein. It is also toning and invigorating to the system. May also be given hypodermically.

By our method of introducing it into the nostrils of horses it is gasified and this powerful gas penetrates every passage in the head, destroying instantly the Disease Germs lodged there.

Sprayed as a disinfectant throughout barns and yards, tanks and water pools, it Sterilizes, Purifies and Destroys every Disease Germ it comes in contact with.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE AND VETERINARY NOW IN THE DISTRICT. IF YOU WISH THEIR HELP, WRITE US.

Order immediately and you can protect the well horses and stop the Disease in those in the first stage. Telegraph or mail your order today, and immediate shipment will be made from nearest warehouse.

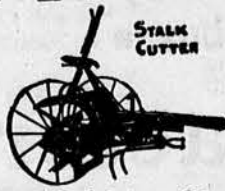
PRICES:

- One Gallon Jug.....\$ 2.00
- Five Gallon Jug..... 9.00
- Ten Gallons..... 17.00
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Have your bank telegraph or write us as to your responsibility and we will allow you 30 days for payment, otherwise shipment will be made C. O. D. Our Reference: First National Bank, Madison, Wis. Write for further particulars and literature.

GENERAL PURIFICATION COMPANY,
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KINGMAN UP-TO-DATE FARM MACHINES!



Enters Ground First—Independent Gang Levers—Knives Have 2 Cutting Edges—No Levers or Ratchets—Single Bail Foot Lift—Heavy Steel Discs—No Neck Weight on Horses—Perfect Balance—Will Pivot in Ground Without Upsetting

TELL US WHAT YOU NEED AND WE WILL GIVE YOU VALUABLE INFORMATION. YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THE KINGMAN LINE WRITE FOR CATALOG. (MENTION THIS PAPER)

KINGMAN PLOW CO.

PEORIA ILLINOIS.

laboratories for the accurate testing of all glassware bought by them and since the dairy commissioner in his inspection is seeking inaccurate glassware in every station visited, it is altogether likely that practically all of the glassware used in Kansas in the testing of cream is accurate. It is the part of wisdom, however, that the dairy commissioner be enabled to re-test all glassware used in Kansas and be able to assure the creamery patrons of its accuracy.

Productiveness in Age.

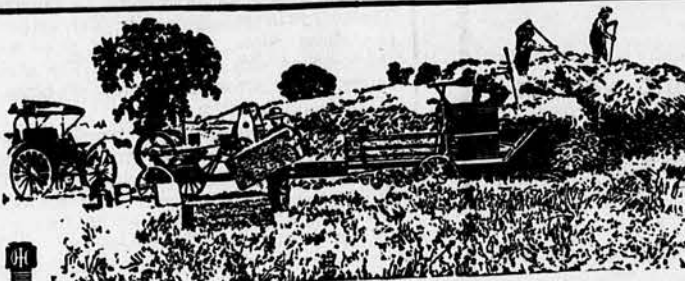
Recently the editor was called upon at an institute to give his opinion as to whether or not the Brown Swiss cattle were more productive and useful at advanced years than were other breeds. We could not answer the question, but have since looked the matter up and we find that Brown Swiss breeders make a claim affirming the question asked. We find printed matter to the effect that Lady Agatha was a profitable milker at 23 years of age and when 23 years and 9 months old gave birth to a strong, healthy calf. We find the record of another cow which at 18 years old was giving 42 pounds of 4 per cent milk per day when fresh, and was dropping a calf each year. We do not, in our own experience, know of cows of other breeds so old and remarkable as the two named, although there may be such cows. Our information does not indicate that the general usefulness of the Brown Swiss is longer than that of cows of other breeds. However, that is the inference. Subscribers who have knowledge on this point are invited to state their experience through KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas Dairy Figures.

Advance sheets of the fourth annual report of the Kansas State Dairy Commissioner show that the production of butter fat in Kansas during the past three years is encouraging in the extreme. During the years 1910 and 1911 there were about 14,000 more farmers engaged in dairying than during the years 1908 and 1909. The total pounds of milk sold for manufacture also increased proportionately but not as rapidly as did the pounds of cream and butter fat. In the latter case the increase was about 3,000,000 pounds during the three years. The ice cream industry is still growing rapidly, the number of gallons manufactured during the last year being an increase of 75 per cent over that of 1908 and 1909. From July, 1908, to July, 1909, the value of butter fat produced was given as \$5,638,035, while in 1910 and 1911 the same product was worth \$6,446,221. The total value of dairy products for this last year was \$9,491,993, while for the earlier period it was \$7,787,122.

Tests With Legumes.

A report from the Ohio Experiment Station of some tests with soy beans and cow peas was recently received. As a result of these experiments it was found that seeding soy beans at the rate of three pecks per acre produced higher



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The I H C motor press consists of a bale chamber and an I H C engine, mounted together on substantial trucks. It is easily moved from place to place, can be backed to the stack or barn and is always ready for work. The engine does not need a man to watch it. Give it an ample supply of fuel and water, see that it has plenty of oil and it needs no other attention. There is no danger of fire because there are no flying sparks, nor is there any smoke or soot to interfere with the comfort or efficiency of the workers. The engine is detachable. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that when not baling hay you have a regular portable I H C engine, which can be used the year around to run a small thresher or shredder, saw wood, pump water, generate electric light, shell corn, grind feed, or separate cream, or to run any other farm machine for which its power makes it suitable. Two perfect machines in one. Now is the time to get ready for your haying. Make it a big money crop. Call on the I H C local dealer in your town or write for an I H C hay press catalogue.

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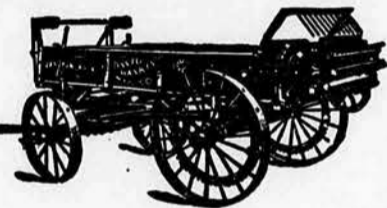
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George O. Greene, the new horticultural specialist in the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, has set about to bring together western Kansas apple buyers and eastern Kansas farmers who have apples to sell. Much fruit in Kansas is each year lost by allowing it to rot under the trees. It is Mr. Greene's contention that there is a Kansas market for every grower, and he proposes to assist each grower in finding such market. He will aid those who do not understand picking, sorting, and packing of apples. It is his plan to hold schools of a half day or longer in

localities where enough growers are interested to organize such schools. In other instances he will give individual instruction. Wherever horticultural aid is required Mr. Greene invites correspondence and co-operation.

The interior of the poultry house will become dusty and dirty after a time. The best remedy is a coat of whitewash. This will give the place not only a fresh, clean appearance, but it will help keep down the vermin. If you can get one of the spraying machines, you can do the work easily and evenly.

Poultry Exhibit At State fair

Big Fall Show at Topeka September 9 to 13
Brought Out Nearly 2,000 Fine Fowls

By G. D. McCLASKEY

With 1,674 fine fowls on exhibition at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 13, 1912, the poultry building was crowded to the limit—and it was a poultry show that would do credit to any fair, east or west.

This big fall fair poultry show at Topeka has the distinction of being one of the few poultry shows in the United States where almost every standard variety of poultry is to be seen. This was the case with both the 1912 and 1911 exhibits.

The strictly fancy or ornamental varieties were shown in goodly numbers by four exhibitors—A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., and George F. Mueller, St. John, Kan. These parties also showed a number of the popular utility varieties. The exhibits of Polish fowls, a half dozen varieties—those with the enormous crests; the Frizzles, with their feathers curled toward their heads; the Silkies, with feathers almost like hair, and a fine lot of water fowls, several varieties of which are not often seen, and several hundred bantams—all added variety to the poultry display and made it all the more interesting to visitors who thronged the poultry building every day.

The exhibits of Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds showed by their numbers how these breeds have come to the front. These fowls are not only attractive in the show room, but are as good farm chickens as can be secured. The classes at the fair were made up of birds of extra good quality.

While not as large in numbers, most of the Plymouth Rocks were extra good and would be a credit to any show. The first prize birds of the Barred, White and Buff varieties were of as fine quality as is usually found in any of the large shows. The owners of these good birds deserve much credit for producing such fine specimens. There was an unusually large class of the new variety, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, and most of the birds were good. This is a good farm chicken and ought to win favor at the hands of farmers who are looking for a hardy and attractive kind of pure-bred chicken.

The class of Single Comb White Leghorns was made up of strictly high-class specimens, and they were all shown in splendid condition. The other Leghorn classes were small, but a number of good specimens were shown, especially in the Single Comb Brown and Buff varieties.

Both White and Silver Wyandottes were good classes and of fine quality. It is hard to beat the Wyandotte as a table fowl, and along with this they are unusually attractive. While they are pretty well scattered over the farms of the country, they are not as generally raised as their good qualities warrant.

Inasmuch as chickens with clean shanks (shanks free from feathers) are what most poultry raisers want nowadays, it was surprising to see such a large showing of the Asiatic varieties. There were Buff, Black, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmans, and Black and White Langshans on exhibition. These represent all the standard varieties of Asiatic fowls. The Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins and Black Langshans—all big, massive fowls—were a nice show in themselves.

The writer was one of the judges of poultry at this year's fair. It was a real pleasure to handle the well-bred and well-conditioned birds, but it was not only unsatisfactory but it was disagreeable to handle the birds that were dirty and shown in poorly constructed coops. A chicken is the only thing we know of that is ever exhibited in competition for prizes that is not shown in as near perfect condition as it is possible to have it. "As dirty as a hog," is an old saying, but no hog breeder ever exhibits his stock without conditioning and washing the animals for the show ring. There are a few poultry exhibitors who could learn a lesson on showing by watching the hog exhibitors at a fair. Cattle exhibitors spend hours each day during the fair in grooming their animals. A lesson could be learned by watching the herdsman wash and comb into pretty ringlets the coat of a fat Hereford. It is a mistake for a poultry exhibitor to use poorly constructed coops, and it is

a greater mistake to crowd a lot of chickens into one coop, making them look like they were crated for market. It would be better to exhibit fewer birds and show them right. It is also a mistake to place more than one variety in a coop. All of these things are evils when it comes to showing poultry. The management of the fair would do well not to permit these evils to exist at future fairs.

As KANSAS FARMER's circulation is exclusively a farm circulation, we do not print the awards made in those classes in which farmers are but little interested. We give below a complete list of awards on all the popular utility varieties—such varieties as are raised in their purity on Kansas farms. There are a few other popular utility varieties, other than those mentioned in the list below, but they were either not represented at the fair or were not shown in sufficient numbers to justify special mention.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.
Frank H. Foster, Topeka, 2, 3 ck.; 4 pen. J. T. Smith, Topeka, 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 pul. 2 pen. R. R. Schreffler, Topeka, 4 hen. George F. Mueller, St. John, Kan., 3 hen. F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, 4 ck.; 1, 3, 4 ckl.; 2 hen; 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. John Elliott, Topeka, 2 ckl.; 2 pen. Number birds in class, 53.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.
W. A. Morrison, Higginville, Mo., 4 ck.; 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl.; 3, 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. Harry Mentzer, Topeka, 4 pen. Mrs. Sadie L. Lunaford, Mapleton, Kan., 3 pen. R. B. Steele, Topeka, 4 hen. A. H. Kinne, Topeka, 3 ck.; 4 ckl. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 1, 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul. Number birds in class, 53.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Edgar L. Davis, Topeka, 4 ckl. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, 3 ck.; 2, 3 hen; 3 pul. T. N. Davis, Topeka, 2 ck.; 2 pen. Thompson & O'Gara, Topeka, 1 ck.; 1, 2, 3 ckl.; 1 hen; 1, 2, 4 pul.; 1 pen. Number of birds in class, 27.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
H. O. Walker, Topeka, 3, 4 hen; George F. Mueller, St. John, 1 ck.; 3 ckl.; 1, 2 hen; 3 pul.; 1 pen. Guy E. Schreyer, Lincoln, Neb., 1, 3 ckl.; 1, 2 pul. Number birds in class, 16.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
J. J. Bleakley, Abilene, Kan., 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pen. R. R. Schreffler, Topeka, 1 ckl.; 1, 2 pul. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 4 ck.; 4 hen. Number birds in class, 25.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.
A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 1 ck.; 2 ckl.; 1, 4 hen; 1, 2 pul. R. W. Wiscombe, Manhattan, Kan., 1 ckl.; 2, 3 hen; 2 pul. Western Highland Poultry Farm, Kansas City, Kan., 3 ckl.; 4 pul. Number of birds in class, 18.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.
Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 4 ckl.; 3 pul. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, 1, 3, 4 ck.; 1, ckl.; 1, 2, 3 hen; 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. Western Highland Poultry Farm, Kansas City, Kan., 3 pen. George F. Mueller, St. John, 2 ck. Number birds in class, 32.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.
G. H. Binger, Topeka, 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 3 ckl.; 1, 2, 4 hen; 2, 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. Charles Luengene, Topeka, 4 ck.; 2, 4 ckl.; 1, 3 pul.; 4 pen. Harry E. Burgess, Osceola, Ia., 3 hen. Mrs. Edward Brown, Maple Hill, Kan., 3 pen. Number birds in class, 84.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.
W. D. Wallace, Topeka, 2 hen; 4 pen. George Burghart, Topeka, 1 ck. J. H. Schlegel, Topeka, 3 pen. Harry E. Burgess, Osceola, Ia., 4 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 2 ck.; 2 ckl. Charles Luengene, Topeka, 1, 3 ckl. Frank J. McNamara, Topeka, 2, 4 pul.; E. F. Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan., 3 hen; 1, 3 pul.; 1 pen. J. I. Irwin, Topeka, 1 hen; 2 pen. Number birds in class, 70.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan., 2 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.; 1 pen. E. B. Alex, Topeka, 3 ck.; 4 ckl.; 4 hen; 3, 4 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 2 hen; 4 pul. Otto W. Vesper, Topeka, 1, 4 ck.; 3 ckl.; 1, 3 hen; 3 pul.; 2 pen. Number of birds in class, 71.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.
Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 3 pul. George F. Mueller, St. John, 3 ck.; 4 ckl.; 2 hen; 1 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 1, 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul. Number birds in class, 19.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS.
O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., 1, 3 ckl.; 4 hen; 2, 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2 ck.; 2, 4 ckl.; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 pul. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 1, 3 ck.; 3 hen. Number birds in class, 27.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 1, 2, 3 hen. George F. Mueller, St. John, 2 ck.; 4 hen. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., 1, 2 pen. O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, 1, 3 ck.; 1, 2 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.; 3, 4 pen. George H. Stahnke, Topeka, 3, 4 pul. Number birds in class, 41.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.
F. J. Sherman, Topeka, 4 ckl.; 2 pen. O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, 1 ck.; 1 ckl.; 1, 4 hen. 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2 ck.; 2, 3 ckl.; 2 hen; 1, 2 pul. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 3 hen. Number of birds in class, 33.

BLACK LANGSHANS.
Mrs. R. F. Palmer, Topeka, 4 pul. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2, 4 ck.; 1, 3 ck.; H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., 1 ck.; 1 ckl.; 2 hen; 1 pul. George F. Mueller, St. John, 3 ck. George M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan., 2, 3, 4 ckl.; 4 hen; 2, 3 pul. Number birds in class, 26.

LIGHT BRAHMAN.
George F. Mueller, St. John, 2 pen. Mrs. A. P. Woolvorton, Topeka, 1, 3 ck.; 2, 3 ckl.; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1, 3, 4 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 2, 3, 4 hen. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 4 ck. Number birds in class, 46.

BUFF COCHINS.
A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 1 ck.; 4 ckl.; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 pul. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 ckl.; 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 pul.; 1, 2, 3 pen. Number birds in class, 30.

And Here Are the Answers

YOU, Mr. American Voter, have a right to the facts before election. You have a right to have settled in your mind every possible doubt.

For it is only by knowing the facts—and all the facts—that you can make up your mind to vote in a way that will protect your interests and the country's interests.

The Third Term Candidate and Professor Wilson, with their organizations, are leaving no stone unturned.

They are each holding out a beautiful Millennium for the American farmer and the wage-earner—if only the voters of America will bring about a change—a revolution—an upsetting of present conditions.

They are touching mighty lightly on the fact that conditions are pretty fine just as they are.

They want to "save the country." Nobody knows just what they want to "save" it from. But they want to save it anyhow.

And in all this pre-election fireworks, and high-sounding sentiment, they are bearing down not so much on what they have done—not on what they are able to do—

They are keeping up a running fire of questions for Mr. Taft to answer.

All right—Let's take up these questions—the ones that they hang their oratory upon.

Veto of the Democratic Wool Bill

Schedule K has been for years the storm center of tariff agitation. It is probably the most important schedule of the entire tariff. All students of the subject agree that it presents more difficulties than any other. We not only produce a large proportion of the raw material—wool—as an important feature of our farm and ranch operations in competition with flocks run on the cheaper lands of Australia, South America and South Africa, but our great woolen and worsted mills are erected, maintained and operated at much heavier cost than in Great Britain, Germany and other leading competing countries.

The only time this schedule has ever been radically revised—by the Democratic Wilson bill—the action was followed by a complete demoralization in American sheep husbandry, ruining thousands of our citizens who had their money invested in flocks; seriously reducing the domestic supplies of wool, and what is of even greater concern, now in these days of high-priced meats, reducing heavily the supply of lambs and mutton at all leading markets.

President Taft's first instruction to the Tariff Board was to conduct a searching inquiry into this complicated schedule. The problem was how to fairly protect the American farmer, and at the same time re-adjust the wool duties so as to enable the American manufacturer to meet the keen competition of foreign cloth-makers having access to free wool and operating under lower labor and works expense.

While this diligent inquiry was being conducted, with fairness towards all, the Democrats in Congress in their feverish haste to beat the President to a downward revision of an unpopular schedule, as a vote-getting proposition, and disregarding entirely the careful investigation being made, threw together a "wool-bill", based, not upon knowledge of the underlying facts, not upon any known principle of tariff making, but solely upon a desire to "smash the tariff." This was sent to the President while the agents of the Tariff Board were still busy in America, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Great Britain, France and Germany. Of course it was vetoed, as it richly deserved to be.

Then came the Tariff Board's remarkable report; conceded by leading authorities, not

only at home but in Europe—where they do these things scientifically—to be the most illuminating document of the kind ever submitted to any government. Ignoring this completely, and hiring a "muck-raker" to do his best at "shooting it up", the Democrats reported their original "hurry-up" wool bill unchanged. The Republicans framed and offered as a substitute, a sweeping revision-downward bill based on the Board's report, correcting all the most vital faults of the old Schedule K in the light of thorough, nonpartisan investigation. The nondescript Underwood bill was nevertheless re-enacted, again put up to the President, who, of course, withheld his approval, set forth his reasons in a message which every lover of fair play should read, and appealed to the people for an honest judgment as to his action.

Who is therefore to blame for any failure to intelligently revise Schedule K? President Taft or his political pursuers?

About Canadian Reciprocity

This subject is the big bugaboo which both of the other parties are parading—with more than usual inconsistency.

It is now a dead issue.

We are all entitled to honest differences of opinion.

Many still believe that President Taft's attitude was wrong.

But let's think it over a bit, and see.

In the first place, Canadian Reciprocity was not originated by Taft.

It was handed down from the time of President McKinley. Roosevelt succeeded McKinley; he was strongly in favor of reciprocity.

He practically forced Congress into the act of Reciprocity with Cuba, and officially declared in favor of a Reciprocal Agreement with Canada.

President Taft went into the matter. He made his recommendation based upon a careful investigation of comparative conditions in the two countries.

And the fact that Canada quickly and decisively refused Reciprocity is a pretty sure sign that country believed that the United States would get a bigger share of the benefits.

And on this Reciprocity Point, how about the other candidates?

Mr. Roosevelt endorsed Canadian Reciprocity, not only during his administration in his messages, but in his published correspondence with Mr. Taft, in his speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., February 11, 1911, and in his speech delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner, at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, February 13, 1911.

And Wilson's election would simply mean abolishing all Tariff relations with Canada—giving the Canadians every advantage, and getting nothing in return. Think that over, please.

Now About the Republican Convention

More wild and weird stories were told about the seating of delegates—more absolutely false reports were circulated by the opposition press and orators—than ever before were thrust upon the public in reference to a political contest.

It was a cry of "fraud" to hide fraud.

The Third Term's attitude was to claim everything in sight and out of sight.

In a nut-shell, here are the facts:

The total number of delegates summoned to the Republican National Convention of 1912, under its call, was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot, and was declared a nominee.

The contests brought by Roosevelt were unquestionably for the purpose of stampeding the Convention.

If he failed in this, he hoped at least to create an impression on the public that he had been robbed of his rights, and that these contested Taft delegates had no real right to their seats.

As a matter of fact: it was Roosevelt and not Taft who attempted to usurp rights in this convention that did not belong to him.

The National Committee which passed on these contests was the same committee chosen in 1908 when Roosevelt was leader of the party.

The fact that the Roosevelt men abandoned 164 of their contests—without bringing them on the floor for Convention hearing,—was pretty sure proof that they had no grounds for winning their contention.

Besides as the matter stands, it makes a better Third Term Campaign story!

That these contests were made for effect only is best brought out by the following from the June 9, 1912 issue of the *Washington Times*, which is owned and published by Mr. Frank A. Munsey—an ardent Roosevelt supporter:

"For psychological effect as a move in practical politics it was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on those early Taft selections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand. It was never expected that they would be taken very seriously. They served a useful purpose, and now the National Committee is deciding them in favor of Taft in most cases without real division."

It would be a strange rule of evidence which would require us to accept the testimony of a buccaneering psychologist who confesses to an attempt to purloin the larger portion of an honest man's property as conclusive evidence of the psychologist's title to the remainder of the honest man's possessions.

"The Truth About Those Delegates"—a little book which gives all facts and figures as to the seating of delegates, will be mailed on request by Republican National Committee, Times Building, New York.

About the Trusts

The Wilsonites will tell you Taft is a friend of the Trusts—a side-partner of monopolies.

No President has ever done so much to abolish monopolies as President Taft.

Others have talked about it—have threatened a complete destruction of illegal corporations.

But when you come to sum up what they have really done, it's a different matter.

Mr. Taft accomplished in the first three years of his administration more than his four predecessors had done to wipe out the Trust evil.

In that time he secured 45 indictments under the Sherman Law, whereas his predecessor, who vowed vengeance on all offenders, secured only 25 indictments in the entire seven years of his administration.

That's worth thinking over.

President Taft is not an enemy to business. He is the friend of legitimate industry.

What he did in the cases of the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and other offending corporations, has already had its favorable effect upon independent companies.

Is Taft Boss-Ridden?

To anyone who has lived close to the administration in Washington, during the past three and a half years, the suggestion is ridiculous.

If there ever was a President who took his own counsel, who made his own decisions and carried them out in his own way, it has been William Howard Taft.

Time after time he has turned his back on political advisers, who told him that what he was doing was bad politics, and has gone the free independent way, and done the thing he felt was right.

If Mr. Taft had been willing to be ridden—if he had been weak enough to do what others told him to—if he had been willing to let Roosevelt be the power behind the throne—there would not have been any third party in the field.

Mr. Taft is not a politician. He is a statesman—a judge. Simple, quiet, sincere—

—The kind of a man to be our President.

* * *

These are the answers to the campaign questions. The truthful answers.

And here are some of the things the speakers and writers on the other sides do not touch on.

The country is more prosperous today than it has been for twenty years.

Factories and mines are running full force. Merchants have thrived, and there are no financial troubles.

The railroads report the heaviest freight and passenger traffic in their history.

The farmer has come into his own.

He neither wants nor needs to ship his produce to foreign ports.

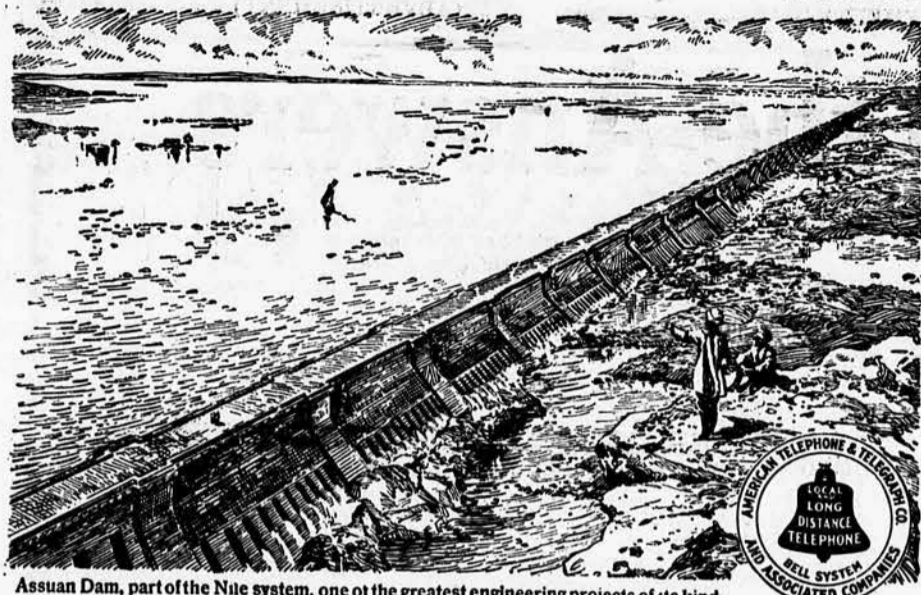
Right at his door is the best market in all the world. The home market, able to consume and pay for all he can produce.

That means good times. The Taft administration—the Tariff policy—the confidence felt in Taft's wise, judicial methods have played a great big share in bringing this prosperity.

The outlook is for still better things.

A change at Washington right now would be the most disastrous blow that could strike the American Nation.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Charles D. Hilles, Chairman,
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.



Assuan Dam, part of the Nile system, one of the greatest engineering projects of its kind.



The Nile System—The Bell System

For thousands of years Egypt wrestled with the problem of making the Nile a dependable source of material prosperity.

But only in the last decade was the Nile's flood stored up and a reservoir established from which all the people of the Nile region may draw the life-giving water all the time.

Primitive makeshifts have been superseded by intelligent engineering methods. Success has been the result of a comprehensive plan and a definite policy, dealing with the problem as a whole and adapting the Nile to the needs of all the people.

To provide efficient telephone service in this country, the same fundamental principle has to be recognized. The entire country must be considered within the scope of one system, intelligently guided by one policy.

It is the aim of the Bell System to afford universal service in the interest of all the people and amply sufficient for their business and social needs.

Because they are connected and working together, each of the 7,000,000 telephones in the Bell System is an integral part of the service which provides the most efficient means of instantaneous communication.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN AMERICA. For TWENTY YEARS has furnished more Bankers, Civil Service help, Railroad Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. Railroad contracts for all our male operators and allow salary while learning. We guarantee positions for complete course or refund tuition. 20 instructors, 18 rooms, 1,000 students. Terms reasonable. Write for catalog and free tuition prize offer. Address, T. W. ROACH, President, Salina, Kansas.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS
 Promise most, pay best, last longest.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK WITH

List of positions, salary and examination questions. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

WE TEACH YOU

Learn to operate and repair automobiles. Training on vulcanizers, drill presses, lathes. Pattern making, moulding, brazing and driving. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School 2354 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

WICHITA BUSINESS COLLEGE

WOULD YOU TAKE A THOROUGH COURSE if you could earn most of your expenses while in our school? Several splendid openings of this kind for the right young men and women. First come, first served. Write now—right now—to President Price.

KANSAS CITY Business College
 Young Women's Christian Association Bldg. 1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. Finest quarters; best equipment; catalog free.

TOPEKA Business College
 111, 113, 117 EAST EIGHTH AVE. TOPEKA, KANS.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and Penmanship Courses. Thousands of students in good positions, places for more every day. We get you the position.

A Big Point in Baking

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Received the highest award World's Pure Food Exposition

HOME CIRCLE



Borax is the best aid to cleansing known. It removes germs and leaves everything sanitary, sweet smelling and fresh. Try it on your dairy utensils.

Dress for the work you have to do, and work for the clothes you have to wear. This is a silver rule for all mortals.

One large cooked potato, hot or cold, rubbed through a very fine sieve into the batter, is said to greatly improve corn bread, making it light and feathery.

"Sam Johnson, you've been fightin' again. Youse lost two of yo' front teeth."

"No, I ain't mammy, honest. Ise got 'em in me pocket."

HOME-MADE SOAP.—Take thirty-two quarts of rainwater, fifteen pints of lard or tallow, two pounds of rosin, one pound of borax and four boxes of lye. Mix the water, borax and rosin and boil until they are melted. Then add the lye and lard and boil one hour and ten minutes. The next day you can cut it and take it out.

"Now, Harold," said the teacher, "if there were eleven sheep in a field and six jumped the fence, how many would there be left?"

"None," replied Harold.
 "Why, there would," replied she.
 "No, ma'am, there wouldn't," persisted he. "You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."—Everybody's Magazine.

POTATO CAKES WITH ROAST.—Pare good-sized potatoes, and let them stand half an hour in water. Wipe dry, and grate. Place in a cheese cloth in a colander, and let the potatoes drain for a few minutes. Sprinkle with salt, and form into flat cakes with the hands. Place these cakes on a plate in a steamer, and steam for fifteen minutes. Remove the roast from the roasting pan, lay in the cakes carefully, and baste for a moment or two. Serve all together on a platter.

APPLE AND NUT DUMPLINGS.—Pare and cut into thin slices ripe, tart apples. Have ready a good pastry as for pie. Roll out and cut into rounds rather larger than for cookies. In the center of each lay four slices of apple, sugar generously, and upon the top arrange a tablespoonful of chopped nuts—pecans or walnuts or blanched almonds—sugar them and lay a second round of pastry on these. Pinch the edges together and stamp with the handle of a spoon to prevent the escape of juice, and bake to a nice brown. When half done, if washed over quickly and without taking them from the oven with white of egg beaten light, with a little sugar, they will have a beautiful crust.

A little peroxide of hydrogen added to the basin of water two or three times a week is said to remove tan.

Potato Gems.
 Take three or four cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one cupful milk, half a tea-spoonful of butter, stir well with two beaten eggs, then drop into well buttered gem pans sprinkled with flour and bake a rich brown.

The Girl and Boy After School.
 It is a fine thing for children to have some regular work after school, though it ought not to take up all of their time by any means.

There are always a number of things a girl can do to help mother around the house—little things toward helping with supper, bringing the butter and milk up out of the cellar, setting the table, etc., thus saving mother a good many steps.

Then there is the gathering of the eggs and seeing that the chickens are fed. It would be a fine thing for her to have a few chickens of her very own. The work would be much more interesting to her.

The boy will enjoy bringing in the wood if he has a little wagon in which he can haul it.

Let him spray the hen house with a kerosene solution occasionally.

Let him experiment in setting out vines and trees about the place. Give him a corner of ground for experimenting if he enjoys that sort of thing, and help him a little when needed.

See that the children have sufficient honest work after school, but vary it enough to make it interesting, and there will be fewer boys and girls tiring of the home farm work and leaving it for something better.

Good for School and Farm Reading.

Text books for instruction in elementary agriculture in the common schools are now published at a rapid rate. Most of these books are good. The one which has most impressed us is "School Agriculture," by Milo N. Wood of Wisconsin, and published by Orange Judd Company, New York. The great drawback to the teaching of elementary agriculture has been the lack of suitable text books. This book is clearly in a class by itself. It is a practical book. It contains a large number of experiments which make the subject a living subject. The exercises are intensely practical. The materials required for performing the experiments are simple and inexpensive. While the book is intended especially for classes in rural schools, it will prove valuable in the library of any farm home. It will prove entertaining and instructive reading for the young folks of the farm and as such can profitably take the place of Robison Crusoe and the Arabian Nights.



5334
 No. 5334. Ladies' Five-Gore Skirt.—This skirt has five gores. It may be made with either high or normal waistline, inverted plait or habit back and in round or ankle length. Serge, chevot or broadcloth can be used to make the skirt. The pattern, No. 5334, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

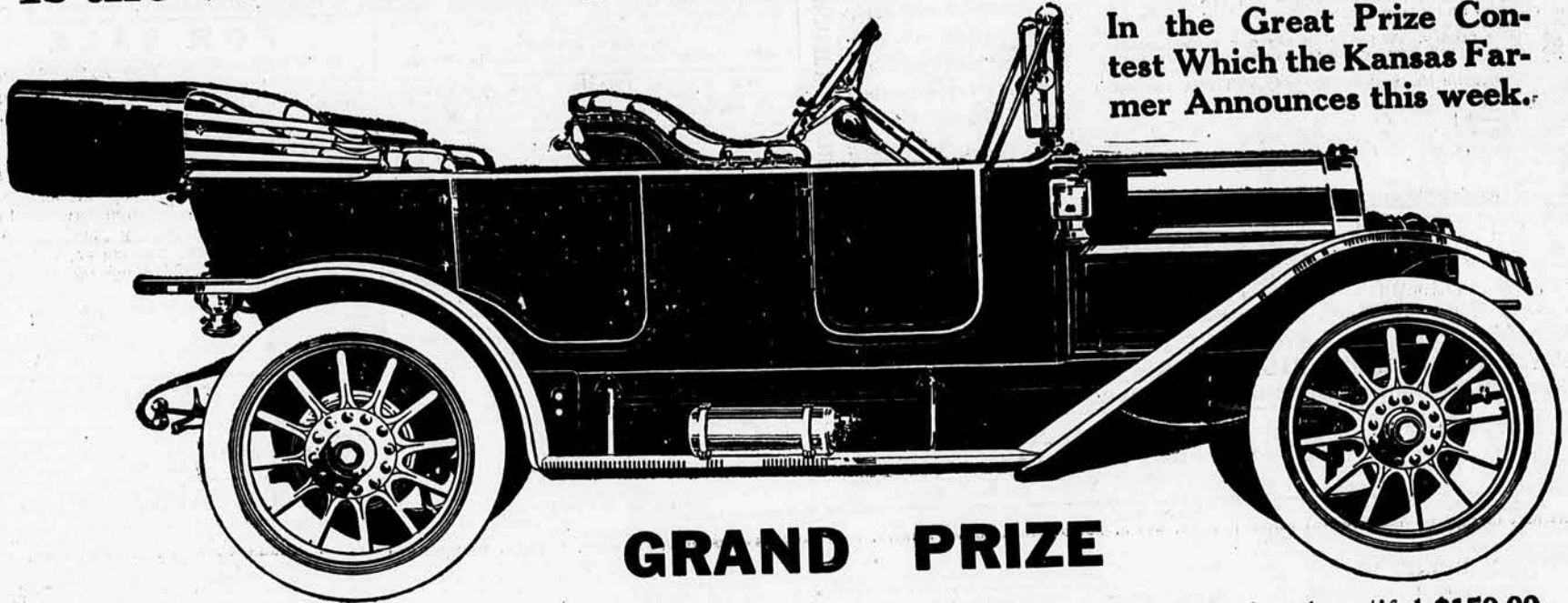
4949
 No. 4949. Girls' Dress.—In the above design we have a practical little dress which might be made for school or other general wear. The full length, closing at front, is a new idea and aids greatly in the laundering. The pattern, No. 4949, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

HOW MUCH OF THIS MONEY DO YOU WANT?

\$2,000.00

Is the Value of the Splendid Prizes to be Given Away

In the Great Prize Contest Which the Kansas Farmer Announces this week.



GRAND PRIZE

THE GRAND PRIZE to be awarded is a Model "69T" 1913 Overland, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped. This car is the leading favorite of the middle west, and is built for elegance and comfort, as well as power and durability. This big, handsome machine will be awarded to the one securing the highest number of votes.

THIS IS YOUR REAL CHANCE. Jump into the race, come in first under the wire and show your friends that you and your family can own, enjoy and drive your own touring car.



SECOND PRIZE

The second highest vote getter will be rewarded with a handsome \$400.00 CRAMER PIANO. This instrument is made by one of the leading piano manufacturers of Boston. The case is beautifully and artistically finished, with choice of either oak or mahogany. The keyboard consists of seven and one-third octaves, with keys of real ivory. Its latest improved and scientific sounding board and high grade strings give it the sweetest and most melodious tones to be desired. It is an instrument of which any householder can well be proud.

The third prize to be given is a beautiful \$150.00 **VICTOR VICTROLA**, complete, with 12 double disc records, furnishing 24 selections of music, etc. This make is considered the highest achievement in the art of music reproducing instruments. It is enclosed in a magnificently finished cabinet, which also contains recently devised record filing albums.

Third position at the close of the contest can well be eagerly desired, for this prize is worthy to adorn the most splendid home in the land.

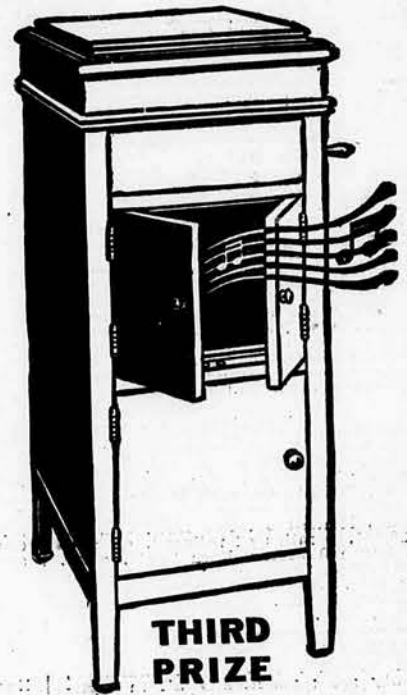
Space in this announcement does not permit description of the numerous other prizes to be awarded to hustlers, but full information as to them and the plan of the contest can readily be obtained. It costs you absolutely nothing to enter the race. Every man and woman of good moral character is eligible as a candidate.

Votes will be allowed on both new and renewed subscription orders. The territory in which to conduct your campaign and secure votes is unlimited. The world is yours to campaign.

Help us boost our state by boosting for KANSAS FARMER. Every boost for Kansas means a boost for your own personal interest.

We will render all possible assistance to you as a candidate. You can win one of these big prizes by employing system and putting energy and enthusiasm into your efforts for votes.

You can win just as easily as your neighbor. Don't put off entering the merry race; the sooner you start the longer time you will have to secure votes. Send the Nomination Coupon today. We will immediately mail you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, blanks, etc., free.



THIRD PRIZE

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....
The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.
Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.
I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....
as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....
Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1912

160 acres located three miles east of Irving and two miles west of Bigelow, Kansas, in Section 5, owned and occupied by J. S. Strader. Eighty acres under plow, 10 acres timber pasture, 70 acres native grass; six-room nearly new house, cement cave, barns, cribs, chicken house, etc., good well and windmill. Plenty of spring water in pasture, on rural route and phone line. Will be sold to highest bidder on easy terms.

Sale to be held on farm, beginning 1 p. m. For other information write

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN, Irving, Kan.

J. S. KENNEDY'S EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE OF STANDARD IMPROVED AND O. I. C. WHITE SWINE

AT BLOCKTON, IOWA, OCT. 10, 1912

AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

Forty Head.—1 yearling boar, 17 spring boars, 2 yearling tried sows and 20 spring gilts. Eligible to record in both records of the very best breeding. Free entertainment at Blockin's Hotel. Write for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneers and fieldmen, in my care, will be fairly treated.

J. S. KENNEDY, BLOCKTON, IOWA

AUCTIONEERS—THOMAS E. DEEM, M. A. GRIFFITH AND W. R. REED. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

TRIPP'S BIG MEDIUM POLANDS AT AUCTION

Meriden, Kansas, WED., OCT. 2, 1912

23 SPRING BOARS - - - 23 SPRING GILTS

Mostly sired by MASTERY, the great Expansion and Mogul bred boar. Out of big, medium, smooth sows. Easy feeding and big litter type. Some of them have been winners in the strongest shows. We have always selected the best breeding stock for our own use, and our breeding has always made good. Catalog upon request. Examine it carefully, and attend or send bids to any one of our auctioneers, in our care. Sale in pavilion. Free lunch at noon. Crates for pigs to be shipped.

F. A. TRIPP & SON, Meriden, Kansas
AUCTIONEERS—JOHN DAUM, J. H. BROWN, JOHN R. TRIGGS.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

FRED W. LAHR'S DUROC SALE

At Corning, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 12

35 Spring and Fall Yearling Boars 35

10 Spring and Yearling Gilts 10

A strictly high-class offering with size and quality. The tops of my big herd. Practically all of this offering sired by the great herd boar, Lahr's Col. 102537, by King the Col., by King of Cols. Duroc breeders, if you want outstanding good ones, write me at Brooks, Iowa, for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldman in my care will be treated fairly.

FRED W. LAHR, BROOKS, IOWA

W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

WHITE CLOUD STOCK FARM

BARNARD, MO.

DUROC SALE

OCTOBER 15th, 1912

Fifty head of big, high class fall and spring boars and gilts and tried sows. Four tried sows by Buddy K 4th, the great prize winner, first to sell for \$5,025 at auction. Four tried sows by Inventor, champion at Illinois State Fair. Tried sows by Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneda Crimson Wonder and Model Ohio Chief. Eight fall gilts and five fall boars by White Cloud Chief, by Ohio Chief, and out of a Proud Advance dam. Four spring gilts and two spring boars by Beauty's Model Top, first prize boar at Missouri State Fair. Five spring gilts and three boars by Col. Rob. One spring boar by Valley King Again. Our offering is one that will appeal to breeders wanting high class breeding stock, and we will be pleased to have you with us on sale day. Write at once for catalog. They are now ready. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneer, in my care, will be carefully handled.

Dr. J. A. LARRABEE,

Barnard,

Missouri

AUCTIONEER—FRANK J. ZAUN. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

W. A. BURK'S ANNUAL SALE

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Trenton, Mo., Tues., Oct. 15, 1912

Forty-five head of strictly big type boars and gilts. This offering will be as follows: 14 fall yearling boars, sired by my great, big type boar, King's Giant; 1 spring yearling boar, by Long King's Equal; 1 spring yearling boar, by Big Sensation; 8 fall yearling gilts, by King's Giant, all open; 14 spring boars, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo; 7 spring gilts, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo. The offering is not overfed and is in a condition to make good. It is an offering of big Poland, with quality. If you want a boar or gilt sired by King's Giant 176231, the great son of the famous Long King, send for catalog, now ready. Mail bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will receive careful attention.

W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—J. W. SPARKS. W. J. CODY, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER.

PATRICK SALE POSTPONED

Thomas Patrick, breeder of big type Poland Chinas, at Herman, Neb., has postponed his sale announced for October 1, until November 1. Full announcements in KANSAS FARMER.

FIELD NOTES.

Red Poll Sale.

On Friday, October 11, Mr. J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kan., will sell a very choice lot of registered Red Polled cattle, consisting of six good young bulls of serviceable age, six yearling heifers, eight good young cows, all of them bred or with calves at foot by the 2,000-pound herd bull, Monarch. The offering, from the standpoint of individuality, breeding and milk production, is a very desirable one. Mr. Davis laid the foundation for this herd a number of years ago by buying liberally from the very best herds. The herd bull, Monarch, comes from prize winning stock, and was himself a winner at Chicago International. Mr. Davis will also sell 20 very choice Duroc boars and gilts of spring farrow, sired by his great boars. See advertisement in this issue, and write for catalog. More next week.

White Cloud Farm Duroc Sale.

Duroc breeders should not overlook the annual sale of Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo., owner of the famous White Cloud Stock Farm Duroc herd, on October 15. Dr. Larrabee will offer a select lot of Durocs that will interest breeders wanting strictly high-class stock. Among the offering there will be four tried sows by Buddy K. 4th, the great prize winner, first to sell for \$5,025 at auction; four tried sows by Inventor, champion at Illinois State Fair; tried sows by Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneda Crimson Wonder and Model Ohio Chief; fall gilts and boars by White Cloud Chief by Ohio Chief out of a Proud Advance dam. White Cloud Chief is one of the big, massive, high quality boars, and as a breeder he is second to none in service. There will also be spring gilts and boars by Beauty's Model Top,

first prize boar at Missouri State Fair; spring boars and gilts by Col. Rob and some by Valley King Again, making one of the tippy offerings of the season. Breeders will find this offering right in every way. Write for catalog at once. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Tripp Sells, October 2.

F. A. Tripp & Son, the well known Poland China breeders, of Meriden, Kan., will hold their annual fall sale on Wednesday, Oct. 2. The sale will be held in their big sale pavilion on the farm adjoining the town of Meriden. Fifty head of very even and well grown out spring pigs have been selected for the sale—twenty-three boars and twenty-seven gilts—most of them sired by Mr. Tripp's boar, Mastery, bred by H. B. Walter, and a boar of unusual merit as a breeder. He is an Expansion and Mogul breeding, and was one of the very large type. Mr. Tripp had the misfortune to lose this boar recently, and sustained a loss which he feels keenly. By mating this boar with extra smooth sows, their firm has for three years been producing a type of hog that, for uniformity and feeding quality, is indeed hard to excel. The litters are large, running from seven to nine in every instance. F. A. Tripp, the senior member of the firm, has raised pure-bred hogs for a quarter of a century and knows the business thoroughly. He has been very successful in the show ring and much of the breeding herd that he now has have been winners in the best shows, or trace directly to animals that have won. This offering will be appreciated by all who see it. When making inquiry or asking for catalog, please mention this paper.

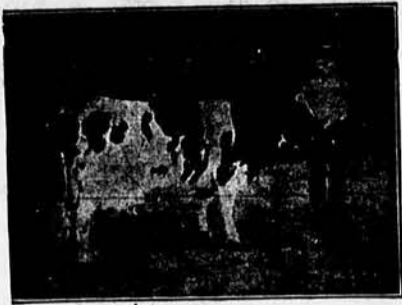
When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN'S POLAND CHINA SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL A LATER DATE

PUBLIC SALE OF 30 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

and HEIFERS at HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Wednesday, October 2nd, 1912



All of the cows are giving milk, or will be fresh soon. Most all the heifers and cows are bred or will be bred to my herd bull, Upland Butter Boy 56798. I will also sell in this sale one registered Guernsey bull, 2 years old, also my herd bull, Upland Butter Boy. For further information, write I. T. Sheppard, care White House Dairy Farm, Hutchinson, Kansas. COL. JOHN D. SNYDER, Auctioneer.

I. T. SHEPPARD,

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

GRONNIGER'S BIG POLAND CHINA SHOW AND SALE

AT FARM, NEAR BENDENA and DENTON, KAN., WED., OCT. 9, 1912

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF FOR QUALITY UNIFORMITY AND AGE OF OFFERING

20 Fall Boars Carefully Selected—3 Two-year-old Sows—3 Spring Yearlings—24 Fall Gilts Selected From Fifty Head—Fine Fellows

NOT A POOR ONE IN THE LOT. RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED SALE DAY TO THE BREEDER WHO KNOWS OF A LIKE OFFERING TO GO IN ANY SALE THIS FALL.

Sired by Exalter, Expansion's Son, Big Hadley's Likeness, Defender, Kansas Ex. Dams by Expansion, Gold Metal, Union Leader, Chief. Selected from 300 head. Good backs, extra feet, smooth and big. Mention this paper when asking for catalog.

Ask Jesse Johnson about the offering, or send him sealed bids in our care.
JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE and DUROC JERSEY SWINE SALE

FAIRVIEW, KANS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912

Twenty-three Choice, Registered Red Poll Cattle, consisting of 8 good young cows bred to my ton herd bull, Monarch 11941; 6 yearling heifers, one 2-year-old and five yearling bulls. Monarch is also sire of the young stuff. He was a prize winner at Chicago International. The offering, as a whole, trace to the very best milk stock, and the herd is maintained as a milk herd. I will sell them in fine condition, but not fat.

Durocs

Twenty selected spring pigs, 10 boars, 10 gilts. Mostly sired by Kansas Champion, he by son of the Champions, a few by Climax Wonder, by Prince Wonder Col. Out of very large, mature dams of Ohio Chief and Col. breeding. Catalog upon request. Mention this paper. Dinner at noon and transportation to and from farm.

J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

AUCTIONEER—COL. MARION. Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send him bids.

VERNY DANIELS' BIG POLAND CHINA SALE

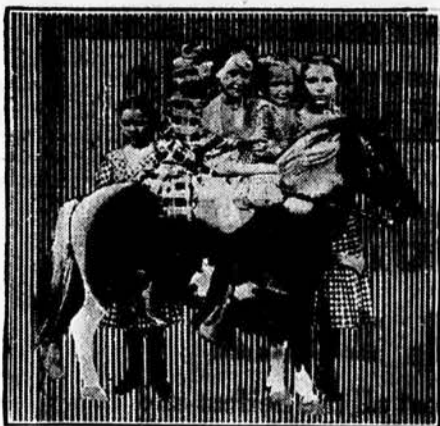
A LONG KING'S EQUAL, DANIEL'S LONG KING AND BIG JUMBO SIXTH OFFERING AT

GOWER, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1912

Forty head of big-type Polands, six yearling boars sired by Big Jumbo 6th, three of them out of Banner Boy sows and three out of Expansion Son sows. Seventeen spring boars and seventeen spring gilts. Two litters by Long King's Equal, one of them out of Lady Jumbo 3d, the other out of Lady Prospect 3d. Two litters by Daniels' Long King and Long King's Equal. Others by Big Jumbo 6th by Big Jumbo out of Big Hadley's Likeness, Pawnee Giant and Giantess sows. The offering is the outstanding tops of our herd, and we believe it is one that will interest breeders wanting strictly high class big-type Polands. We will be pleased to have you come and inspect our herd on sale day whether you buy or not. All bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen in our care will be treated fair. Catalogs now ready. Send card for catalog. We have no mailing list.

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

VERNY DANIELS, GOWER, MO.

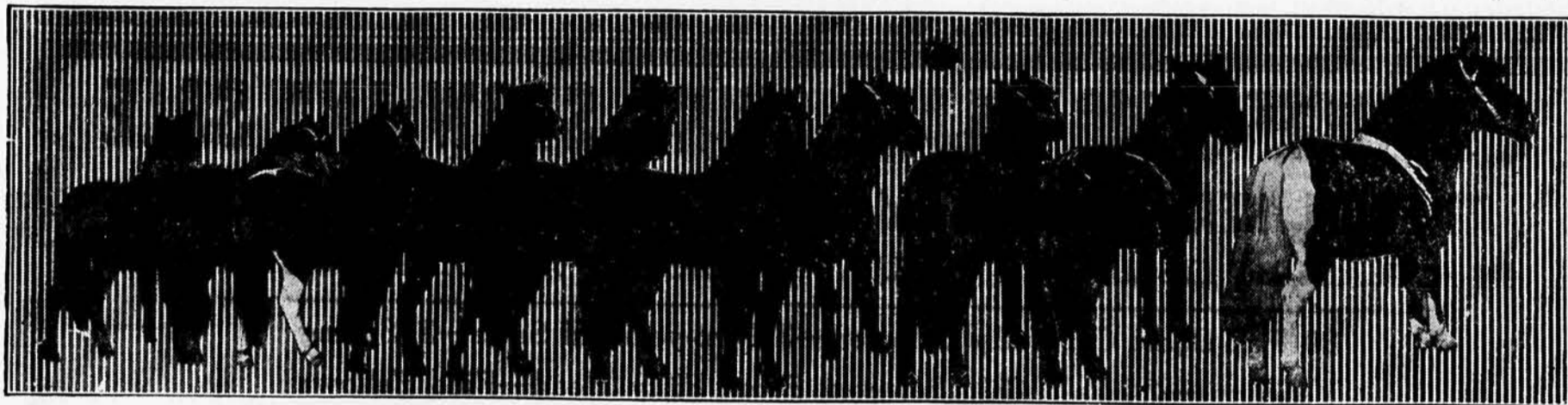


This Pony Free



"CUB" is his name, and we are going to send him and his outfit all complete as it looks in the picture below free to you or some other boy or girl. Pony, Buggy, Harness, Bridle, all sent to your very door, all charges paid. Send us your name today if you want "CUB."

WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 71 PONIES AND OUTFITS



HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 71 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"BOB," John B. Corn, Pulaski Co., Ark.
 "ST. NICK," Marcelia Conley, Chickasaw Co., Ia.
 "DUKE," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Mo.
 "DIXIE," Walter McLaren, Moody Co., S. D.
 "MIDGET," John McCartney, Massac Co., Ill.
 "JERRY," Clela Johnson, Douglas Co., Kans.
 "CAPT.," Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., N. D.
 "ROSE," Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Ind.
 "PATSY," Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
 "PEPPER," Merle Hershleb, Dodge Co., Minn.

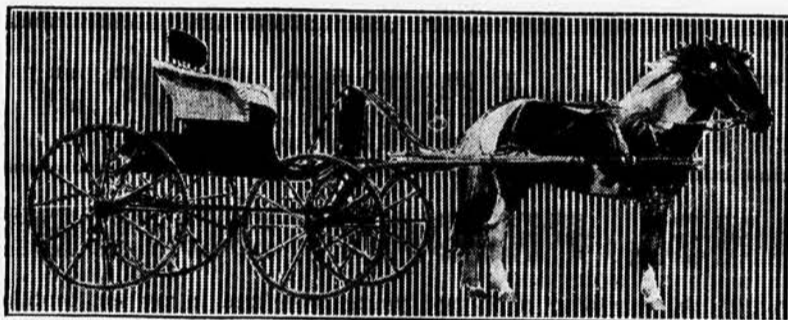
"NED," Jules & Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone Co., Mont.
 "BROWNIE," Twyla Hart, Shelby Co., Ohio.
 "POLLY," Alred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
 "JEAN," John H. Eitrol, Smith Co., Tenn.
 "SCOTT," Catherine Rohrbek, Pacific Co., Wash.
 "MAC," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Mo.
 "JOE," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., N. Y.
 "JIM," Helen Herrmann, Cuming Co., Nebr.
 "JIM," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kans.
 "FRITZ," Marie & Margie Parker, Knox Co., Ill.

"GUS," Frank & Vera Brown, Dacotah Co., Nebr.
 "BEAUTY," Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Ill.
 "FUZZY," Mark McMahon, Cavalier Co., N. D.
 "CHETENE," Marguerite Hallett, Winnebago Co., Ia.
 "SPORTSMAN," Harold A. Pierce, Washburn Co., Wis.
 "EVANGELINE," Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
 "BUSTER," Gifford Tures, Brookings Co., S. D.
 "HAPPY," Harry Parker, Fergus Co., Mont.
 "RASTUR," Herbert Hill, Clay Co., Minn.
 "JEWEL," Arthur Marode, Douglas Co., Nebr.

You'd Love "Cub"

"Cub" is just the prettiest and cleverest little pony you or anybody else ever saw. While he is only about 43 inches high and doesn't weigh over 300 pounds he is as strong as a horse more than twice his size and can travel faster than lots of big horses. Besides he's a regular little pet, perfectly fearless and a chum you can have fun with all day long every day for years. When he is not carrying you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in the handsome buggy we send, or when you are not riding him horseback, he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you call or whistle. We selected "Cub" at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., where we had over 100 ponies to choose from. This Heyl Pony Farm has taken all the best prizes at the State Fairs where their ponies have been shown.

Here is "CUB" and His Dandy Outfit



Complete Pony Outfit

With "Cub" we send this handsome buggy and harness which you see in the picture and also a saddle and bridle. We have purchased 71 Pony Outfits, so we know just the kind of a buggy to buy which is easy-pulling for "Cub" and the most comfortable for you to ride in. The saddle we have made to order and we include an imported Riding bridle. If you had \$150.00 to spend for a pony alone, you couldn't possibly buy a better pony than "Cub" whom we are going to send free to you or some other boy or girl and with the complete outfit, (costing us over \$200.00 in all), which we send. No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, has a pony and outfit which you would like to own better than "Cub" and his complete outfit, which we are willing to send free to you. Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address today.

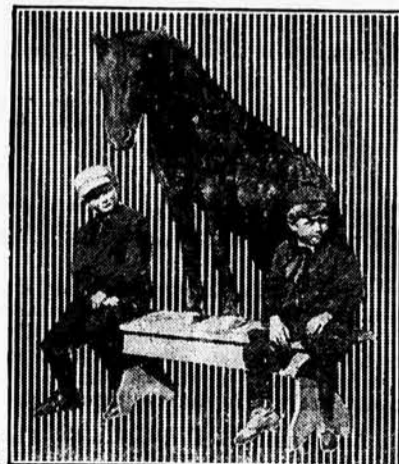
1000 Votes Free

The Best Present

We have given away more ponies to boys and girls this past year than all other publishers in the United States added together, so if you want a Shetland pony free you ought to send us your name and address today.

Probably some folks will tell you that we won't give you "Cub," just like people told these other 71 boys and girls, and if you believe these people you'll never be one of our Lucky Pony Winners.

But the bankers or the postmasters in their towns told these other 71 boys and girls that the Webb Publishing Company, publishers of the Farmer's Wife, is one of the largest Publishing Companies in the United States and that of course we could afford to give away so many ponies and outfits to boys and girls to advertise our paper. We will help you right away by giving you 1,000 votes free toward "Cub."



If you send us your name and address right away we will at once send you 1000 votes free toward winning "Cub."

See what a fine start these free votes will give you, and if you follow our directions and do as these 71 other boys and girls did, you will have just as good a chance to get "Cub" as they had to get their ponies, and none of our Lucky Pony Winners nor their brothers or sisters can get "Cub," but you have a chance to get him if you send us your name and address today. Boys and girls who write us quickest are generally the luckiest in winning our ponies. Cut out the coupon good for 1000 free votes, write your name and address on it, paste it on a postal card or put in an envelope and mail it to us today. Be sure to write your name and address very plainly so that you will get the 1000 free votes at once.

Just as soon as we hear from you we will send you the coupon good for 1000 free votes, enter your name in the contest, and tell how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. And we have a surprise for you which will double your chances of getting one of our Shetland Ponies free. The work we require you to do to become a registered contestant for "Cub" is something that pretty near any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and we promise every contestant a fine prize of their own selection.

Did You Ever Dream You Would Own a Pony

Almost every boy and girl sometimes dreams that they will own a pony. All of our 71 "Lucky Pony Winners" did, and we made their dreams come true by sending them their Ponies and outfits. We never heard of one of these 71 boys and girls until they wrote us that they wanted one of our Ponies. As you can see by reading over the list the 71 Lucky Pony Winners live all over the United States, some of them more than 1,000 miles from St. Paul, the home of The Farmer's Wife, so it doesn't make any difference where the winner lives, "Cub" will be sent without any cost to you. More than half of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners live in towns with less than 500 population, and some of them in places with less than 100 people, so no town is too small or too far away for us to send "Cub" and his whole outfit.

No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbler or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

Address Your Letter or Postal to **THE FARMER'S WIFE 309 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon and Mail Today. Do It Now!

GOOD FOR 1,000 FREE VOTES!

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 309 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
 Please send me 1,000 free votes for "Cub" and his outfit, and also a pony and outfit, if I haven't any other way to get them. I want to own a pony and outfit and want to own "Cub."

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 P. O. _____
 State _____

ONLY 1000 FREE VOTES GIVEN TO SAME CHILD